JPRS-KAR-86-007

18 February 1986

# Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

## FORMER STUDENTS SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR SPYING FOR NORTH

SK210120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] Two former university students, Yang Tong-hwa and Kim Song-man, were sentenced to death yesterday on conviction of spying for North Korea.

The Seoul district Criminal Court also sentenced two other former college students, Hwang Tae-kwon and Kang Yong-chu, to life imprisonment for violating the National Security Law and other statutes. They were indicted last September.

Eleven others, mostly former university students, drew jail terms ranging from two to 15 years for conducting espionage activities for the Communist Pyongyang regime. The court suspended the execution of sentence for four of them for a period of four to five years.

Handing down the death sentence against Yang Tong-hwa, 27, senior judge Pak Man-ho said that he had evidently entered Pyongyang secretly through a third country and gained membership to the North Korean Workers (Communist) Party.

After undergoing espionage training in the north, the judge said, Yang had returned to the south and been bent on recruiting many college students in Kwangju, Chollanam-do, to the cause of the Pyongyang regime was the main purpose of instigating another Kwangju incident of 1920.

Yang was expelled from the privately run Chosun University in Kwangju in his second year in 1980.

He, also with Kim Song-man who also drew the death sentence, once attended Western Illinois University before being recruited by So Chong-kyun, publisher of an anti-Seoul daily based in New York.

Kim Song-man, a graduate of Yonsei University, visited Budapest, Hungary in June 1983 and received spying education for four days at the North Korean Embassy there, according to the indictment against Kim.

Kim was convicted of instigating college students for anti-America demonstrations, while producing and distributing leaflets praising North Korea.

Hwang Tae-kwon, who drew life imprisonment, along with Kang Yong-chu, also had once been enrolled in the graduate school of Western Illinois University and recruited as a North Korean agent by So Chongkyun.

A 1982 graduate of Seoul National University College of Agriculture Hwang, 30, returned to Seoul on December 7, 1983, with instructions by So on fomenting a revolution in South Korea.

After returning to South Korea, Hwang had established contacts with radical students to incite them for antigovernment rallies and demonstrations.

Kang, meanwhile, graduated from Chonnam National University in Kwangju.

Kim Chang-kyu, a senior at Songkyungwan University, and Chong Kum-taek, who attends the graduate school of Kugmin University, were sentenced to 15 years in jail, after being found guilty of espionage activities.

Jail terms ranging from three to 10 years were imposed on five persons.

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CSO: 4100/073

## ROK ENVOY TO UN, PEREZ DE CUELLAR DISCUSS NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

SK180744 Seoul YONHAP in English 0625 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 17 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea's Ambassador to the United Nations, Choe Kwang-su, and U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar Friday discussed the on-and-off dialogue between South and North Korea.

In a 30-minute meeting, Choe explained recent developments in the Inter-Korean dialogue, including parliamentarian, Red Cross and sports talks, as well as Korea's position on the upcoming annual U.S.-Korean military exercise "Team Spirit '86."

Choe noted that the maneuver is defensive and that Seoul has invited Pyongyang to send observers to South Korea to observe the exercise every year since 1982, North Korea has never accepted the offer, however.

The ambassador also said that Pyongyang's recent demand that Washington and Seoul cancel the large-scale military drill is apparently a propaganda ploy.

On January 11, North Korea urged South Korea not to carry out the military exercise, saying it had already canceled a military drill that had been scheduled to begin on February 1.

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CSO: 4100/073

## PEOPLE'S ENDEAVOR URGED TO DEFEND NATION

SK230144 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Vigil Against N.K. Infiltration"]

[Text] Eighteen years after the intrusion of a North Korean commando squad deep into the capital city close to the presidential mansion of Chongwadae it is more than dismaying to find the war machine in Pyongyang no less bellicose and destructive than before.

The Communist hierarchy has been slave-driving its captive population in the north in a reckless campaign of building up arsenals against South Korea. The faltering economy of North Korea under which our northern compatriots are reduced to misery is rightly blamed on its lavishing one-quarter of its gross national product upon military spending.

For this reason we in the South cannot afford to let down our vigil and preparedness against new sabotage or armed provocation by North Koreans despite their whimsical yet sugar-coated profession and gesture of peace.

Therefore, the annual convocation of a strategy meeting of military commanders and civilian officers in charge of combating espionage and infiltration on the anniversary of the January 21 incident is most timely and meaningful. The occasion serves as a grim reminder to keep the nation on guard.

As President Chon Tu-hwan told the meeting held this week, Pyongyang is likely to attempt various acts of terrorism and infiltration to disrupt the Asian Games scheduled for this autumn in Seoul. Obstruction of such major international events is not all.

The ultimate aim of North Korean Communists is to take over and communize the South along their established revolutionary lines. Our successful conducting of the Asian and the 1988 Olympic Games will unnerve North Koreans so that they may have second thoughts about their scheme of conquest.

The concept of total security raised by the President is especially worthy of note and actualization. He called on people from all walks of life to join in an all-out endeavor to defend the country without relying solely on the armed forces. It is time to close our ranks on the basis of stability and harmony.

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CSO: 4100/073

## DAILY VIEWS SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO NORTH

SK250023 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "P'yang-Moscow Collaboration]

[Text] With Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze winding up his four-day visit to North Korea this week, Pyongyang and Moscow claimed that both sides reached a "complete consensus" on the issues discussed, a description in contrast with the apprehensive atmosphere that had prevailed on his prior trip to Japan.

In a sense, such a claim had been anticipated, since the Moscow leader's visit to Pyongyang, the first ever made by a Soviet foreign minister, was widely regarded as aimed more at displaying a symbolic meaning than at undertaking serious business talks, in light of the honeymoon the Communist states have enjoyed in recent years.

Nonetheless, the visit produced a noteworthy result, as the two sides stressed in their joint communique that they had agreed to further strengthen and upgrade bilateral collaboration in all fields, based on their treaty of "cooperation and mutual assistance," that has a strong military implication.

Since Kim Il-song visited Moscow nearly two years ago, North Korea's relations with the Soviet Union have become conspicuously closer, at the expense of its ties with neighboring China, particularly in the military aspect.

The Soviets have stepped up the supply of sophisticated weapons to North Korea, ranging from MIG-23 jet fighters to SA-3 surface-to-air missiles, in return for flyover rights for Soviet military aircraft and permission for port calls by Russian naval vessels. More recently, Moscow agreed to build a nuclear power plant in North Korea.

Against this backdrop, the latest accord to further strengthen Pyongyang-Moscow collaboration cannot but be taken as an ominous development, augmenting the Communist threat to South Korea and potentially destabilizing the already-precarious situation on the Korean peninsula.

Another notable outcome of Shevardnadze's visit was the North Korean endorsement of the Kremlin's latest proposal for an Asian security arrangements, a dubious overture that has met a cool response, if not outright rejection, from most Asian countries, including China and some other Communist states.

If the agreement constitutes another indication of North Korea's swing from China to the Soviet Union, keen attention should also be addressed to the implications of the growing Pyongyang-Moscow tie-ups in the dimension of international politics, for its probable consequence of a greater Soviet voice on the Korea question.

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CSO: 4100/073

## OLYMPIC GAMES

### STATE ADVISORS URGE UNITED EFFORTS FOR 1986, 1988 GAMES

SK050045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Members of the Advisory Council on State Affairs yesterday called on the nation to make "united and harmonious" efforts for the successful staging of the 1986 Asiad and the 1988 Olympics as well as the peaceful power transfer.

They said they shared the view with President Chon Tu-hwan who emphasized in his New Year policy statement that the historic mission to be undertaken by the nation in the late 1980s is the successful realization of the peaceful change of government and the two international sports events.

In a special meeting of the advisory group at its conference room in Samchong-dong, the elder statesmen served a warning against any debate or strife which might bring about dispersion and weakness of the national strength.

They then called for the strengthening of the cooperation and harmony among the people in the face of the "two important national tasks." Former President Choe Kyu-ha chairs the 26-member presidential advisory group.

"We should exert all-out efforts to make the peaceful power change and the two world sports festivals as an opportunity for the take-off and development of the Korean nation," they said.

The council members noted Pyongyang's scheme and subversive activities to disturb the Asiad and the Olympics both to be held in Seoul.

"In this situation," they went on, "we should do away with internal strife. If the events should fail, it would be a lasting regret to our nation," they said.

"Whether we can successfully host the two sports events would become a touchstone to determine whether the Republic of Korea would become a member of the group of the advanced nations," they viewed.

Efforts for the successful hosting of the sports gatherings should be made in all fields, including politics, economy, defense, society and culture, they said.

In the meantime, Choe said, "All problems emerging in the course of peaceful power transfer and the two sports events should be dealt with in accordance with their significance and priority."

We should keep in mind the historical lesson that political, economic and social development cannot be made without the social stability and order, he said.

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CSO: 4100/077

OLYMPIC GAMES

## CHON CALLS FOR SUCCESSFUL HOSTING OF ASIAN GAMES, OLYMPICS

SK040954 Seoul YONHAP in English 0925 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 4 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday called on the nation to concentrate all its capabilities on successfully hosting the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, which he said are "stepping stones for Korea's take-off toward an advanced country, not only in sports but in the political, economic, social, cultural and diplomatic fields."

After hearing a new year policy briefing presented by Sports Minister Pak Se-chik, Chon urged Koreans to prepare thoroughly for the 1986 Asian Games, which he said will be the "touchstone" for the 1988 Olympics, in order to ensure that the 1986 Asiad is the "most successful and exemplary in Asian Games history."

Chon instructed all government agencies and pertinent organizations to further strengthen cooperation among themselves and to give top priority to preparing for the Asian Games.

The president directed the sports minister to complete construction at competition sites and convenience facilities, as planned, to improve the management of sports events, to prepare cultural events that will show the uniqueness and excellence of Korean culture, and to take safety measures.

In addition, Chon said that the pan-national Olympic committee should conduct a nationwide campaign to promote public order, kindness and cleanliness.

Chon also asked the sports minister to boost the competitive power of Korean athletes and to achieve good results in the Asian Games.

He called on the ministry to prepare thoroughly for the general assemlby of the Association of National Olympic Committees, to be held here in April.

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CSO: 4100/077

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## CHON ON STUDYING FOREIGN TRADE LAWS TO HANDLE PROTECTIONISM

SK310038 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan directed the Ministry of Justice yesterday to redouble efforts to study trade laws of foreign countries to effectively cope with protectionism and trade pressure.

Chon also called for active efforts to obtain information on international laws.

The President also instructed the ministry to endeavor to improve the treatment and legal status of Korean residents overseas by enhancing cooperation with Korean and foreign lawyers in foreign countries.

He issued these and other directives after receiving a report from the ministry on law-enforcement programs for this years.

Chon urged the ministry to crack down on those disrupting legal order or challenging the supremacy of the law, whatever their status or positions.

He stressed that national discipline should be firmly established by dealing sternly with violations of laws, with a view to safeguarding the constitutional system.

"Antistate criminals, who challenge legal order, should be thoroughly ferreted out and punished. National security and social stability should be maintained by coping resolutely with violent destructive acts and unlawful collective acts," he said.

The President instructed the ministry to seek cooperation from relevant organizations in trying to eradicate antisocial crimes.

He said that basic laws and decrees which affect the livelihood of the people should continue to be revamped in such a way as to promote the people's rights and welfare.

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CSO: 4100/077

## JUSTICE MINISTER BRIEFS CHON ON NEW YEAR POLICY

SK300328 Seoul YONHAP in English 0247 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 30 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea's top law enforcement official said Thursday that the government will crack down on all offenses leading to "anti-democratic chaos and reform" on the pretext of debate for constitutional revision.

In his new year policy briefing to President Chon Tu-hwan, Justice Minister Kim Song-ki said he will "resolutely deal with acts disturbing constitutional order while carrying out the government's determination to protect the constitution."

Kim also said he will "crack down on anti-national offenders and collective movements by scraping out insurgent and illegal acts of some politicians, religious figures and workers; by eradicating leftist indoctrination activities from university campuses, by chasing and clarifying malignant rumors; and by strictly dealing with attempts to perpetuate views through illegal means, such as collective disturbances, seizing facilities, and acts of arson."

The justice minister said he will exercise the right of prosecution in a way that will "fulfill his duty as the pillar of the sovereignty."

To cope more efficiently with social and economic development and changing crime patterns, Kim continued, the Justice Ministry will work out drafts to revise the criminal code, the juvenile act, the civil proceedings act and the commercial code.

Kim also said his ministry will thoroughly control bribery and other irregularities involving government officials and will prevent classified information from being leaker, in order to promote clean government.

Regarding the legal welfare of the people, Kim said, the Justice Ministry will expand the number of people who benefit from the government's legal aid by employing full-time lawyers and will study ways to help felony victims through damage compensation systems.

In addition, Kim said his ministry will supplement the immigration control system to provent international terrorists from sneaking into the country and to improve immigration procedures for citizens of countries with which Korea does not have diplomatic relations.

To promote the 1986 Asian Games, Kim said, the Justice Ministry will simplify immigration procedures and will set up exclusive immigration counters for the participating athletes and officials.

Furthermore, those who carry identification cards issued by the organizing committee will be exempted from the entry visa requirement, Kim said.

The ministry will also extend the period of stay for those who enter Korea without visas from 15 days now to 30 days, Kim said.

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CSO: 4100/977

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## CHON CALLS FOR CAMPUS ATMOSPHERE FOR ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

SK300106 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] President Cjon Tu-hwan yesterday reiterated his call for the elimination of all kinds of social disturbances, including campus unrest, with a view to establishing social discipline and stability.

He said that all physically handicapped people should be provided with equal opportunities for education.

During a New Year educational policy briefing session at Chongwadae, the President emphasized the need for the establishment of campus atmosphere favorable to academic activities. Minister of Education Son Chae-sok gave the briefings to President Chon.

"Campuses cannot be 'areas of extraterritoriality.' The campus autonomy can bring about a successful outcome only when the law and order are respected in campus," Chon said.

He said that the campus unrest should be rooted out in the initial stage by blocking any subversive, illegal activities in campus.

It is to be regretted that campus demonstration has become an "annual activity," thus inviting social unrest and adversely affecting the development of the national economy and the people's livelihood, he said.

Touching on the issue concerning the admission into the college of physically disabled students, the Chief Executive directed the ministry to work out effective measures to do away with any disputes over the problem.

"As far as they are eligible for college education in terms of physical condition, the physically disabled should be given equal opportunities for education," President Chon said.

Stressing the need for the development of colleges in provincial areas, the President said it will help bring about the balanced development among regions, and between urban and rural areas.

The presidential directives included the intensification of spiritual education for all the people and the strengthening of the ethics education in all levels of school.
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CSO: 4100/077

## POLICE ARREST DISSIDENT FOR ANTIGOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

HK300958 Hong Kong AFP in English 0525 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan 29 (AFP)--Police have arrested South Korea dissident leader the Reverend Moon Ik-hwan [name as received] in connection with alleged antigovernment activities, dissident sources said today.

Plainclothes police forcibly removed the 69-year-old Presbyterian minister from his home here late yesterday, according to a press release from the organization he leads, the United Minjung (People) Movement for Democracy and Unification (UMMDU).

Rev. Moon has been jailed for a total of six years since the 1970's for antigovernment activities.

President Chon Tu-hwan warned two weeks ago that all activities seen as being anti-government, including the movement against the Constitution, would be resolutely dealt with.

The UMMDU is conducting a nationwide campaign calling for a "democratic Constitution by opposing the military dictatorship", the UMMDU statement said.

Six leading UMMDU members including Public Relations Director Park Kye-dong [name as received] were arrested this month and given 10-day jail sentences after summary trials.

Opposition and dissident circles are demanding a constitutional amendment to pave the way for presidential elections through direct popular vote. However, Mr. Chon wants debate on the issue delayed until after his tenure ends in 1988.

Meanwhile, UMMDU Vice-President Kye Hoon-jai [name as received], 65, was placed under house arrest by police to prevent him from attending a public trial for Kim Kun-tae [name as received], a dissident activist charged with allegedly engaging in pro-communist activities.

The U.S. State Department recently expressed concern that the 38-year-old Kim had been tortured during police interrogation.

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CSO: 4100/077

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## TRIALS FOR OCCUPIERS OF DJP, AMCHAM OFFICES POSTPONED

SK300053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] Trials for students involved in the seizure of the Democratic Justice Party's Central Political Training Institute and the American Chamber of Commerce office have been postponed for one or two weeks.

The Seoul District Criminal Court put off the trial at the request of the prosecution which said "a cool-off period is necessary as defendants are in a state of extreme excitement."

The postponement came after the opening trial Monday for four Ewha Woman's and five Yonsei University students was marred by disturbances created by the defendants. The nine were among the 82 college students indicted and waiting for trial for the seizure of the training institute on Nov. 18.

At the request of the prosecution, the court administration postponed the trial for defendants involved in the occupation of the AMCHAM building on Nov. 4 to Feb. 4. The trial was originally scheduled for Tuesday.

The trial for five Songgyungwan University students and six Korea University students, set for yesterday, was rescheduled for Feb. 12. They are part of the 82 defendants involved in the intrusion into the training institute.

The trial for eight Sogang University students, involved in the same case, will be held Feb. 13 instead of today.

During the period, the prosecution plans to dissuade the defendants from creating disturbances and advise them to behave themselves in the courtroom.

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CSO: 4100/077

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## DAILY URGES ASTUTE PREPARATIONS FOR LOCAL AUTONOMY

SK290205 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Steps for Local Autonomy"]

[Text] The nation's local autonomy system, which has been suspended for about 25 years since the military revolution in 1961, is scheduled to be reviewed next year, according to an agreement reached in November 1984 between the government and opposition political forces.

Consequently, the government began studying the issue in accordance with a timetable to work out a draft plan to implement the self-government system by this coming May, now less than four months away.

Notwithstanding the pros and cons voiced over the autonomy, it is regrettable that the people's right to participate in their local affairs had to be restricted for the past two and a half decades.

The success or failure of local autonomy, due to be revived next year, is also likely to have a vital impact on fugure national politics in and after 1988, when a peaceful transfer of governmental power is to take place.

However, detailed preparations for reviving local autonomy seems to have been sluggish, although not shelved, while the rival parties have been in sharp confrontation with each other over the outstanding political issue related to the opposition demand for a constitutional amendment in favor of direct presidential elections.

In this regard, both political parties and the administration are urged to step up astute preparations for reinstating local autonomy without delay.

Some news reports had it that local autonomy would be limited in its initial stage to a few special cities or provinces as test cases, with political parties to be banned from participating in the provincial elections required for autonomy, or on condition that heads of the local self-governing bodies continue to be appointed by the central government.

These limitation, though reportedly raised as intermediate steps, potentially involve debate over the effect of a local autonomy system, which is essential to democracy.

The National Assembly and government authorities are advised to expedite open discussion of the issue, so as to fully reflect public opinion in restoring the local autonomy system.

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CSO: 4100/077

## COURTROOM DISTURBANCES STALL TRIAL ON DJP SEIZURE

SK280123 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] Courtroom disturbances by defendants, who declared to deny court proceedings and chanted anti-government slogans, interrupted a hearing on nine students yesterday, the first group to stand trial among the 82 students arrested and indicated in connection with the seizure of the ruling DJP's institute on Nov. 18.

Due to the chaos, senior judge An Mun-tae, heading a three-member panel of the Seoul District Criminal Court, had to put the trial into recess several times and skip the procedure of examination of the accused by both prosecutors and defense lawyers.

The defendants contended that the prosecution distorted their sacred struggle for democratization as "guerrilla-style" violence and the trial was based on "absurd charges."

"We are determined to reject the trial until our demands are met. We call for the abolition of the current "fascist" constitution and the government's apology for its harsh action of putting all of the participants in the seizure under arrest," said Miss Yi Chi-suk, a junior majoring in pharmaceutics at Ewha Woman's University.

The nine defendants are four coeds from Ewha Woman's University and five from Yonsei University. Their hearings were held in the morning and in the afternoon, respectively.

In the morning session, senior Judge An tried in vain to assauge them, saying, "It would be disadvantageous to you if disturbances force the court panel to limit opportunities for you to express your thoughts."

He ordered the accused out of the courtroom and called them in one by one to ask each about her opinion. All of the four persisted in refusing the trial.

The hearing was attended by some 40 family members and friends, who remained quiet through the session.

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CSO: 4100/077

## SOCIALIST LEADER TO TIE UP WITH NKDP FOR CAMPAIGN

SK290159 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Kim Chol, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, said yesterday that his party will tie up with opposition forces for the signature-collecting campaign for constitutional revision.

In a news conference, the head of the splinter party which no no Assembly seats, noted that the reintroduction of the direct presidential election system is "not necessarily the most desirable" on the amendment of the basic law.

"We believe that the parliamentary government system is preferable. But we will accept (the presidential government type) if the possibility of dictatorship by the President is eliminated and human rights are guaranteed explicitly," Kim said.

He then asserted that a compromise on the revision of the supreme law should be made between rival parties by Aug. 15, this year, the 41st anniversary of the national liberation from Japanese colonial rule.

"The (ruling party's) proposal to shelve the debate on constitutional reform until after 1988 is unreasonable and if the government tries to enforce it, there will only be social unrest," he stressed.

He went on that a national body like the pan-national council for supporting the Asian Games and the Olympics should be formed on the basis of the democratization of the nation.

He maintained that the projected local autonomy system should be implemented "across the nation" in 1987 to advance the realization of democracy here.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## NKDP FACTION LEADER PROPOSES 'PAN-NATIONAL' CABINET

SK280055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Rep. Yi Chol-sung, head of a minor faction in the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, yesterday proposed that a "pan-national" cabinet be formed to cope with the current political situation, which he claimed is in an "emergency" state.

At a press meet at his private office, Yi said that the transitional cabinet should be composed of respresentatives from all walks of like and should exist till 1988.

He then suggested that the projected local autonomy system be implemented across the nation in 1987.

A parliamentary election, he went on, should be held in 1988, a year earlier than currently scheduled, and the President should be elected by the new National Assembly.

To this end, Yi proposed that the pan-national cabinet prepare amendments to the Constitution and various election statutes.

He also suggested that an ad hoc committee on the revision of the supreme law be formed within the House to deliberate on the basic law revision bills submitted by the temporary cabinet.

Making the four-point proposal, Yi said that his suggestion will help rival parties avoid sharp confrontations.

As to the ruling Democratic Justice Party's proposal to cease "political strife" until after 1988 and to form a pan-national council for supporting the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, Yi said, "It is difficult to wash away doubts that the DJP seeks to prolong its grip on power."

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CSO: 4100/077

## BRIEFS

STUDENTS IN USIS SEIZURE SENTENCED--Seoul, Feb 4. (OANA-YONHAP)--The Seoul Court of Appeals Tuesday sentenced 15 of the 19 students who seized the U.S. Information Service building here last May and staged an anti-government sit-in to prison terms ranging from two to five years. Tuesday's rulings, handed down by senior Judge Kim Chu-sang, were one or two years less than those handed down by a lower court. Four "simple participants" in the sit-in downtown Seoul drew suspended sentences of three years and were set free from jail. The defendants, who are from five universities in Seoul, were sentenced to prison terms for breaking the law governing assembly and demonstration, the law on obstruction of justice and the law covering violence. The judge said the sentences were reduced for the defendants because they behaved themselves in court and because they did not resort to hostage-taking, arson or other violent acts during the weeklong sit-in. Ham Won-kyon, 22, chairman of Seoul National University's "Sammin Struggle Committee," an underground campus organization, was sentenced to five years in prison for violating the national security law. During his election campaign for student council president, Ham asserted that "Yankees should be made to go home," an assertion, found additionally guilt of violating the national security law, thereby abetting Pyongyang's aim to bring about the withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Korea, according to the judge. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0804 GMT 4 Feb 86 SK] /6662

PARTIES CONTACTS FOR CONSTITUTION DEBATE--Rival political parties are likely to start off-the-scene contacts this week to ascertain each other's position on the proposed moratorium on debates on the propriety of revising the Constitution. The Democratic Justice Party and the New Korea Democratic Party are expected to seek meeting of their leaders, depending on the result of the contacts. A DJP source predicted yesterday that the leaders of major political parties might get together next week to arrange a party for National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong who embarks on an overseas tour early next month. The source said that the secretaries general of political parties might soon meet to create the mood for the party leaders' meeting. Meanwhile, political observers said rival parties might hold frequent informal contacts this week to sound out the possibility of narrowing differences over the proposed moratorium. In his New Year press conference Saturday, NKDP president Yi Min-u rejected the DJP's overture for a three-year halt to "political confrontation." Yi, however, left open the room for dialogue with the ruling party. The two major parties are at odds over whether to amend the basic law. The opposition party is threatening to mount a signature-collection drive next month to push its constitutional revision efforts. [Text][Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jan 86 p 1 SK] /6662

NKDP ON CONSTITUTION REVISION CENTER--The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday made regulations of the Constitutional Revision Center in preparation for the full-dress campaign for the amendment to the basic law. The regulations were approved by the Executive Council, the top decision-making body of the opposition party. At the center will be formed the offices for constitutional revision promotion, floor strategy, deliberation and coordination, human rights coordination and spokesmen. The Executive Council also decided finally to replace the chiefs of 27 local chapters who were defeated in the parliamentary elections last February. The NDP will receive applications for the chiefs of the "troublesome" local chapters from today and begin to appoint new chiefs on Feb. 10. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Feb 86 p 1 SK] /6662

NKDP REJECTS PARTY LEADERS MEETING--A meeting of ruling and opposition party leaders is not likely to be held for the time being as the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party leader showed reluctance to join such a get-together. The political leaders' meeting has been promoted by the Office of the Prime Minister in the form of a farewell party for House speaker Yi Chae-hyong who leaves here for a visit to three Latin American countries on Feb. 11. Rep. Kim Tong-kyu, chief secretary to the NDP president, said yesterday that NDP president Yi Min-u rejected the meeting when he was told that it was being planned for Wednesday. But the party spokesman, Rep. Hong Sa-tok, did not rule out a private meeting between the NDP president and the House speaker. A senior official of the DJP said that only leaders of the ruling camp are expected to join the farewell party for the House speaker. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Feb 86 p 1 SK] /6662

'TRAVEL BAN' SUIT TO BE FILED--Nine lawmakers of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party and four other opposition figures yesterday filed an administration suit against the minister of justice, claiming the overseas travel ban imposed on them by the minister is void. The 13, including Reps. Sin Su-pom and Pak Chan-chong, have been indicted for their involvement either in the violence at the National Assembly or in other activities allegedly inciting student disturbances late last year. The minister earlier banned them from making overseas trips in accordance with the Exit and Entry Management Law that empowers the minister to deny the overseas travel by those who are feared to "conspicuously damage" the national interest. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Feb 86 p 8 SK] /6662

SNU RALLY OPPOSITIONISTS TRIAL--The trial for six opposition figures indicted for instigating campus unrest was opened at the Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday. The six persons, including Kim Pyong-o, deputy secretary of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, are accused of instigating campus disturbances by participating in a "grand people's discussion" held at the Seoul National University campus last Nov. 21. In reply to questions by senior prosecutor Sin Kwang-ok, Kim and other defendants admitted that they took part in the gathering organized by a student activist group. But they said that they had no intention to stir up students to take to the streets. Watching the trial in the audience gallery were some 100 opposition politicians, including New Korea Democratic Party president Yi Min-u. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Jan 86 p 8 SK] /6662

CONSTITUTION REVISION SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN--Seoul, Jan. 31 (YONHAP)--Rep. Hong Sa-tok, spokesman for South Korea's major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), Friday said his party will not hesitate, if necessary, to stage a judicial struggle for its planned campaign for constitutional revision. Hong said in a statement that his party's campaign to collect the signatures of 10 million Koreans who support constitutional revision is a totally lawful part of the democratic struggle. The NKDP, despite repeated government warnings, has pledged to go ahead with its signature collecting campaign nationwide next month. He was commenting on Justice Minister Kim Song-ki's statement calling for stern punishment against those who try to instigate anti-democratic chaos or to achieve reform by riding on the controversy surrounding the issue of constitutional amendment. In his new year policy briefing to President Chon Tu-hwan at Chon's residence, Kim said all activities endangering national security and social stability will be blocked to safeguard the democratic constitutional system. Violators will be severely dealt with, regardless of their positions or ranks, Kim said. The opposition party has demanded that the ruling camp amend the existing constitution to ensure the direct election of the president by popular vote. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0750 GMT 31 Jan 86 SK] /6662

TWO KIM'S INTERVIEW WITH WASHINGTON POST--Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, explained the contents of their Jan. 27 interview with Katharine Graham, WASHINGTON POST chairwoman, at a regular meeting of the Standing Steering Committee of the CPD yesterday. Kim Yong-sam said that he stressed the necessity of the democratization of Korea in the interview, drawing a lesson from the fall of the South Vietnamese government. Kim Tae-chung pointed out that the U.S. State Department has denied the report by the WASHINGTON POST that the United States supports the current indirect presidential election system in Korea. It was notable that Kim Sang-hyon, who has been on bad terms with Kim Tae-chung since the Oct. 28 election of vice House speaker, attended the meeting. Kim Sang-hyon supported Rep. Cho Yon-ha to be elected vice House speaker, defeating the opposition party's formal candidate, Rep. Yi Yong-hui, nominated by Kim Tae-chung. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jan 86 p 4 SK] /6662

USIS LIBRARY OCCUPIERS PRISON TERMS--The prosecution at an appellate trial yesterday demanded prison terms ranging from five to 10 years for 19 defendants involved in the seizure of the USIS library in Seoul last May. This was the same amount of terms the prosecution sought against Ham Un-kyong, 22, former chairman of Seoul National University's radical student group "Sammintu," and 18 others during the lower court trial in September last year. Prosecutor Chang Ung-su demanded a 10-year term for Ham and Kim Min-sok, chairman of the SNU student council, and seven years for 10 others. He requested five years for the remaining defendants. The defendants were sentenced to prison terms ranging from three to seven years by the lower court early in October. During yesterday's trial, Song Kon-ho, a senior journalist, testified that he believed the defendants staged the rally in the U.S. facility "to demand a realignment in the Korean-American relations." Song said he does not believe the incident stemmed from a toadyism and damaged the national self-respect. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jan 86 p 8 SK] /6662

NKDP LAWMAKER'S TRIP BANNED--The Ministry of Justice yesterday banned Rep. Yi Chol of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party from leaving the country for an overseas trip. Yi is one of the seven opposition lawmakers who have been indicted for violence at the National Assembly early December. Rep. Yi was scheduled to attend a religious conference in Washington Feb. 2. The travel restriction was taken in accordance with Clause 431 of the Exit and Entry Management Law which stipulates that the minister of justice is authorized to ban the overseas travel by a person whose activities abroad are feared to conspicuously harm the national interest. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jan 86 p 8 SK] /6662

SNU, KOREA UNIVERSITY BAR STUDENTS' CAMPS--Seoul National and Korea Univerities yesterday closed their school gates to prevent student activists from holding unauthorized winter camps allegedly designed to sharpen their ideology indoctrination. The temporary closure at the state-run Seoul National University is aimed at discouraging students from opening the ideology-oriented camp titled "Minju Kwangjang" (Plaza of Democracy). Until tomorrow, the university will close the school library and control the entry of students and visitors at its front and rear gates. For similar reasons, Korea University also started restricting the entry onto the campus of visitors and students from other schools. At its front gate, the private school posted a notice, which read, "Visitors are not allowed to enter the campus for the time being." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jan 86 p 8 SK] /6662

DJP DIALOGUE WITH TWO KIMS URGED--DJP chairman No Tae-u visited the office of Constitutional Lawmakers' Fraternity Club yesterday to consult oldtime politicians on ways of realizing "grand politics" proposed by President Chon Tu-hwan. During the one-hour free talk session, No and retired senior politicians exchanged frank views on the nation's political situation. Yi Sang-ton, a club member, advised that the ruling party should show more tolerance toward opposition parties. Won Chang-kil said the DJP has to seek dialogue with Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, who are "practical" leaders of the opposition NKDP. Stressing the importance of a peaceful power transfer, No said, "There are still people who are suspicious of President Chon Tu-hwan's will to retire when his term of office expires in 1988. But there's no room for doubt about it." At the end of the visit, No said he will bear the advice of the political veterans in mind, and asked for their help for the success of his year's Asiad and the Olympics in 1988. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jan 86 p 4 SK] /6662

COPYRIGHT LAW REVISION--Seoul, Feb 1 (YONHAP)--The Korean Government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party plan to overhaul the present copyright law and submit a draft revision to the National Assembly for approval in March. The revised law would extend the period of protection for foreign copyrights and would guarantee the public use, of foreign publications for research, criticism or dissemination by the news media, a government source said Saturday. It would also allow the establishment of a foreign copyright consignment management system and would protect foreign publications that have already been reproduced in Korea, even before Korea joins the two international copyright conventions. The Democratic Justice Party plans to hold public hearings to help draw up the planned revision of the copyright law. Korea has come under strong pressure from the United States to protect intellectual property rights, including copyrights. The source called the U.S. demand that Korea retroactively safeguard foreign copyrights "unreasonable." The United States, the source said, did not protect foreign copyrights retroactively until 1955, and has not yet joined the Bern Convention, which contains a retroactive protective clause. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0625 GMT 1 Feb 85 SK] /6662

CALL FOR PARLIAMENTARY DIPLOMACY--Yi Tae-ku, leader of the New Conservative Club, said yesterday that a parliamentary government system should be implemented "to revive parliamentary democracy." He said that the system is necessary to "prevent political retaliation and one-man dictatorship." Yi made the remarks in a New Year news conference, in which he demanded that discussions on the Constitution be continued in the National Assembly. "Constitutional amendment is a national consensus, and it is for a common good," he asserted. Yi urged that the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party effect a nationwide local autonomy system by the first half of 1987. "We agree on the idea of establishing pan-national organizations for supporting '86 Asian Games and the '88 Olympics, and the inter-Korea talks," Yi added. The club is composed of 12 lawmakers who defected from the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party last December. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Feb 86 p 1 SK] /6662

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S.KOREA/MILITARY

## DEFENSE MINISTER REPORTS TO CHON ON POLICY FOR 1986

SK010402 Seoul YONHAP in English 0315 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 1 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea will focus its defense efforts this year on establishing a posture to prevent North Korea from launching a military attack on it and on smashing any North Korean aggression, Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek said Saturday.

South Korea's amred forces will strengthen their combined war potential with U.S. forces stationed here, in response to North Korea's recent build-up of military power, Defense Minister Yi said.

Reporting to President Chon Tu-hwan on the ministry's 1986 policy, Yi said that North Korea is prepared to blitz the South and to launch a full-scale war.

North Korea recently set up five mechanized corps and one artillery corps. In addition, it has received from the Soviet Union or has produced on its own new weapons, including T62 tanks, SA3 missiles and MiG-23 jets, Yi said.

He went on to say that the Defense Ministry and the armed forces will fully support the successful hosting of the 1986 Asian Games and will establish sufficient defensive power to thwart North Korean attacks by 1987.

As part of its plan to develop an early warning defense system, Yi said that the armed forces will build more anti-aircraft weapons this year.

Before 1988, the ministry plans to establish a defense system to protect against chemical warfare waged by Pyongyang, according to the top defense official.

Yi said his ministry will strengthen the capability of the homeland reservists, improve the quality of military supplies and develop the defense industry.

The Defense Ministry will also try to computerize all the military administrative activities by 1990, he added.

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S.KOREA/MILITARY

## CHON INSTRUCTS DEFENSE MINISTRY ON NATIONAL SECURITY

SK010938 Seoul YONHAP in English 0930 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 1 (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan Saturday instructed the Defense Ministry to do its utmost to ensure self-reliant potentiality intended to deter the recurrence of a war on the Korean peninsula.

The president said factors that could endanger national security are expected to increase more than ever this year, considering the latest military developments surrounding the peninsula.

Chon made the remarks after receiving a report on this year's defense policy from Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek.

Chon said efforts should be exerted continuously to develop a self-defense plan to cope with a chemical warfare, since there is growing fear the enemy may mount a surprise attack on the country, using chemical weapons.

Chon said efficient training programs and ways to inspire high morale in the military should be developed, noting the military strength is dependent upon not only the weaponry and equipment, but also the morale and motivation of the soldiers.

The president also directed the ministry to develop a more efficient logistics system, suitable to the Korean situations.

He went on to stress that the military should be perfectly ready and prepared at all times to ensure the successful staging of the upcoming 1986 Seoul Asian Games.

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S.KOREA/ECONOMY

## TRADE, INDUSTRY MINISTER BRIEFS CHON ON 1986 POLICY GOALS

SK280918 Seoul YONHAP in English 0730 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 28 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea intends to turn its trade balance into a surplus this year for the first time in history, Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho said Tuesday.

In his new year policy briefing to President Chon Tu-hwan, Kum said his ministry will expand its support for export loans, insurance and deferred payment exports, and will streamline export procedures and incidental costs, in order to achieve its goal of recording a 900 million U.S. dollar trade surplus this year.

Kum said his ministry will also rearrange Korea's industrial structure to sharpen the nation's international competitive edge by intensively promoting the parts manufacturing industries and small- and medium-sized businesses.

In addition, Kum continued, the Trade and Industry Ministry will provide more than 1 trillion won (1.12 billion U.S. dollars; one U.S. dollar is worth about 890 won) in financial support for investments in export facilities.

The ministry will also increase the number of export businesses from the 6,700 last year to 7,500 this year, in order to expand Korea's export supply capacity, according to Kum.

In 1985, Korea recorded a 883 million-dollar trade deficit; its exports totaled 30.249 billion dollars and its imports amounted to 31.132 dollars.

In the meantime, Kum said, his ministry will host the world trade ministers conference here in the first half of 1986. More than 20 developed and developing countries are expected to attend the conference.

The ministry will also actively participate in the new round of global trade talks and will strengthen economic cooperation on the parliamentary level by setting up a trade subcommittee in the National Assembly, Kum said.

To sharpen the competitiveness of all industrial sectors, Kum said, the ministry has advised Korea's 250 machinery manufacturing companies to set up development plans for the domestic production of items whose imports total to more than 1 million dollars per year.

The auto industry, which shipped its first exports to the United States this year, will raise its finished car production capacity to 1 million units, he said. It will also independently develop fuel-efficient and low-pollution engines and will set up a vehicle test center, Kum said.

In the electronics industry, Kum said he will emphasize the development of advanced technology and the promotion of domestic demand.

Kum said that the government and private businesses will jointly develop megabit-level random access memory chips. To promote the domestic consumption of electronic products, the government will lower exicse taxes, he added.

The ministry's 1986 priority policy is the promotion of small- and medium-sized industries, Kum said, and it will drastically reduce the red tape involved in opening a new business, will provide 50 billion won in financial support to those who open new small businesses and will set up five investment companies to the new small business owners.

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S.KOREA/ECONOMY

## ELEVEN INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES PLANNED FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

SK040035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Construction Minister Yi Kyu-hyo said yesterday that his ministry will build 11 industrial complexes in southern Kyonggi-do in 11 years to induce small and medium-sized industrial businesses to move from metropolitan areas to the area. The plan is to be pushed forward beginning in March.

In a new year briefing to President Chon Tu-hwan, Minister Yi said that the measure is aimed to disperse population and resources, which are excessively concentrated in Seoul and its vicinities.

According to the minister, the projected complexes will be five big ones with a space of 1.65 million square meters each and six with a space of 660,000 square meters. They will be located in the Songtan, Pyongtaek, Ansong, Palan, Anjung and Hwasong areas, all 40 to 70 kilometers south of Seoul.

For the purpose, a total of 14.8 square kilometers in lots will be developed in the areas--7.9 square kilometers by 1991 and the remaining 6.9 square kilometers by 1996, he said.

The minister said that the state-run Industrial Sites and Water Resources Development Corp. will initiate the development of land to forestall possible land speculation. End users will be gathered publicly to introduce the private funds to the land development.

Another 2.6-square-kilometer-wide industrial complex will be formed in the southern Kyonggi areas through private investments, where various kinds of businesses appropriate for the provincial characteristics will be located, according to him.

Minister Yi reported that the ministry is working on a fund for balanced development, which will be provided to provincial cities or development-lagged areas.

For efficient supply of the fund, the relevant tax will be imposed on newly-constructed mammoth buildings in Seoul and a portion of residential taxes will be diverted to the fund. It will also be funded from national coffers and with foreign loans, he said.

In a long-range physical development, the minister classified the country into three categories.

The "central" region including Taejon, Chongju, Kunsan, Chonju and Iri will function as a center for administration, research and banking activities and the "Kyongsang" provincial areas will work for international trade and industrial activities. The "Cholla" provincial region will function as an inland industrial base for provincial economy, Minister Yi briefed.

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S.KOREA/ECONOMY

## 'EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION CENTER' TO BE ESTABLISHED

SK280057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The government will establish an "employment information center" this year which will find jobs for university graduates, Deputy Premier-Ecomomic Planning Minister Kim Man-che said yesterday.

In the year's first meeting for policy coordination between the administration and the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Kim also said that the government will increase its support of small and medium enterprises drastically to expand the changes for employment of the mobless.

The government will also provide the jobless with vocational training as recommended by the DJP, he said.

During the meeting, the government and the DJP decided to work out comprehensive programs to help invigorate the economy in agricultural and fishing villages by the end of next month, party spokesman Rep. Sim Myong-po said.

The meeting was attended by leading party officiers, including chairman Rep. No Tae-u, and major Cabinet members, including Prime Minister No Sin-yong.

Prime Minister No told the party leaders that the government would make its utmost effort to materialize the "grand politics" suggested by President Chon Tu-hwan in his new year policy statement and by DJP chairman No in his new year press conference.

No told Cabinet members that the administration and the party are required to work in concert to achieve the nation's "great tasks" of realizing a peaceful transfer of government, and staging the '86 Asiad and '88 Olympics successfully.

In particular, No said that the general session of the Association of National Olympic Committees to be held in Seoul in April will be a good occasion to ensure the successful holding of the two international sports events.

He asked the government to support fully the ANOC meeting, which will provide a chance for Korea to introduce its tradition and culture to some 800 sports leaders from 161 nations.

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CSO: 4100/077

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

## POLICE LAUNCH 2-WEEK CRACKDOWN ON VIOLENT CRIMES

SK290125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] The Seoul Metropolitan Police launched a two-week crackdown on violent crimes yesterday.

Armed robberies, homicides and assaults will bear the brunt of the latest police campaign against felons, said a spokesman for the Seoul Metropolitan Police. The anticrime drive will continue through Feb. 11, two days after the lunar New Year's Day.

Policemen have been told to carry loaded rifles and gas guns without fail when they set out to catch perpetrators of violent crimes, the spokesman said.

In addition to detectives, he said, other policemen, including those in charge of intelligence-gathering and counterspying activities will join the anti-crime campaign.

Most police cars in the metropolitan area will be mobilized to net felons, he said.

He said there are about 1,000 crimeprone areas in the capital city in which more than 20 percent of the nation's population resides. Police will launch ambush or multiply their tours in and around those areas.

Twenty-four police stations in the city will be divided into five groups to boost interstation cooperation in cracking down on felons, according to the spokesman.

He conceded that violent crimes increased sharply last year as police have concentrated efforts on combating street demonstrations and on protecting foreign participants in major international meetings held in the capital city.

Figures available at the metropolitan police show that violent crimes, including homicides, armed robberies and rapes, climbed 16.7 percent in 1985 over the previous year. Assaults also increased 10.9 percent during the same period.

To effectively combat violent crimes, the National Police Headquarters has recently announced plans to form 12 highpowered anticrime task forces, whose members will include martial arts experts, in six big cities.

The prosecution, for its part, has been seeking the maximum penalty of death against the so-called "family-destroying crimes" that include rapes committed in presence of family members.

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S.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

## BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER, PRESS AGENCY HEADS--Two former culture-information ministers were named presidents of major press organizations yesterday. Yi Chin-hui, MCUI minister from May 1982 to February 1985, was elected president of the state-run daily SEOUL SHINMUN in a special shareholders' meeting. Yi Kwang-pyo, Yi Chin-hui's predecessor, became president of the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY, the sole news service company established in joint investiments by media organizations. Both started their careers as newspaper reporters--Yi Chin-hui with the TONG-A ILBO and Yi Kwang-pyo with the HANKOOK ILBO. Most recently, Yi Chin-hui was chairman of the Korea Anti-Communist League and the other Yi president of the Korea Press Center. Former SEOUL SHINMUN president Yi Wu-se has been designated to succeed Yi Kwang-pyo as head of the press center. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Feb 86 SK] /6662

DPA CHAIRMAN--Seoul, Jan. 3 (OANA-YONHAP)--Walter Richtberg, chairman of the executive board of the DEUTSCHE PRESSE AGENTUR (DPA), arrived here Thursday evening to discuss the establishment of a news exchange agreement with YONHAP NEWS AGENCY. On Friday morning, Richtberg met with Korean Unification Minister Pak Tong-chin to exchange views on the problems of divided countries. Chong Chong-sik, president of YONHAP NEWS AGENCY, was present during their meeting. During his stay here, Richtberg will also meet with Prime Minister No Sing-yong, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and Culture-Information Minister Yi Won-hong. He is scheduled to return to Germany on Feb. 2. (Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 31 Jan 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/077

S.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

## BRIEFS

AMCHAM URGES SOFTWARE COPYRIGHT PROTECTION--The American Chamber of Commerce (AMCHAM) in Korea has published a paper stating its position on the need for computer software copyright protection in this nation. According to AMCHAM yesterday, copyright protection for foreign and domestic software is urgently needed to allow the domestic software industry to grow and to permit Korea to move forward to reach its economic goals. Without such protection, AMCHAM believes, Korea risks being left behind by other countries in both computer use and in the domestic production and export of software. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Science and Technology plans to enact a software protection law this year in order to promote fair development of domestic software market. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Feb 86 p 8 SK] /6662

S&T ANNUAL REPORT--Seoul, Jan. 31 (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will direct state-finance research institutes to develop technologies for Korea's small- and medium-sized businesses and will give them technological support, Science and Technology Minister Chon Hak-che said Friday. In an annual report to President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential residence, Chongwadae, Chon said that the government will soon set up a committee to implement a long-term plan for scientific and technological developments into the 21st century. It will also set up a special 56 million-U.S. dollar research fund for seven major technological development projects, including the development of energy technology, he reported. To attain self-reliance in the field of atomic energy technology, Chon said, the government will invest another 56 million dollars in the construction of a multi-purpose nuclear reactor, without foreign technical assistance before 1990. The government plans to build a nuclear fuel plant to meet all of Korea's nuclear fuel needs by 1989, Chon said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 31 Jan 86 SK] /6662

TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION--Seoul, Jan. 25 (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government is considering plans to establish a "university technology innovation center," in order to strengthen cooperation between industries and academic circles in research and development, a government source said Saturday. The center would greatly enhance Korea's research and development activities by maximizing the use of Korea's limited research manpower, resources and facilities, the source added. The purpose of the center is to eliminate the shortage of research personnel in Korean industries by giving university or college researchers more access to companies' R and D activities, the source said. Korea's universities and colleges employ 3,580 doctors of science or engineering, while nine government-financed institutes, including the Korea Advanced Institute for Science and Technology, have 520 doctorate holders, according to recent government statistics. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 25 Jan 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/077

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## COUNTRY TO REJECT UNITED AIRLINES' REQUEST FOR EARLIER SERVICE

SK040057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The government was warned to reject a request of United Airlines to begin regular service to Seoul on Feb. 11, some 20 days earlier than the initial schedule it had set in the previous application.

A senior government official said yesterday, "It is our position that United Airlines should not be allowed to make an inaugural flight to Seoul earlier than the original schedule."

UA yesterday requested that the Transportation Ministry permit its debut in the Korean aviation arena on Feb. 11, in a revision to its Dec. 4 application. Next week, the American airline is scheduled to begin service to Tokyo.

It had earlier called for permission for service to Seoul starting March 4.

"The U.S. airline moved to push the date up to within less than a month. But current local regulations stipulate that an airline must file an application at least three months prior to its proposed inaugural flight," the official said, stressing the observance of the pertinent decrees.

The position appears to have resulted from displeasure over the U.S. reluctance to hold "productive" aviation talks later this month for the discussion of the pending 1980 memorandum of understanding, as proposed by Koreans.

He declined, however, to make a definite commitment concerning UA's initial request for permission for an inaugural flight on March 4. The U.S. carrier purchased the flight rights on Asian-Pacific routes from Pan American World Airways for $759 million in May of last year.

UA, one of the largest U.S. airlines, covering the whole United States, is expected to trigger hectic competition among carriers flying on Asian-Pacific routes. Northwest Orient also recently took over a U.S. domestic carrier, Republic, enhancing its service in America.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## ABDUCTION OF KOREAN DIPLOMAT IN BEIRUT

### Termed 'Intentional, Premeditated Crime'

SK010332 Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 1 (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Embassy in Beirut has been making contacts with various leaders of Lebanese religious factions in an effort to locate the Korean diplomat who was kidnapped by five gunmen Friday in West Beirut, a Korean Foreign Ministry official said Saturday, quoting Korea's ambassador to Lebanon, Kim Hyon-chin.

In a five-minute telephone report to the ministry on Friday afternoon, Kim said he believes the abduction was an "interntional and premeditated crime," according to the official.

To Chae-song, 44, a second secretary and consul at the Korean Embassy in Beirut, was abducted by masked gunmen at the entrance of the embassy as he and Kim Kyu-yong, an embassy clerk, drove to work through the Moslem West Beirut on Friday morning. Kim was not harmed in the incident.

Earlier Saturday, the ambassador sent a report to the ministry describing the kidnapping.

According to the report, gunmen wearing black masks and armed with machine guns and pistols intercepted To's car some 25 meters from the embassy while Kim was driving to work on Friday morning.

Pointing their guns at To and Kim, the kidnappers forced the diplomat out of the car and bundled him into the trunk of their Mercedes-Benz near the embassy, the report said.

Before driving to an unidentified place, the kidnappers took the keys from To's car and fired several shots at the right, front wheel of the car, it added.

It was not known why Kim was allowed to go free, according to the report.

To and Kim live in the same apartment and drive to the embassy together every morning, according to the report.

To was the first Korean diplomat to be kidnapped abroad.

The Korean Embassy in Beirut is located in the seafront hamlet Al-Baida District, which is relatively safe from the fighting of the Lebanese civil war.

### No Progress in Finding Abductors

SK010301 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 1 (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Foreign Ministry set up a task force Friday to cope with the kidnapping of a Korean diplomat in Lebanon.

The diplomat, identified as To Chae-song, 43, a second secretary at the Korean Embassy in Beirut, was abducted by four armed men near the embassy building on his way to work around 8:10 a.m. local time Friday.

Kim Kyu-yong, a clerk at the embassy, was with To at the time of the kidnapping, but he was allowed to go free.

A ministry official said that South Korea's ambassador to Lebanon, Kim Hyon-chin, has been making contacts with religious leaders there, in an effort to find out whether or not a religious faction was involved in the incident. He has so far made no progress, however.

The official quoted Ambassador Kim as saying that the abduction was apparently premeditated, considering the fact that the kidnappers used a passenger car and Soviet-made AK47 machine guns.

Meanwhile, the parents and relatives of the Korean diplomat here expressed astonishment at the abduction. His father said, "I was concerned about my son's safety because Lebanon is a troubled country, but I never dreamed of such a disaster before."

A career diplomat with 13 years of experience, To was assigned to Beirut last July, after serving as a second secretary at the Korean Embassy in Jamaica and a a vice consul at the Korean Consultate in Honolulu.

### Missions Instructed for Possible Terrorism

SK010005 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The Foreign Ministry, alarmed by the kidnapping of To Chae-song, second secretary and consul at the Korean Embassy in Beirut, instructed all Korean missions abroad yesterday to be prepared for possible terrorist attacks.

The ministry confirmed the unprecedented kidnapping of a Korean diplomat abroad yesterday afternoon about an hour after the incident took place.

The ministry immediately formed a task force, which will be at work around the clock.

Minister Yi Won-kyong instructed Ambassador Kim Hyon-chin to try to get the kidnapped diplomat's early and safe return through contacts with Lebanese Government officials and leaders of religious factions.

Reports from the Beirut Embassy said Consul Kim Kyu-yong, who was with To Chae-song in the embassy car, was unharmed. He reported the incident to the ambassador.

The ambassador sought help from the police and the Lebanese Foreign Ministry in the search for the kidnapped diplomat. By late yesterday, there was no information about the kidnappers, who made no contact with the embassy or the Lebanese authorities.

The ministry said it was the first time that a Korean diplomat was kidnapped from his place of assignment since the establishment of the government in 1948.

To was assigned to Beirut on July 9, 1985 after serving as a second secretary at the Korean Embassy in Jamaica.

A graduate of the College of Law, Seoul National University, he joined the foreign service in February, 1973. He once served as a vice consul at the Korean Consultate General in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Formal relations between Korea and Lebanon opened on Oct. 1, 1969 when the two nations agreed on the establishment of a Korean trade mission in Beirut.

Full diplomatic relationship was established on Feb. 12, 1981. North Korea also opened its embassy in Beirut on the same day.

## KOREAN TIMES' Comment

SK020132 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Abduction of ROK Diplomat"]

[Text] It is a shocking and alarming development that a Korean diplomat was kidnapped in the strift-ridden Lebanese capital of Beirut by a group of five heavily-armed gunmen Friday on his way to the Korean Embassy, where he is assigned.

The career foreign service officer, To Chae-song, has thus become the first Asian diplomat to be seized there, though about two scores of foreigners, mostly from Western countries and more recently from the Soviet Union, have been abducted since 1984 and a third of them are still missing.

In fact, he is the first Korean diplomat stationed abroad who has ever faced the ordeal of kidnapping.

Upon learning of the incident, we cannot but be puzzled as to why a Korean diplomat had to become the prey of abduction, even while acknowledging the all-too-precarious situation in Lebanon, which has suffered for years all sorts of consequences and side-effects of prolonged communal strife, as well as international clashes among regional powers.

Off hand, one may question whether he was merely a random victim of kidnapping or a deliberate target of political terrorism waged by certain quarters.

At this writing, these and other related questions are virtually left unanswered, since little indications, let alone credible evidence, were available with regard to reasons for the kidnapping, though there were initial reports that the Lebanese police were looking into the possibility of North Korean involvement in the incident.

As uttered by a Korean Embassy source there, who reportedly stressed that the embassy staff have shunned local politics and thus have no political enemy, the kidnapping case was indeed "very strange." The Republic of Korea has consistently made prudent efforts to stay away from the intricate developments in Lebanon--for one thing, in 1982, it turned down a repeated request for joining the multinational peace-keeping force, then in the offing.

Whatever the reasons and motivation may be for the abduction, the party seizing the innocent Korean diplomat is called on to free him immediately for the sake of humanitarianism and international justice.

For his release, the Lebanese Government is also urged to make utmost efforts, while all Lebanese sectarian groups and other parties which may have influence over the matter are asked to render their assistance.

At the same time, the Korean Government should step up all-out endeavors for his early release, keeping in close contact with the Beirut authorities and other potentially-helpful foreign governments and establishments.

### Further Efforts, Contacts

SK020026 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The International Committee of the Red Cross and several Arab countries yesterday informed the Korean Government that they will actively cooperate in efforts to obtain the release of the kidnapped diplomat, To Chae-song.

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said, "The Geneva-based committee and several Arab countries expressed their intent to render assistance for the location and early release of To."

They expressed such intent in replying to the Korean Government's request for cooperation, said the official.

He said his ministry asked the international body for help with the release, from a humanitarian viewpoint, through the Korean Embassy in Geneva.

He said the ministry requested cooperation from what he called "influential Arab countries" to obtain the immediate release of To Chae-song. He did not elaborate on the influential Arab nations.

It also asked the United States, France and some other allies for diplomatic assistance.

The official quoted Korean Ambassador to Beirut Kim Hyon-chin as reporting to the ministry that the abduction appeared to be a "premeditated act."

The ambassador was further quoted as saying that he was contacting various leaders of Lebanese religious factions in an effort to locate To.

Amb. Kim also met with Lebanese Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Rashid Karami and asked for assistance.

Meanwhile, the ministry switched chief of a task team in charge of the kidnapping case from director general for Middle East affairs to the first assistant minister in view of the significance of the case.

In a related move, the ministry instructed all the Korean embassies abroad to make close cooperation with the governments of host countries for immediate settlement of the abduction.

The ministry also directed the Korean embassies whose officials are considered vulnerable to the kidnapping to take thorough security measures for the safety of embassy personnel.

According to the ministry, there are 15 foreigners held hostage in Lebanon, excluding To. They are six Americans, four French, three Spaniards and one each from Britain and Italy.

## Motive for Kidnapping Unknown

SK031009 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 3 (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government is working on safety measures for Korean diplomats stationed abroad, in an effort to prevent the recurrence of incidents similar to the kidnapping in Beirut last Friday of a Korean diplomat, a Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

The Foreign Ministry, which expects the kidnapping case to be protracted, formed a task force to cope with the kidnapping of To Chae-song, second secretary at the Korean Embassy in Beirut.

To, 43, was ambushed by unidentified gunmen, who forced him into the trunk of a getaway car, while he was driving to work in Moslem West Beirut.

Although some organizations in Beirut have claimed responsibility for the kidnapping, no clues to the whereabouts of the abducted secretary and no motive for the kidnapping have yet been found, the official said.

### Letter of Appeal

SK040050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Beirut--Korean Ambassador to Lebanon Kim Hyon-chin is preparing a letter of appeal to seek an early rescue of a Korean diplomat To Chae-sung, who was abducted here last week.

The petition will be made in the name of the Korean Embassy and To's family and is likely to be released to the press shortly.

Along with the release of the petition letter, Amb. Kim will disclose the Korean Government's stance in connection with the kidnapping incident.

Amb. Kim's intention to do so was revealed soon after the "Fighting Revolutionary Cells' claimed the responsibility for the abduction of the Korean diplomat in a typed statement along with polaroid photograph of To.

### Grudge Not Factor in Kidnapping

NC041115 Paris AFP in English 1032 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Beirut, Feb 4 (AFP)--South Korean Embassy officials in Beirut today ruled out the possibility that Second Secretary To Chae-Sung might have been kidnapped by people holding a personal grudge against him.

Mr To, 43, was kidnapped on Friday near the South Korean Embassy by four armed men. Embassy officials said today he had been with Attache Kim Kyu-yong [title as received], whom the kidnappers let free. Reports until now had named the other diplomat as First Secretary Kim Won-Tchol. [sentence as received]

An unknown organisation, the Fighting Revolutionary Cells, yesterday threatened to kill Mr To but said it would state its demands "later."

There has been no further contact since the message, sent to AFP with a Polaroid photo of the kidnapped diplomat.

Embassy officials here ruled out the possibility that Mr To might have had a personal difference with any Lebanese faction or individual since his arrival in Beirut in September.

This is one of the many reasons why thousands of Lebanese and scores of foreigners have been kidnapped in Lebanon in recent years.

## Emergency Meeting Held

SK050025 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The government is endeavoring to determine the characters and background forces of the "Fighting Revolutionary Cells" a group which claimed responsibility Monday for the kidnapping of diplomat To Chae-sung.

It is also examining various measures to cope with the development of situations.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong yesterday presided over an emergency meeting to review the developments up to now and work out steps to obtain the early release of To.

Emerging from the meeting, an official said, "We are trying our best to get the kidnapped diplomat released as early as possible. We have examined possibilities from various angles."

He said, however, that he cannot be sure about whether the "Revolutionary Cells" are the kidnappers as it claimed.

Meanwhile, a source said the government instructed Korean embassies in relevant countries to look into the true nature of the group.

Investigation is also under way into possible relationship between the "Revolutionary Cells" and a far leftist group in Belgium which has the identical name.

The "Revolutionary Cells," believed to be a Moslem group, sent a photo of the kidnapped diplomat as evidence, the source said its claim appeared to be more authentic than claims by other groups.

When the group is proved to be a kidnapper and its demand for the release is presented, channels for negotiations would be established, he expected.

He said the government is studying the precedents of other countries in handling similar incidents.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## RIGHTS GROUP SEEKS JAPAN'S HELP ON SAKHALIN KOREANS

SK040323 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 4 (OANA-YONHAP)--The International Human Rights League of Korea has urged the Foreign Ministry to take diplomatic steps to encourage the Japanese Government to help repatriate Koreans stranded on the Soviet island of Sakhalin, a league official said Tuesday.

The league expressed the hope that Japan will help return Koreans stranded for more than 40 years on the island through active negotiations with the Soviet Union, with which South Korea has no diplomatic relations.

Almost 7,000 Koreans living on the island, which has been occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II, are descendants of Koreans brought there by Japan for forced labor during World War II. Korea was under Japanese colonial rule from 1910 to 1945.

The Soviet Union announced last month in a foreign ministers meeting with Japan that it may allow the departure of the Koreans from Sakhalin Island, applying the same procedures required of Jews who want to leave the Soviet Union.

According to emigration procedures for Jews living in the Soviet Union, potential emigrants must obtain requests for departure from relatives, as well as references, identification papers, a statement of intent to leave and an application for departure.

The Korean League has appealed to the Korean Government to investigate the condition of Sakhalin Koreans who wish to return to their homeland and to investigate their references in South Korea as soon as possible.

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## FOREIGN MINISTER BRIEFS DJP OFFICIALS ON 86 DIPLOMACY

SK010015 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The Foreign Ministry plans to establish a "diplomacy consultative council" made up of experts from all walks of life, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said yesterday.

He said that the projected council will study and discuss major diplomatic problems, and will advise the government about the issues.

Yi was briefing lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party assigned to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly on the office's policy programs of this year.

He also said that his ministry will concentrate on strengthening trade diplomacy to find new markets in China and East European countries.

In the policy coordination meeting, the minister told the DJP lawmakers that efforts will be made to increase emigration to the United States, Canada, Africa and Latin American nations throughout the year.

Rep. Kim Hak-chun recommended that the ministry publish something like "diplomatic bulletins" which developed countries issue to officialy express their diplomatic policies.

Minister Yi said that he would have the Institute for Foreign Affairs and National Security study the recommendation.

Rep. Choe Pyong-yul urged the ministry to simplify the reception procedures for foreign guests visiting the country so as not to cause inconvenience to citizens.

Minister Yi said that his ministry is consulting with the Ministry of Government Administration on a plan to have foreign guests coming by special flights use airports other than Kimpo International Airport.

Rep. Pong Tu-wan, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, called upon the ministry to launch "active diplomacy" to help settle peace on the Korean peninsula.

He said that now is the time when the government should draw up a blueprint of far-sighted diplomacy, breaking from the past practice of resorting to shortlived policies designed to solve newly emerging problems.

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## PRIME MINISTER NO'S DIPLOMATIC TOUR

### Upcoming Trip

SK010028 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "No's Diplomatic Swing"]

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong is scheduled to embark on a tour of India, Australian, New Zealand and Fiji in early March. The diplomatic swing by the chief cabinet officer is considered to be a replication of a similar trip by President Chon Tu-hwan suspended as a result of the Rangoon bombing incident in 1983.

No's visit to India will be the first by our top-ranking official to that leading country of South Asia. Cementing closer ties with the potential giant in the Indian subcontinent is important in view of New Delhi's high statute in the nonaligned bloc and its sensitive relations with Pyongyang.

North Koreans have paid frequent visits to India in an effort to court increased friendship and win support for their advance into West Asia and the Middle East. Our government stands in need of curbing the Communist diplomatic offensive and should further strengthen a solid partnership with India.

Seoul's bonds of cooperation with the two leading powers in Oceania, Australia and New Zealand, have continued to grow in recent years with a frequent exchange of visits by government leaders. The addition of Fiji to No's itinerary this time reflects our rising stake in relations with emerging countries in the region.

President Chon has reiterated his commitment to the concept of the Pacific Basin community of nations devoted to more effective and dynamic regional collaboration for social, economic and cultural development.

Toward that end, expansion of our joint exploration of natural resources and trade with nations in the area is vital before broader cooperation and integration in other spheres can be sought. In this endeavor, the role of newly independent small nations can never be underestimated.

No's journey through these four countries comes at a time when Seoul is taking on a larger share in the affairs of Asia and the Pacific in transition.

## Visit to India, Oceanic Countries

SK310606 Seoul YONHAP in English 0359 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 31 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong will leave here March 2 for a two-week trip to India, Australia, New Zealand and Fiji, at the invitation of the prime ministers of those countries, a spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office announced Friday.

During the four-nation tour, No will meet with prime ministers Rajiv Gandhi of India, Robert James Lee Hawke of Australia, David Russell Lange of New Zealand and Sir Ratu Kamisese K.T. Mara of Fiji. They are expected to discuss matters of mutual concern, including bilateral relations and international developments.

The Korean prime minister is also scheduled to meet with Zail Singh, president of India, and with governors-general Ninian Stephen of Australia, Paul Reeves of New Zealand, and Sir Ratu Penaia K. Ganilau of Fiji, as well as other government and parliamentary leaders.

No is scheduled to deliver a speech on economic relations between South Korea and India at a luncheon to be hosted by the president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

His visit to India, the first made in an official capacity by a Korean prime minister, will pave the way for the deepening of friendly and cooperative relations with India, the spokesman said. No's trips to Australia, New Zealand and Fiji will further consolidate Korea's existing bonds with those countries and will strengthen regional cooperation among the Pacific Basin countries, he added.

The Korean prime minister is scheduled to visit India from March 3-5, Australia from March 6-10, New Zealand from March 10-12 and Fiji from March 12-14. He will return home on March 16.

No will be accompanied by Yi Sang-ok, vice foreign minister, and Ha Sun-pong, secretary-general to the prime minister.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## BRIEFS

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION--Seoul, Jan. 27 (OANA-YONHAP)--Chung In-yong, South Korean finance minister, Monday urged the heads of 14 Korean customs houses to streamline their regulations in order to cope effectively with the increasing volume of commodity trade. The finance minister also directed them to simplify entry procedures for athletes and tourists who plan to come here for the 1986 Asian Games, in order to give them a good impression of Korea. Chung made the remarks in a meeting with the heads of 14 customs houses here on Monday morning. He encouraged them to try to establish a tariff policy and system that comply with Korea's open-door economic policy. Chung called on them to take detailed measures to prevent smuggling, which he said could damage Korea's sound consumer economy. Kim Uk-tae, administrator of the Office of Customs Administration, also attended the meeting. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT 27 Jan 86 SK] /6662

CONDOLENCES ON EXPLOSION OF 'CHALLENGER'--Seoul, Jan. 29 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday sent a cable to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, conveying his condolences for the trafic explosion of the spacecraft Challenger, which claimed the lives of seven U.S. astronauts. In the cable, Chon said he was shocked and saddened at the tragic disaster of the space shuttle Challenger. "I can find no proper word to express our sympathy and condolences toward the bereaved families," Chon said. "We shall all remember their invariable contributions to the space exploration made through their noble sacrifices." "The people of the Republic of Korea join with me in mourning over your nation's great loss," he added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT 29 Jan 86 SK] /6662

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE--Seoul, Jan. 30 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean business circles plan to hold 18 private-level international economic conferences both at home and abroad this year to improve capital and technological cooperation with foreign countries. They will send trade missions to Europe, Latin America and Asia. The mission to Europe, comprising 20 businessmen, will try to attract foreign investors to Korea and to diversify Korea's sources of the importation of high technologies, the Federation of Korean Industries reported Thursday. It will also explore possibilities for setting up joint ventures and technological partnerships with European firms and for establishing partnerships with European firms in third countries. The largest international economic conference to be held in Korea this year will be the annual general meeting of the Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC), scheduled to open in May. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0134 GMT 30 Jan 86 SK] /6662

ROK, JAPAN SYMPOSIUM ON WORLD AFFAIRS--Seoul, Jan. 30 (OANA-YONHAP)--The Korean Foreign Ministry announced Thursday that it will participate with a Japanese institute in an annual symposium on international affairs next month. Through the symposium, the ministry hopes to promote research and development of KOrea's foreign policy, and to analyze international developments, the ministry reported. Under the plan, the ministry Foreign Affairs and National Security Institute and the Japanese Institute of International Affairs will hold their first symposium from Feb. 3-5 on Tokyo. The two sides are expected to discuss relations between Seoul and Pyongyang, the Sino-Soviet question and recent developments on the Korean peninsula. O Chae-hui, director of the Korean institute, will lead a 12-member Korean delegation, and Kynya Nizeki, director of the Japanese institute, will head a 15-member delegation. The Korean insitute has taken part in four Korean-U.S. conferences on the security situation in Northeast Asia. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0326 GMT 30 Jan 86 SK] /6662

AMBASSADORS TO BAHAMAS, YAR--Seoul, Jan. 30 (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Thursday appointed Kim Kyong-won, Korean ambassador to the United States, to serve concurrently as ambassador to the Bahamas, the Foreign Affairs Ministry announced. Choe Ho-chung, ambassador to Saudi Arabia, was assigned to serve concurrently as ambassador to North Yemen (Yemen Arab Republic), the ministry said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0801 GMT 30 Jan 86 SK] /6662

OUTGOING PERUVIAN ENVOY--President Chon Tu-hwan presented Jorge Chavez Soto, outgoing Peruvian ambassador to Korea, with the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit, Kwanghwa Medal, at Chongwadae yesterday. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Jan 86 p 1 SK] /6662

LANGUAGE TRAINING--Seoul, Jan. 30 (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Foreign Ministry will step up its foreign-language training program for newly-recruited diplomats this year, a ministry official said Thursday. It plans to send 15 or 16 of the new Foreign Service officials recruited annually to Britain or the United States and to send four or five officials to other countries, under the training program, the official said. The program will require the officials to train at universities or language institutes in their host countries for two years. The growing need for diplomats to master the languages of their host countries prompted the ministry to work out the plan, the official added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0359 GMT 30 Jan 86 SK] /6662

AMBASSADOR TO BURKINA FASO--Seoul, Feb. 3 (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Monday appointed Choe Kun-pae, coordinator at the Foreign Ministry's American Affairs Bureau, as the ambassador to Burkina Faso in Africa, the Foreign Ministry said. Choe replaces Ho Sung who has been named the chief of the Middle Eastern Affairs Bureau at the ministry. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0943 GMT 3 Feb 86 SK] /6662

ASIAN-AFRICAN CONSULTATIVE MEETING--Seoul, Feb. 3 (OANA-YONHAP)--Pak Su-kil, Korean ambassador to Morocco, will lead a five-member Korean delegation to the 25th general assembly meeting of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC), which opened Monday in Arusha, Tanzania, the Foreign Affairs Ministry said Monday. In the 8-day meeting, the participants are expected to discuss law of the sea, sovereign immunity, trade law and indebtedness of developing countries. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0100 GMT 3 Jan 86 SK] /6662
CSO: 4100/077

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

## FKI REPORT ANALYZES ROK'S 1984 EXPORTS TO U.S., OTHERS

SK310229 Seoul YONHAP in English 0118 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 31 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea's export drive last year was led by footwear, petrochemicals, automobiles and auto parts, the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) reported Friday.

Exports of textiles, steel and electronics fell below the 1984 level, however.

While exports to Japan and Europe, which had grown at a favorable pace until 1984, recorded a negative growth rate last year, the growth rate of exports to the United States, Korea's largest trading partner, declined significantly.

The exportation of textiles, which has traditionally been Korea's largest export item, fell by 1.0 percent last year, from 7,079 million U.S. dollars in 1984 to 7,006 million dollars. In contrast, textile exports from 1983 to 1984 grew by 17 percent.

Exports of steel products last year totaled 2.6 billion dollars, down 2.8 percent; those of electronics amounted to nearly 2 billion dollars, down 7.6 percent; and those of electric products totaled 609 million dollars, down 2.2 percent, according to the federation report.

The exportation of automobiles and auto components andparts increased by 150.7 percent, to 790 million dollars; those of footwear rose by 12.4 percent, to 1.6 billion dollars.

Those of electronic products for industrial use jumped by 47.8 percent; those of artifacts shot up by 46.2 percent and those of petrochemicals grew by 19.1 percent.

Exports to Japan last year fell by 1.3 percent, from 4.6 billion dollars in 1984 to 4.5 billion dollars, compared with a 37.1 percent rise from 1983 to 1984. Korea's exports to Europe also declined by 6.4 percent.

Due to sluggish business conditions and strengthened import regulations implemented by the U.S. Government, Korea's exports to the United States last year increased by only 2.5 percent, to 10.7 billion dollars, compared with an impressive growth rate of 28.9 percent from 1983 to 1984.

Exports to Africa totaled 665 million dollars, up 47.8 percent, and those to Latin America and the Middle East increased by 2.5 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively, the FKI reported.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

## ALBUM INDUSTRY APPEAL REJECTED BY U.S. COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

SK290250 Seoul YONHAP in English 0157 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 29 (OANA-YONHAP)--The U.S. Commerce Department Tuesday turned down an appeal by the South Korean photo album industry that it reconsider an anti-dumping ruling against Korean-made albums earlier than scheduled, the Korean Embassy in Washington reported.

The reasons behind the decision were not given, but the Commerce Department said it was made in accordance with pertinent laws, according to the embassy report.

In its final ruling last October, the Commerce Department imposed a 64.8 percent anti-dumping surcharge on South Korean photo album exports.

The ruling brought an immediate halt to Korea's exportation of albums to the United States, dealing a devastating blow to Korea's small photo album makers. The U.S. market accounted for half of their exports.

In 1984, Korean album makers exported about 61 million U.S. dollars worth of products.

On Jan. 15, the Korean firms filed a complaint with the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT), asserting that the Commerce Department had made an "unfair ruling."

There is no possibility that the Commerce Departments' decision will be reversed by the CIT, however, an industry source said.

To minimize the damage caused by the ruling, the Korean album manufacturers plan to diversify their overseas markets, the source added.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

## U.S. TO SCRAP BILATERAL TEXTILE AGREEMENT WITH ROK, OTHERS

SK290255 Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 29 (OANA-YONHAP)--The U.S. Administration is working on measures to strongly regulate textile imports in the wake of President Ronald Reagan's veto last month of the Thurmond bill, a business source here said Wednesday.

It has set up a special task force in charge of formulating new textile import regulations. The task force, which comprises officials from the state, finance, commerce and labor departments, as well as the trade representative office, will approve restrictive regulations before the end of February, the source said, quoting a report from the Korean Federation of Textile Industries.

The U.S. Government is working on plans to scrap bilateral textile agreements with Korea, Taiwan and other major textile exporting countries six months before their expiration date--Dec. 31, 1986. In their place, Washington would like to establish new agreements containing many new clauses, which would more strictly limit textile imports, as soon as possible.

The new regulations would bring about a sweeping reduction in textile export quotas, expand the list of textile products subject to the quota system and encourage exports from countries other than Korea and Taiwan.

The U.S. Government will also encourage European countries to take similar steps within the framework of the multi-fiber arrangement, an 18-nation world textile agreement that has effectively restricted imports from low-cost developing countries, the source quoted the report as saying.

The federation report was prepared by a textile trade mission that recently visited the United States.

To cope with the recent U.S. protectionism, the Korean textile industry should import new textile technologies from the United States, improve cooperation with U.S. textile manufactuers and give greater publicity to Korea's efforts to open its market as widely as possible and prevent unfair trade practices, the report recommended.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

## TRADE WITH ARABS REVIEWED

Doha DIYARUNA WA AL-'ALAM in Arabic Dec 85 pp 25-27

[Interview with Chol Suh Kim, South Korean deputy minister of trade and industry, by Salih Zaytun; Seoul, date not specified]

[Text] Korea is highly interested in promoting trade with the Arab world. This Asian country has become conspicuously involved during the last 10 years in various Arab development plans, especially in the Arab East. This matter was the subject of a long interview that we held with one of the Korean economic decision-makers, Dr Chol Suh Kim, deputy minister of trade and industry.

The interview discussed with facts and figures the volume of trade between his country and the Arab world, Qatar in particular. It also touched on Korean economic philosophy.

Dr Kim says the balance of trade between Qatar and South Korea was about $95.5 million, tilting in favor of Qatar, which supplied Korea with crude oil and petrochemicals in the amount of $80 million while the Korean goods and products imported by Qatar were valued at $5.5 [figures as published].

The Korean official explained that his country imports from Qatar mainly oil, polyethylene, and naphthalene and exports to Qatar tires, iron products, fabrics, and electronic components.

[Question] I asked Dr Kim about the possibility of developing relations between the two countries.

[Answer] Korea has long been striving to promote trade with Qatar since last year's visit to Korea of high highness the emir of Qatar. This task can be achieved and the businessmen in particular are participating in it, that is, the private sector in the two countries can stimulate trade relations markedly. At any rate, Korean construction companies have been participating from 1966 to the present in a number of Qatari projects, valued at $500 million. These companies shared in the construction of many factories and building projects in Qatar in addition to similar projects in various Arab Gulf and other Arab states which have relied on Korean companies to complete their huge projects in record time.

[Question] Dr Kim admits that trade relations with Qatar and other Arab countries have not reached the desired stage of development. He explains:

[Answer] Oil imports in recent years constituted the largest bill paid by Korea, which does not produce this basic commodity required by modern industry. Nevertheless, Korea has not increased its oil imports in the last 3 years after the decline in oil prices and lowering of the trade level because of the world-wide recession. However, that does not prevent us from striving even more to stimulate Korean-Qatari and Korean-Arab relations in general until the trade balance, currently not in our favor, is rectified.

[Question] Given that your trade with the Arabs is based chiefly on oil, how do you envision the future of this strategic commodity?

[Answer] I can forecast the future of oil, but we are concerned with worldwide price stability because it will help our trade balance plans with the oil-producing states.

[Question] Can Qatari-Korean economic relations be considered a miniature model for Korean relations with the rest of the Arab states?

[Answer] Of course, we treat the Arab states as part of the Middle East, and we have trade relations with most of these states. In 1984 we exported to the Arab world goods worth $2.8 billion and during the first 7 months of this year we exported $1.4 billion worth. Since that amounted to a decline of 6 percent below last year compared with $2.3 billion worth of imports from the Arab world, it constituted a deficit of 18 percent.

The building and construction field is considered to be among the most important fields of Korean-Arab cooperation. The contracts between Korean companies and Arab states concluded and signed up to 1983 are estimated at more than $8 billion. They involved the participation of 87,000 Korean workers in economic development operations in the Arab world, especially in the road-building and port-improvement sectors, notably the contract signed with OAPEC to carry out the dry dock project in Bahrain which cost billions. This is in addition to contracts concluded by one company with Saudi Arabia in 1976 valued at about $1 billion. There is a Korean contract also with one of the emirates to set up a company to sell industrial and chemical products.

[Question] It has been observed that aside from the oil bill, Korean activity is most conspicuous in trade. Is there any movement in the direction of encouraging cooperation with Arab businessmen for investment in Korea?

[Answer] We are trying to involve Arab businessmen in Korean economic activity. We welcome them as partners and expect them to participate in joint projects especially since the area for such activity is broad. This is in addition to the existence of other opportunities we can offer the Arabs, for example, providing medium technology at reasonable prices.

[Question] Some reports stated that trade between Korea and the Gulf region is affected by the Iraqi-Iranian war hazards. To what extent is this true?

[Answer] There is no doubt that we are clearly influenced by the effects of this war which is destructive first to both countries and then to the interests of others who rely chiefly on Gulf oil. However, we have tried to follow a balanced economic policy toward the two countries, exporting our products to both Iraq and Iran. We are still importing their oil, and perhaps the dangers of the war will impel Korea and other countries injured by its continuation to work harder to bring about peace between them. This will contribute, we believe, to the stimulation of economic activity in the region and the world as a whole.

[Question] Can you tell us something about the development plan now being carried out in your country?

[Answer] The current 5-year plan began in 1982 and will end next year, but we regard 1985 as the dividing line in our country's march to the 21st century because we are working energetically to broaden trade relations with the countries of the world, especially the United States, Japan, and Southeast Asian countries. We decided to concentrate on opposing tariffs which interfere with the expansion of trade with other countries. We are also trying to enlarge export markets and work on import restrictions. Nevertheless, we still feel that the excessive incurrence of debts is a hindrance to the management of our economy in addition to the fact that the level of national savings needed to settle our debts is still much lower than that of the competing countries. One of the reasons for this is that speculation in real estate requires a great deal of close supervision. Moreover, a high degree of negligence and waste are still prevalent in both the private and the public sectors.

[Question] In confronting these challenges, how can you work on the next 5-year plan which will bring you closer to the 21st century?

[Answer] During the next few years we will have to support the model of economic stability that we have felt in the current development plan. We must achieve it by putting an end to speculation in real estate, for example, debt which, like other such things, upsets economic stability. It may need harsh decisions requiring the imposition of comprehensive tax control to shrink parasitic revenues.

The government will also try to reduce its expenditures greatly by introducing far-reaching reforms to improve its performances according to the principle of the right man in the right place, by simplifying administrative routines, and by bringing about greater integration between small and large commercial organizations to guarantee balanced growth.

I believe the next development plan will include the adoption of vigorous measures to confront the challenges of advanced technology and the devising of suitable policies to embrace them by training skilled workers and making an advanced communications network widely accessible.

[Question] Can it be said that development activity in South Korea remains limited despite all the ambitious plans as long as the political challenges represented by the division of Korea and the military danger hovering over the region still persist?

[Answer] I cannot disagree with you, but we have tried both to carry on a dialogue with North Korea and to begin a series of meetings between the two sides by concentrating on economic issues. However, we have made no progress, although we have put forward ideas to promote trade relations between the two sides, because the North is fearful for its socialist experiment.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

## DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS SOUGHT TO EXPAND EC ECONOMIC TIES

SK280103 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The government will focus its diplomatic efforts on expanding economic cooperation with the dozen EC member countries during this year, Foreign Ministry officials said yesterday.

They said that the EC countries have shown a positive response to this plan, which is eyed to reduce the emphasis the nation has been placing on its economic relations with the United States and Japan.

Korean and EC officials discussed the matter in Seoul when Willy de Clerecq, EC commissioner for external affairs and trade policy, visited Seoul in November.

Assistant Foreign Minister for Economic Affairs Yu Chong-ha visited France, West Germany, and Italy and held a series of talks with officials there recently.

Assistant Minister Yu said that the transfer of technology and the active use of Korean technical manpower in European industrial markets had been given priority in his talks with EC officials.

"We proposed to the EC officials the utilization of our manpower, which is now facing a decline in demand in the construction market in the Middle East," he said.

The EC side welcomed the proposal and promised that it would encourage private firms to make use of Korean manpower to the greatest possible extent.

Skilled workers training in welding, pipe-laying and in operating and maintaining heavy equipment will have new opportunities for work in the European market, he said.

As for the transfer of technology, domestic industries are interested in leather processing, the manufacture of automobile parts, fabric printing and district heating.

Consultations are going on to promote technology transer between the small- and medium-size industries of both sides, he said.

Ministry officials said that they would endeavor to awaken local businessmen to the need to diversify their overseas partners.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

## BRIEFS

JAPANESE TRADE MISSION VISIT--Seoul, Jan. 30 (OANA-YONHAP)--A Japanese mission to Korea began Thursday to explore investment possibilities in Pusan and the Masan free export zone on the southern coast. The 27-member mission, headed by Hisamitsu Uetani, chairman of the Yamaichi Securities Co., arrived here Monday. The Korean and Japanese finance ministries and a Korean-Japanese non-governmental joint economic committee arranged last year for the Japanese mission to come to Korea. The mission, which comprises officials from the Foreign Ministry, the International Trade and Industry Ministry, banks and securities firms, visited the Finance Ministry, and the Trade and Industry Ministry. They held discussions with Korean officials about Korea's investment policy for foreigners, the revised foreign capital inducement law, ways to foster medium- and small-sized businesses and capital liberalization. After studying ways to expedite the export of Korean goods to Japan and how to promote bilateral technological cooperation with Korean business concerns, the mission will return to Japan on Feb. 1. [Text [Seoul YONHAP in English 0529 GMT 30 Jan 86 SK] /6662

KOTRA REPORT ON 1985 EXPORTS--Seoul, Feb. 4 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea's exports last year totaled 30.27 billion U.S. dollars, up 3.5 percent from 1984, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) reported Tuesday. Its export growth rate of 3.5 percent last year surpassed the growth rates of other Asian countries. By comparison, the export growth rates of Japan and Taiwan were 3.3 percent and 0.9 percent respectively, while that of Singapore decreased by 5.3 percent, according to the KOTRA. In 1985, Japan exported 175.64 billion dollars worth of commodities, followed by Taiwan (30.71 billion dollars) and Singapore (22.81 billion dollars). Japan recorded its largest trade surplus last year, mainly because of sharp increases in exports to the United States and China. Its trade surplus increased by 37 percent in 1985. Singapore's exports fell substantially, however, due to the excess supply of major export items, including shipbuilding and electronics products, in international markets and the strength of the Singaporean dollar. Korea's imports increased by 1.3 percent last year, while the imports of other countries declined. Taiwan's imports decreased by 8.4 percent, those of Singapore fell by 8.3 percent and those of Japan dropped by 5.1 percent, according to the KOTRA. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 4 Feb 86 SK] /6662

TRADE MINISTER TO SWISS ECONOMIC MEETING--Seoul, Jan. 29 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho left here Wednesday evening for Davos, Switzerland, to participate in an informal gathering of world economic leaders, the ministry announced. The symposium, scheduled for Jan. 31 to Feb. 2, will be hosted by the European Management Forum. Attending the meeting will be at least 50 high-ranking officials, including U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, and about 800 business leaders from both developed and developing countries. Kum plans to explain Korea's trade policies and call for a reduction in trade protectionism, a ministry official said. Kum is scheduled to return to Korea on Feb. 5. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1108 GMT 29 Jan 86 SK] /6662

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21 February 1986

# Korean Affairs Report

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# INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

## MINISTRY TO STEP UP EDUCATION ON INTER-KOREAN DIALOGUE

SK290227 Seoul YONHAP in English 0142 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, 29 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea, host of the 1986 Asian games and 1988 Olympics, will give special lessons to Korean students at all levels about the communist nations participating in those two international sports events, Education Minister Son Chae-Sok said Wednesday.

In his new year policy briefing to President Chon Tu-hwan, Son said that his ministry will "introduce to the students the real situations of the communist nations, using special textbooks that will be published under the supervision of experts." The textbooks will include information about history and economic development in each country.

South Korea, a staunch anti-communist country, does not have diplomatic relations with any communist nation, but it has sought to improve relations with the communist bloc since the early 1970s.

Reagrding the ongoing dialogue with North Korea, Son continued, his ministry will step up education about the inter-Korean dialogue in order to enhance students' vigilance against communism and will permit no discussion of "illusive theories" about national reunification.

Son said that the education ministry will develop a new anti-communist theory in line with the era of dialogue, which the ministry will consider in publishing textbooks for the 1987 academic year.

To help resolve the financial difficulties of private colleges and universities that depend heavily on tuition, Son said his ministry will implement a new tuition system in the 1987 academic year, after consulting with pertinent government agencies.

Son said that the ministry will also revise laws in order to allow founders of colleges and universities and their family members to serve as deans and presidents.

To promote campus stability, Son said, he will direct colleges and universities to guide student activists through dialogue and persuasion and to strengthen student guidance activities, in order to prevent the establishment of illegal organizations on campus.

In addition, the ministry will strengthen ideology education, focusing on current issues in the fields of trade, economics, farming and fishing.

Son said he will not increase admission quotas for colleges and universities, except in advanced technological fields, in order to improve the quality of higher education and to abide by Korea's long-term manpower supply plan.

The education ministry will extend 47.5 billion won (U.S.$53 million; U.S.$1 is worth about 890 won) in financial support to provincial colleges and universities in order to improve their basic and welfare facilities this year, he said.

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CSO: 4100/078

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

## NORTH KOREAN POSTURE UNDER QUESTION

### Red Cross Air Travel Rejected

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 8 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Land Travel Between South and North Korea Not Inconvenient"]

[Text] Now that the 10th session of full talks between the South and North Korean Red Cross Societies is to be held in Seoul on the coming 26th, North Korea suggested on the 5th that future Red Cross missions use air travel between Seoul and Pyongyang. The Korean National Red Cross Society (KNRC) pointed out in a telephone message of the 7th the smoothness of the current transportation method, and responded with its preference for continuing the current practice in terms of offering transportation to both delegations.

Such an unexpected proposal by North Korea could be regarded in a way as a novel idea, but it makes one wonder why North Korea suddenly made such a proposal at this stage. This is because, as the KNRC already knows, to date there has been no occasion where the conference was hindered by any inconvenience in transportation.

As we have been watching the progress of the Red Cross talks so far, the North Koreans have always made things difficult by making proposals which have nothing to do with the purpose of the talks rather than talk about essential matters. In the early 1970's, they actually cut off the progress of the talks by making such political proposals as the abolition of the National Security Law and the Anticommunist law.

When the home visitinggroup and the art performance group made exchanges last September, they contributed, in effect but to a limited extent, to mutual understanding and the promotion of talks between South and North Korea; however, in a strict sense, they had little to do with the object of the Red Cross talks.

The true interest, both at home and abroad, in the talks between the South and North Korean Red Cross Societies now lies in how much South and North Korea can accomplish in agreements in the object of the talks rather than work on methods or procedures. Needless to say, the object of the Red Cross talks is integrated into five items for discussion, upon which both countries have already agreed. The issue, in essence, is to achieve substantial advancement in those five items.

As shown in past meetings, the formality of methods and procedures has nothing to do with a realization of the five items. This is because the ultimate object of the talks is to enable the 10 million dispersed families to meet and visit with freedom and even to reunite.

Through the home visiting groups' exchanges of last September, the 60 million people of the South and North have all seen how great the sorrow and pain of the dispersed families have been. We fully realize that the dividing wall is our tragedy that must be quickly demolished. In this respect, the Red Cross talks are a task that must be attained as soon as possible.

Whether the Red Cross talks mission should use an airplane between Seoul and Pyongyang is a secondary issue. It is an issue that will naturally be solved when an atmosphere of good faith is formed through successful talks. The Red Cross talks must begin with progress in essential matters.

## War Projection in 3-4 Years

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 8 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] The security condition report meeting for the Seoul region this year was held on the morning of 7 November in the small auditorium of the Sejong Cultural Hall in Seoul.

Attending this meeting were Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Deputy Prime Minister Sin Byong-hyon, Justice Minister Kim Song-gi, Physical Education Minister Yi Yong-ho, and Mayor Yom Bo-hyon of Seoul among the 450 people from every field, thus ensuring a solid front on security.

After the meeting, Prime Minister No, who could not attend this meeting before because of his schedule to attend the United Nations and visit the United States, invited the attendees to a luncheon at Sejong Hall.

Mr No pointed out: "The next 3-4 years will witness the greatest possibility that the North Korea will provoke an armed attack." He stressed that "in order to block the North Korean attack, political, economic, and social stability is more urgent than anything else." Mr No also said: "If our society enters a state of unrest, North Korea might be inclined to use its armed forces." He requested that "for the next 3-4 years, all 40 million people, regardless of whether they belong to the government or opposition parties, should move in unison to attain political, economic, and social stability."

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CSO: 4107/027

## NORTH KOREA'S 'TRUE MOTIVE' BEHIND THE ON-GOING DIALOGUE

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 25 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Kim Hak-chun, National Assemblyman of the Democratic Justice Party: "What Is North Korea Seeking in the North-South Dialogue?"]

[Text] Forty years after the division took place, personnel and cultural exchanges, although on a limited basis, have materialized between North and South Korea.

Groups of members of displaced families in North and South Korea--traveling to visit their native places--and art performance troupes visited Seoul and Pyongyang on an exchange basis; thus an epoch-making chapter has been opened in the history of the division. At this historical juncture of transformation, which should be applauded nationally, I want to review here the current North-South relations and seek a prospect of their future.

Since the founding of the Fifth Republic, our government has been boldly tackling the fatherland unification question by putting up a series of proposals to the North, including those for "a talk between the highest authorities of the North and the South" and for "national harmony and democratic unification." However, North Korea consistently ignored our proposals for some time; but, from the fall of last year, it took part in the North-South dialogue. Then, what are the factors governing the background of North Korea's change in attitude?

First, changes in the PRC. The PRC intensified its policy of pragmatism, especially after the 12th party congress which was held in October 1982. It implemented a policy of modernization internally. Internationally, on the other hand, it sought a pro-Western open-door policy. And, toward North Korea, the PRC has been urging them to discard military adventurism toward the South and to take part in the North-South dialogue.

The PRC figured, if North Korea follows in the path of military adventurism toward the South and "a second 25 June Incident" breaks out in the Korean peninsula eventually, the PRC itself would inevitably get involved in the war in Korea, the PRC's cooperative relationship with the United States and Japan would break down, and the PRC's modernization policy would be slowed down. Such a calculation as this led the PRC to make intensive efforts to persuade the North Korean leaders to take part in the North-South dialogue.

Second, the terrorist bombing incident, which was launched against high ranking leaders of the ROK at Rangoon in October 1983. The government of Burma, a country of strict neutrality, made it public that that incident was caused by the North Korean authorities; and then Burma severed its relations with North Korea. Thus North Korea's prestige in the international community was lost outright. Even the PRC carried the Burmese government's announcement [regarding the incident] in its party organ, People's Daily and expressed dissatisfaction at North Korea's terrorism.

Thus North Korea started to seek a diplomatic measure to deal with the denunciation from the international community; and that was embodied in an offensive--the proposal for "the ROK-North Korea-United States tripartite talk"--launched since January 1984. However, it must be pointed out here that the tripartite talk proposal has a dual structure.

Namely, it is proposed that North Korea and the United States first hold a talk and discuss in fact the issue of withdrawal of U.S. forces in the ROK, and that, in the process of the talk, an agreement be reached on the participation of the ROK representative in the talk. Such a proposal has an ulterior motive for accelerating withdrawal of U.S. forces in the ROK, weakening the ROK's security establishment, lowering the international status of the ROK government, and thereby creating an impression, internationally, that North Korea is the only lawful government in the Korean peninsula.

With a full understanding of the points cited above, the United States rejected the proposal for a tripartite talk and has been urging [North Korea] to hold the North-South dialogue before anything else. It has been making it clear that, only when the North-South dialogue makes a considerable progress and there comes a clear prospect that a peace structure will be built on the Korean peninsula, can the United States hold a talk with North Korea.

Third, the most conspicuous problems that the North Korean society is faced with is how to stabilize the Kim Chong-il establishment and how to overcome economic difficulties.

The two problems are in a simultaneous tangle.

As we all know well, the political work of making Kim Il-song's eldest son Kim Chong-il as his successor began in 1973. After many turns and twists, it came to a finish at the Sixth Congress of the Worker's Party which was held in October 1980.

From then till today, North Korea, in fact, has been under the "joint rule establishment" of Kim Il-song, and his son.

By means of a thoroughgoing control and a compound establishment of coercion and indoctrination, a cult of personality was established toward Kim Il-song, and his son; and the dynastic herediatry succession system has been maintained in a stable condition through the cult of personality. However, as concluded by Dr Vincent Brandt in his anthropological analysis, the morale of the populace of North Korea is generally in stagnancy. It is not improbable that such a stagnancy of their morale will eventually lead to the proliferation of dissatisfaction with the feudalistic succession of power.

Such a situation as this has been combined with economic difficulty. According to the Economic Information Analysis Research Institute in London, which, taking a neutral stand, is carefully monitoring reports and broadcasts of North Korea daily, the North Korean authorities have continuously been emphasizing, during the recent few years, the importance of "an ideological indoctrination," through which the mental attitude of those workers who expect too much material compensation may be transformed into a revolutionary service attitude; and they have been pointing out in their indoctrination that their economic difficulties would not be overcome without a success in such "an ideological indoctrination." While placing emphasis on such "an ideological indoctrination," they have been attempting to introduce capital and technology from the West (especially from Japan), although within a restricted limit.

Such complicated circumstances within North Korea have made North Korea choose the way of taking part in the North-South dialogue. In other words for paraphrasing, first, North Korea wants to find a breakthrough in the North-South dialogue in order to prevent their populace's complaint about Kim Chong-il's succession of power and the economic difficulties from coming to the surface. Second, the West (especially Japan), whom North Korea regarded as a nation which would cooperate with North Korea in reducing economic difficulties in North Korea, and whom North Korea attempted to approach, emphatically pointed out that the West would be able to increase economic cooperation with North Korea only when the tension in the Korean peninsula is eased, before anything else, through the North-South dialogue.

Third, North Korea has its own interpretation of the domestic situation of the ROK. According to the dogmatic and communist revolutionary viewpoint entertained by the North Korean leading stratum, the ROK is faced with a catastrophic danger due to its internal conflicts. Therefore, North Korea believes that, if it makes the best use of the mechanism called the North-South dialogue, the internal conflicts in the ROK could be led in the direction of a "South Korean revolution."

In the above, North Korea's attitude toward the North-South dialogue is reviewed briefly. What must be pointed out comprehensively here is that North Korea's understanding of the North-South dialogue is different from that of ours. Whereas we regard first of all the North-South dialogue as a means of easing tension in the Korean peninsula, North Korea regards it as a means of creating a fantasy on the part of the ROK people regarding the North Korean communist group and the unification problem. Furthermore, North Korea is using the North-South dialogue as a means of accelerating the withdrawal of U.S. forces in the ROK by creating an international impression that the North-South dialogue has made a considerable progress and by creating an atmosphere representing a voice that "then there is no need for the U.S. forces to stay in the ROK."

North Korea wants to transform the North-South Korean relations into the pre-1975 North-South Vietnamese relations. In other words, it wants to turn the situation in the Korean peninsula into the pre-communization-unification situation in Vietnam. In this context, it is noteworthy that North Korea has been stepping up military cooperation with the Soviet Union since Kim Il-song's visit to Moscow in May 1984.

Under such circumstances within and outside the Korean peninsula, our ROK's policy that must be sought first toward North Korea is "the normalization of relations" between North and South Korea.

The North-South Korean relations must be transformed into the West-East German relations by concluding tentative agreements governing the basic relations between North and South Korea--such as a non-aggression agreement between the North and the South, on the establishment of permanent liaison missions of the North and the South respectively in Pyongyang and Seoul, on mutual restraints on the armament race between the North and the South, and [an agreement] on stepping up exchanges and cooperation between North and South Korea. And, thereby, the divided structure in the Korean peninsula must be stabilized. Only when the current division in the Korean peninsula--"an unstable type"--is transformed into "a stable type", can the foundation be laid for national unification.

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CSO: 4107/008

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### NORTH KOREAN WAR PREPAREDNESS EXAMINED

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 20 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by reporter Chin Chang-uk: "North Korea's War Preparedness"]

[Text] North Korea has the strongest military force in Asia and nobody knows when it may invade the South.

North Korea's military forces have doubled from the 440,000 of 15 years ago to 840,000 today.

The North Korean military, which has the largest number of men under arms in Asia after Communist China, has carried out a rapid modernization of its land, sea, and air forces' equipment and weapons to achieve a tremendous qualitative change. It possesses 3,100 tanks, 550 ships including 20 submarines, and 1,441 airplanes including the Soviet Union's newest fighter, the MIG-23.

In particular, by reorganizing its entire military into offensive units and deploying them in battle formation along the DMZ, the North Korean military is maintaining an aggressive posture that belies its diplomatic peace offensive.

North Korea's offensive organization and deployment reflect the North Korean posture for invasion of the South about which the American Department of State, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the 8th Army have warned several times.

North Korea has emphasized mobility in the strengthening of its military, establishing an 80,000-man special attack craft force and river-crossing regiment for crossing the Imjin River, a rapid deployment unit of 250 aircraft capable of transporting a force of 2,500 soldiers, and a rapid deployment fleet capable of transporting large-scale forces, while strengthening its mechanized divisions.

Also, while deploying its military airbases, field artillery, and mechanized divisions within 40-60 km of the DMZ and establishing 100 underground attack bases in the DMZ, North Korea has been preparing for a sneak attack by digging tunnels to infiltrate their forces into the rear areas and deploying their armored divisions in concentrations along the western frontline.

This organization and deployment of North Korea's military are designed for a lightning sneak attack that will render impotent 20 percent of the ROK's military within 90 seconds of the opening of the attack.

North Korea is using 21.6 percent of its GNP to maintain this offensive military force. The people of North Korea are suffering under the burden of military expenditures which are more than three times those of the ROK, where national defense uses only 6 percent of the GNP.

Just as dangerous as the North Korean military's external scale and operations is the North Korean development of its military technology to the degree that it can produce its own aircraft and missiles and the North Korean possession of chemical and biological weapons.

Hastening tc copy the 300-km-range SCUD missile provided by the Soviet Union, North Korea has already test-fired its own missile several times; even frontline rifle units have chemical weapons, and North Korea is known to have developed and even tested on living creatures germ weapons during the past 25 years.

Along with this quantitative and qualitative enhancement of the North Korean military, the establishment of a military committee to plan for the invasion of the South shows that Kim Il-song has not deviated in the slightest from the principle of reunification by force which he has maintained over the last 30-odd years.

Kim Il-song established his military committee not only for an attack on the South by using the military imbalance between North and South, but also in preparation for an opportunity to invade the South by taking advantage of any break in American aid to the ROK that might occur as a result of changes in the international situation.

With 750,000 persons now under arms, the North Korean military has 3 mechanized corps, 80 combat divisions, 50 infantry divisions, 8 armored divisions and regiments, 3,100 tanks including 3,000 T-62 heavy tanks, 1,500 armored personnel carriers, 13,900 pieces of artillery including 3,300 field artillery and 9,000 mortars, 2,000 multiple-rocket launcher units, and 15 FROG missile units; with the recent receipt from the Soviet Union of the medium-range SCUD missile, North Korea has large-scale offensive firepower.

With a complement of 35,000 sailors, North Korea's navy has a total of 550 ships, including 20 attack submarines at 25 naval bases.

The North Korean navy is also on an attack footing, having large-size transport craft, landing craft, and planning operations to seal off and infiltrate the ROK's coastline at the same time the army invades the South.

With 55,000 airmen, the North Korean air force has been increasing the speed of its modernization recently, receiving four MIG-23 fighters from the Soviet Union.

In addition to its 640 fighters, the North Korean air force also has a transport capacity of 400 aircraft including 250 Antohov-2 aircraft and 150 helicopters; North Korea recently also smuggled in 87 American-made Hughes helicopters to enhance even further its transport capabilities.

These enhanced transport capabilities also form an offensive organization; coming after pre-emptive air strikes, they are designed to transport a large number of troops into the ROK rear areas to carry out disruptive operations.

The North Korean military is continuing to carry out night training jointly between army's special attack craft units and the air force, showing a sharp contrast to the defensive strategy of the ROK military.

The strengthening of North Korea's military forces along with the enhancement of North Korea's attack capabilities increases the possibility of actual military activity as a variable of North Korea's internal politics, putting the countries of Northeast Asia on their guard.

The concern of military specialists is that Kim Il-song will use military action against the South to resolve the internal political problems arising from Kim's passing power to his son Kim Chong-il.

With a ratio of soldiers to population of 34.9 to 1,000, North Korea has the second highest ratio in the world, next only to Israel.

This excess of military power is a threat to the security of the ROK because of the possibility that it may sometime find an outlet and explode.

Army

| | |
|---|---|
| Manpower | 75,000 |
| Special manpower | 8,000 |
| Reserves | 5,000,000 |
| Tanks | 3,100 |
| Armored vehicles | 1,500 |
| Self-propelled artillery | 1,500 |
| Field artillery | 3,400 |
| Multiple rocket (launcher) units | 2,000 |
| Mortars | 9,000 |
| Antitank guns | 24,000 |
| Antiaircraft artillery | 10,000 |
| (FROG) missile units | 15,000 |

Navy

| | |
|---|---|
| Manpower | 33,000 |
| Bases | 20-25 |
| Ships | 550 |
| Submarines | 20 |

[Continued on following page]

Air Force

| | |
|---|---|
| Manpower | 55,000 |
| Total aircraft | 1,441 |
| Jet fighters (MIG 15, 17, 19, 21) | 640 |
| (50 MIG-21's expected to be introduced) | |
| Jet airbases | 21 |

Source: American 8th Army Commanding General Livsey's presentation on North Korea's military strength given to the Yonsei University Public Administration Graduate School on 22 May 1985.

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CSO: 4107/283

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION ISSUE POLARIZES PARTY STANDS

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 13 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] The constitutional issue, which is the greatest political question pending in the 12th National Assembly session, has just given the Operations Committee a taste of the internal battle. Although the constitutional discussion is expected to experience many complications because of the entirely different positions between the government party and the opposition party, the fact that the formal discussion has begun could have a great deal of political meaning. Let's take a look at the circumstances of the constitutional amendment special committee issue put before the Operations Committee and the positions of the DJP and the NKDP

### Democratic Justice Party

The guiding principles of the National Assembly operation during the DJP budget committee's active period can be summarized as systematic operations and tactical elasticity.

Here, systematic operations mean to stop, if possible, linking the budget deliberations and resolutions with the political bills which the opposition party put up, and elasticity means the DJP's willingness to deal fairly with the issues of resolving the formation of the constitutional amendment special committee and the formation of the investigation committee on torture, the campus, the Communist Chinese plane, etc.

However, this is only a theoretical ground the DJP can clarify; the DJP is expected to face a tough situation near the end of the month when the question of the constitutional amendment special committee, which may well be the greatest political issue of all, becomes a major issue.

In dealing with the constitutional amendment issues, the DJP will probably not cause any friction against the opposition party in technical matters involving a discussion of the pros and cons and the voting issues; on the other hand, it will be difficult for the DJP to go along with everything that the opposition party demands because it once agreed to the presentation and proposal.

The achievement of mutual consent on the presentation of the constitutional amendment special committee issue, which was expected to witness a somewhat stormy passage between the government party and the opposition party, could be due to the DJP's decision.

Although majority leader Yi Se-gi upheld his "attempt to lead the operation onto the right path," the following judgment seems to be in order: there is no need to create a politically tight-fisted impression from the beginning if the issue must be brought up in any case; it could be a chance to reward the opposition party's cooperation toward the normal operation of the National Assembly during the standing committee's active period, and the already damaged political image from the National Assembly vice-speaker controversy should not be made worse.

However, in the first place, given the DJP's difficult position to take the "advance political negotiations" at face value, which the NKDP proposed in relation to the constitutional amendment issue, the present cruise will likely be short-lived.

It would be difficult for the DJP, which has been adhering to absolute protection of the constitution, to accept the leaders' meetings concerning the constitutional amendment issue; thus, except for the general conference, the window of conversation between the government party and the opposition party will likely be more tightly closed for a while. Only if some sort of representatives' meeting can be arranged to justify some other cause, may room be found for an exchange of opinions in a roundabout way.

According to its basic position, the DJP plans to deal with the pending political questions including the constitutional amendment and the administrative, investigations only after 2 December, which is the deadline for the budget resolution.

Although this is based on the principle of separating the budget from other political issues, the possibility of a prompt decision cannot be ruled out in the case of the NKDP's strong demand to proceed with the constitutional amendment issue in the last stage of the Budget Committee session. In this case, the National Assembly will face a difficult situation and will experience a unilateral resolution of the budget; but given that the DJP is not willing to be drawn blindly at the NKDP's insistence, giving it a quick and easy death is still a possibility. It is just that the DJP's strategy will become complex in this case because the fast-paced debate of the constitutional amendment issue in the Assembly hall could quickly become a fight outside the hall.

New Korea Democratic Party

The NKDP, which pledged itself to the movement of constitutional amendment during the general election campaign of 12 February, carries a heavy burden of having to support the movement of a constitutional amendment and make the most of its faithfulness during the remaining period of the regular National Assembly session including the Budget Committee's active period, thereby developing at least "negotiations for a constitutional amendment."

The NKDP plans to comply with the Budget Committee's formation insofar as the proposal to form the constitutional amendment special committee is enunciated, but it has also set a provisional plan to treat the discussion of the pros and cons and the political consultation in connection with the Budget Committee's passage of the budget (29 November) and the resolution of the main session (2 December).

In relation to this, NKDP leader Kim Dong-yong expressed his strong support by saying that he "will enlist a large number of leading figures including the party's vice governors in order to make a stepping stone of the Budget Committee for the constitutional amendment fight", furthermore, regarding NKDP leader Yi Se-gi's speech at the executive meeting on the 12th that "the constitution could change with the times," which was clearly Mr Yi's personal opinion, Mr. Kim uses it beliberately as a basis for a selfish optimism.

However, the NKDP's hidden agony begins from the moment at which the constitutional amendment issue is formally brought up before the Operations Committee. This is precisely because only a pointless frustration will result from such a standard textbook procedure of proposal enunciation, discussion of the pros and cons, and rejection, thereby necessitating some other urgent strategic plans.

Thus, the NKDP's major strategic frame of reference for the constitutional amendment movement consists of groping for some sort of breakthrough on the constitutional amendment issue through a political compromise on the testing of multilateral contacts with the DJP while keeping up the Budget Committee fight, where the new year's budget is now held as hostage.

In reality, when the NKDP continues in the background to signal the DJP to negotiate forming just the "constitutional amendment special committee," while vigorously saying, "We will have to walk out from the very moment when the DJP handles the budget unilaterally without mutual consent on the constitutional amendment issue," it is just part of the NKDP's attempt to overcome politically the "minority's limits." This is because the obvious results of a vote could bring a worse condition than the stalling of issues; thus the NKDP must be cautious.

Through such intricacies, the NKDP will make the Budget Committee a scaled-down main session and launch a series of political attacks, while continually attempting to hold executive meetings with the DJP, a representatives' meeting, and a political leaders' meeting aside from the ordinary conversational windows, thereby continuously pursuing the case to make it a political issue.

In this course, the NKDP is also taking precautions against losing an opportunity to fight outside the Assembly hall in case the constitutional amendment special committee formation issue, the introduction of which was accepted by the DJP, is voted down near the end of the session.

Accordingly, the NKDP will probably refuse the usual five-subcommittee operations of the Budget Committee, insist upon departmental budget deliberations at the plenary session of the Budget Committee, and direct a concentrated attack against a constitutional amendment with all kinds of pending political questions once a small-scale main session is established, thereby searching for the DJP's last card on the constitutional amendment issue.

The result of the NKDP's double-sided strategy of a fast fight and negotiations will depend on the conditions of the DJP's defense arrangements, but the NKDP's ultimate target is apparently to uphold at least its cause to carry the constitutional issue over to the next session, although it could mean something like "see you next spring." The NKDP, which is pressed from outside while having internal complications, is no longer in a position to deal with "deficits disposal" except for "carrying things forward with provisos."

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CSO: 4107/031

## AFTERMATH OF VICE-SPEAKER ELECTIONS UNCERTAIN

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 5 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] The National Assembly, which skidded due to the shock waves of the vice-speaker election of 28 October, will again strive for normalization from the 5th, but a rough journey seems to lie ahead.

This is not only because of the unsettled emotional state between the government party and the opposition party, which has worsened since the vice-speaker incident, but also because of indications that the opposition parties will altogether ignite a floor conflict with all kinds of pending political questions which have been hidden so far.

In an interview on the 4th, NDP governor Yi Min-u attacked the DJP again with such violent words as breach of promise, anger, betrayal, etc. regarding the recent vice-speaker incident and showed that his emotions had not cooled down at all.

In case of the DJP, although representative member No Tae-u expressed his regret three times so far for the sake of making a formal apology to the public and the opposition parties regarding the vice-speaker incident, the day's accident is, in fact, interpreted internally as "a product of heaven's will" and "a manifestation of heartfelt patriotism."

Moreover, the breakdown of official communication channels, due to the vice-speaker wave, between the government party and the opposition party is still so irksome and inconvenient that it is no exaggeration to say that the condition is one of unrest in need of a resolution.

In particular, the NDP guidance division not only intends to make the next National Assembly session, when it is put into operation again, a main fighting ground for the constitutional amendment at which only a hint has been given so far but also regards it as a good chance to turn the eyes of the intraparty conflict, which arose from the vice-speaker incident, to outside the party. Accordingly, the NDP's strong attack is expected to provoke a big storm in the operation of the National Assembly from the beginning of the normalization period.

As it was repeatedly proclaimed in the interview with Governor Yi on the 4th, the NDP has decided to devote all its energy to the realization of the constitutional amendment special committee, which is being stalled at the steering committee during this active period of the standing committee.

It is the NDP's strategy to link the formation of the constitutional amendment special committee with the standing committees as well as the budget deliberation activities; thus the weather map of the steering committee, which will now work out the issues of forming the constitutional amendment special committee, will apparently exert a large influence on the overall operations of all other standing committees.

In order to keep eoncouraging such a combative atmosphere for the constitutional amendment, during this active period of the standing committee which will last until the 12th, not only is the NDP focusing its policy questions on a statement of constitutional amendment logic, but it has also prepared an internal strategy of keeping up the activities of the standing committee even during the budget committee's active period, along with the standing committee's emphasis on such hard-pressed inquiries as the accusation and disclosure of irregularities and corruption, suppression of the press, human rights issues, campus problems, democracy, labor problems, etc.

In accordance with such strategies, the NDP will likely unfold a fierce political offensive by aiming at the Legislation and Judiciary Committee and the Home Affairs Committee concerning the affairs of two assemblymen, Pak, Chan-jong and Cho Sun-hyong, for reinstatement of an amnesty for Kim Dae-jung and others, for a summons to the three assembly aides, and for the student demonstrations; the National Defense Committee concerning the Communist Chinese plane's emergency landing and the Kwangju incident; the Education and Information Committee concerning the campus incidents and the problems of press and speech; and the Finance Committee concerning revision of the tax reduction law.

In particular, the NDP will certainly hold the budget deliberation activities and the passage of the draft budget as "Hostages" in an attempt to realize the formation of a constitutional amendment special committee, and thus it is anticipated that on 13 November, which is the day scheduled for the formation of the Budget Committee at the conclusion of each standing committee's preliminary examinations of the new year's budget, will become the major climax where the wind of the National Assembly's future can be forecast.

In preparation against the offensive waves from all standing committees to be launched in accordance with the NDP's constitutional amendment offensive, the DJP is known to have established concentrated defense plans designed to treat strong attacks as a walkout and a unilateral operation when the opposition parties use the privilege of exemption to violate the National Assembly law and the activity law.

When representative No instructed, while repeatedly stressing "solidarity" in joint meeting with the National Assembly standing committee chairman and the city and provincial subdivision managers on 2 November, that "the standing committee's operation should not focus on the opposition party but on what the public demands," that "full care be exercised to oppose the opposition party's attempt at a constitutional amendment," and that "no excuse be allowed for disapproval of legitimacy and speeches inflicting harm on the national security and debasing the military," they were all suggestive of the DJP's policy to oppose strong attacks.

While the DJP maintained that the regular session of the National Assembly should focus its operation on the budget resolution because its primary purpose is for the budget, it has strongly indicated that it is willing to carry out a unilateral resolution of the budget as well as the unilateral running of the National Assembly if the NDP delays the formation of the Budget committee on 13 November.

Moreover, regarding the opposition party's plans for the constitutional amendment special committee, the Kwangju incident investigation special committee, and the incident of the Communist Chinese plane, the DJP "intends to launch a fair and open fight rather than resort to petty tricks."

With regard to the deliberations on the constitutional amendment special committee formation bill, which was submitted by the opposition party and is presently stalled, the DJP plans to deal flexibly with situations, while studying the following three options: stalling immediately after being put before the operation committee, stalling after a discussion of the pros and cons when brought up, or voting it down after a discussion of the pros and cons. However, its position against the formation of the special committee has not changed.

Considering the firm positions of the DJP and the NDP with absolutely no room to give in, it is difficult to say that the recent normalization attempt was an effort at settlement; it was only an attempt to find a fighting ground.

In addition, remembering the fact that the National Assembly had repeatedly experienced skidding and limping because of unexpected minor incidents and accompanying problems ever since the opening of the regular session on 20 September, and based on the fact that normalization was attempted in spite of worsened conditions far from any settlement of the "sensitive, acute atmosphere of confrontation between the government party and the opposition party," one is let to suspect that both the government party and the opposition party are in search of a final justification to rationalize something.

However, light could be shed on a paradox that such a deadlocked condition might pave the way to wider negotiations through which problems are solved from a broader viewpoint with a more accurate analysis of the current situation.

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S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

## PAPER COMMENTS ON SIGNIFICANCE OF MILITARY CONFERENCE

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Military Commanders Conference"]

[Text] The conference of principal commanders of the military services that opened on 21 November at the Ministry of National Defense, though an annual occurence, draws attention on this occasion because it takes place at a time of extraordinary military stirrings in North Korea.

The ministry disclosed in an analysis of recent trends in North Korea that the North, while showing no sincerity in three sets of South-North talks, starting with the Red Cross talks currently underway, is continuously strengthening its military forces, which are chiefly oriented to a surprise attack, through such means as the deployment of 65 percent of its total military forces within 80 M of the cease-fire line and the introduction of its latest weaponry such as MiG-23 fighters and SCUD missiles.

There is no need to explain at length the need to maintain fully our national defense posture without a single fissure in order to oppose these kinds of activities by the North Korean side, which has not given up its wild fantasies of unification under communism and which continually causes a situation of heightened military tension.

Nonetheless, with local disputes and with the expansion of trade friction that stresses only the material advantages of freedom, the international situation is, as before, uncertain. Though some factors directly linked with the "Korean peninsula"--such as U.S.-Soviet relations and U.S.-China relations--may seem to be resolved in part, the situation is ripe for disappointment when things are considered from the standpoint of fundamental changes.

Recently North Korea has made its pro-Soviet tilt even more open, and by giving Soviet military aircraft the right to fly through North Korean airspace North Korea has increased Sino-Soviet rivalry over North Korea and is attempting to shatter the South-North military balance. This directly reveals its bellicose character.

Because of excessive military expenditures in North Korea, the standard of living of the ordinary people deteriorates and discontent increases daily; our military believes that it is also having to incur immense additional expenditures to replace outworn equipment.

Moreover, in its impatient awareness that it may not be able to recover from inferiority, in all aspects, should we successfully carry out the two great athletic events scheduled for 1986 and 1988, it might carry out an ill-advised military provocation before it has lost its position of military superiority.

The way to prevent North Korea from being able to carry out that kind of playing with fire, it does not need to be repeated, is nothing less than a posture of complete war readiness.

Military strength is the most urgent thing, but the first priority for that is the establishment, in cooperation with the U.S. military, of an early warning system and of an air defense system.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

## NEW INDUSTRIAL LAW AIMED AT EFFICIENT INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

### Key Points of Industrial Law

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 12 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Chapter 1. General Rules

Basic Direction of the Industry Development Policy: The government shall set forth policies of reinforcing foundation for the following: the improvement of industrial technology and increase in productivity; efficient use and development of resources; protection of environment; bringing up man power; improvement of international trade balance; and self-sustenance of manufacturing industry.

Chapter 2 Acceleration of Rationalization of Manufacturing Industry

Designation of Business Type to Be Rationalized: (1) Upon receipt of an application, the minister of commerce and industry may designate a business body as an objective of rationalization provided that the business body meets the following requirements for the objective: among those business bodies which are regarded as essential for the industrial development and the wholesome production that are to be carried out through the improvement of international competitive capability: when the productivity may be conspicuously increased through improving production capability or improving equipment; when the resources conservation effect and value added increase effect are great; and when the international competitive capability of those business bodies may be improved by eliminating common bottlenecks in production and business activities. Furthermore, the objectives include those business bodies in which there are fears of long-standing inappropriateness of the scale of production and business activities and inappropriate mode of production, due to the changes in domestic conditions, including those in industrial structure

In the case of those business bodies, which meet requirements for the objectives of rationalization but whose managers can hardly be expected to submit application for rationalization, the minister of commerce and industry may designate them as objectives of rationalization.

Setting Forth Rationalization Plans: The minister of commerce and industry shall set forth rationalization plans with a time limit for each business type of all those objectives of rationalization and shall make them public. The rationalization plans shall include the rationalization of production scales, turning the business into a joint body, the professionalization of production items, setting forth limits to or prohibition of new installation, expansion, and renovation, and plans for transforming business.

Implementing Rationalization Work: Rationalization plans shall be implemented independently by the manager of the designated business body; however, in the case of those business bodies whose rationalization may hardly be carried out through its independent efforts alone, the minister of commerce and industry may give necessary advice or make necessary coordination.

Registration: When it is deemed necessary for an effective implementation of rationalization plans, the minister of commerce and industry may instruct managers or managers-to-be of business bodies designated as objectives of rationalization to register the content and facilities of business with the government. (Requirements for registration shall be laid down in a Presidential decree.)

Supports: Necessary supports, including financial and taxational ones, may be rendered to those who implement rationalization work.

## Chapter 3. Improvement of Industrial Technology and Productivity

Encouragement for the Improvement of Industrial Technology and Productivity: The minister of commerce and industry shall render encouragement for the implementation of the following necessary works for improvement of industrial technology and productivity: (1) the establishment of business enterprise research institutes; (2) formation of a union of research in industrial technology in compliance with the Law Governing Acceleration of Technological Development; (3) the increase in investments in research and development; (4) active implementation of the works designed to accelerate the development of industrial technology; (5) active use of the guidances projects of professional organizations related to technology, including the professional research institutes established in compliance with the Law Governing the Up Bringing of Specific Research Institutes; (6) the introduction of advanced foreign technology; and (7) others.

Setting Forth Industrial Foundation Technology Improvement Plans: The minister of commerce and industry shall map out technology improvement plans and carry them out in the following fields: technological bottlenecks common to industries; and in the technological field where technological improvement may hardly be expected to be made through efforts of business bodies alone.

Industrial Foundation Technology Development Work: (1) In consultation with the minister of science and technology, the minister of commerce and industry may instruct the following organizations to carry out technological development works: the national and public research organizations; those research institutes which carry out work in compliance with the Law Governing the Up Bringing of Specific Research Institutes; business enterprises research institutes and industrial technology research associations; and colleges and universities or professional colleges;

(2) The government may render support to defray all or part of the expenses needed in the industrial foundation technology development works.

Work of Accelerating Industrial Technology Development: the minister of commerce and industry shall carry out work designed to develop and utilize technology for the benefit of those who are engaged in the following works: technology assessment work; work designed to facilitate civilian utilization of facilities and equipment of experiments and research; work designed to accelerate joint research of business bodies with academic circles and the government; work designed to circulate information of technology and research; the acceleration of introducing developed technology into business enterprises; and other work. (2) The minister of commerce and industry may request that man power be allocated or facilities be utilized to meet the needs in research institutes, industrial technology research associations, and colleges and universities or professional colleges for the purpose of implementing work designed to accelerate the development of industrial technology.

Support of Those Corporations Which Have Developed or Applied New Technology and Are Introducing It Into Business and Whose Primary Function Is To Invest in the Corporations: necessary policies shall be set forth in order to foster those corporations which have developed or applied new technology and are introducing it into business and whose primary function is to invest in the corporations.

Productivity Headquarters: the Korean Productivity Headquarters shall be established in order to carry out efficiently and systematically a work designed to improve productivity of industries.

## Chapter 4. Fund for Highly Advancing Industrial Structure

Establishment of Fund: (1) a fund shall be created to advance industrial structure; (2) the fund shall be raised from: the government funds or loans; funds of business bodies, etc.; income funds to be created through the utilization of the fund; and other funds that may be designated in a Presidential decree; (3) the fund shall be used to implement the rationalization plan, to carry out the plan designed to improve industrial foundation technology; and to render assistance in the works being carried out by the Productivity Headquarters.

## Chapter 5. Industrial Structure Council and Business Enterprises Organization

Industrial Structure Council: (1) An Industrial Structure Council shall be established in order to set forth rational industrial policies by maximally converging knowledge and views of experts in the fields related with industries and to seek advices regarding matters essential to the implementation of this law. (2) Matters concerning the organization and operation of the Council shall be laid down in a Presidential decree.

Business Enterprise Organization: Industrial business enterprises may establish an organization of business enterprises by the type of enterprises with the authorization of the minister of commerce and industry. (2) The business enterprises organizations shall carry out the research designed to seek the direction of development of the type of enterprises in question, the work designed to rationalize industries, and the work designed to improve productivity.

Mutual Aid Work: Industrial business enterprises may establish the following organizations: (1) a mutual aid organization for machinery designed to provide a guarantee for quality and against defects of machinery; and (2) a mutual aid organization for shipbuilding designed to provide a guarantee for the compensation for damage caused by an accident of a ship which is under construction or whose construction has been completed but which has not been delivered yet.

## Chapter 6. Supplementary Regulations

Relationship with Other Laws: The Law Governing Monopoly Restriction and Fair Trade shall not be applied for the implementation of rationalization plans and for joint actions taken in compliance with instructions of the minister of commerce and industry regarding the coordination of works. However, the minister of commerce and industry must consult with the minister of economic planning in the cases when he plans to map out plans or implement measures.

Penal Regulations: (1) A fine of less than 10,000,000 won shall be imposed upon a violation of the measure taken against those business enterprises which have not complied with advice or coordination provided by the minster of commerce and industry; and (2) a fine of less than 5,000,000 won shall be imposed upon a failure in the registration or change of registration required in the course of implementing rationalization plans.

Negligence Fine: A negligence fine of less than 5,000,000 won shall be imposed upon a failure in submitting data by a business enterprise designated as a rationalization objective or upon submission of false data.

Additional Regulations: Abolition of Other Laws: The following laws shall be abolished: the Law Governing the Promotion of the Machine Industry; the Law Governing the Promotion of Shipbuilding Industry; the Law Governing the Promotion of the Electronics Industry; the Law Governing the Fostering of the Steel Industry; the Law Governing the Refining of Nonferrous Metals; the Law Governing the Fostering of the Petrochemical Industry; and the Law Governing the Acceleration of Modernization of the Textile Industry.

Transitional Measure for Productivity Headquarters: While this law is taking effect, the Korean Productivity Headquarters, a foundation, shall be regarded as an entity already established.

Transitional Measure for Funds: while this law is taking effect, the following funds shall be regarded as a fund for greatly advancing industrial structure: the fund for the promotion of the machine industry; the fund for the promotion of the electronic industry; and the fund for the modernization of the textile industry.

Transitional Measure for Organizations of Business Enterprises: While this law is taking effect, the following organizations shall be regarded as entities already established: the Association for the Promotion of the Machine Industry; the Association for the Promotion of the Electronics Industry; and the Federation of Textile Industry.

Transitional Measure for the Mutual Aid Organization for Shipbuilding: Until when the mutual aid organization for shipbuilding is established in compliance with this law, the Shipbuilding Mutual Aid Fund shall be under the management of the Korean Cooperative Association of Shipbuilding Industry and the Korean Society of Shipbuilding Industry.

## Intent of New Industrial Law

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 12 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by An Kwang-ku, chief of Industrial Policy Bureau, Ministry of Commerce and Industry: "Upbuilding of a New Industrial Policy System; 'ROK Within the World'--Intense Competition Is Urgent; Laws Related to Growing Period Lose Effectiveness; Reconsolidation and Reinforcement Are Inevitable; Supports by Type of Business Are Only for 'Rationalization Objectives'; Autonomy-Based ... Experts-Centered Operation of 'Industrial Structure Council' Is Desirable; Intent and Substance of the Industrial Development Law Bill"]

[Text] Even in the early 1960's, our country was one of the most underdeveloped countries whose per capita annual income was at the $80 level. Now our country's per capita income has risen to the $2,000 level. Our GNP in gross ranks 21st in the world; and our per capita GNP 41st (34th when OPEC are excluded). The total amount of our exports ranks 15th. While achieving these increases, our industry has played a literally pivotal role.

During the First 5-year Plan period, the percentage of contribution of the growth of manufacturing industry made to the growth of the GNP in gross was 18.4 percent; during the Second 5-year Plan period 33.2 percent; during the third period 36.9 percent; during the fourth period 48.4 percent; and in 1984 56.0 percent.

Today, various plants and factories, which are 4,154 in number, and which stand on an area of land that occupies only 0.54 percent of the whole land of our country, bear the burden of 30 percent of the GNP in gross, 95 percent of exports, and 23 percent of the total number of employed workers. This fact again reminds us of the weight of industry in achieving our growths.

While achieving this growth, the following laws have backed up the development of industries in terms of the system: the Law Governing the Promotion of the Machine Industry (Enacted in 1967); the Law Governing the Promotion of the Shipbuilding Industry (1967); the Law Governing the Promotion of the Electric Industry (1969); the Law Governing the Fostering of the Petrochemical Industry (1970); the Law Governing the Fostering of the Steel Industry (1970); the Law Governing the Refining of Nonferrous Metals (1971); and the Law Governing the Acceleration of Moderization of the Textile Industry (1979).

These very laws were the codification of the government's strong will to back up, in terms of the system, the following trends of the times: that during the first half of the 1960's, in particular, the work of reinforcing indirectly centers of society, which was designed to lay the foundation for the industrial growth, made progress to some extent, and thus that the industrial development began to be made on a full scale in the Second 5-year Plan period.

These laws had to have special characteristics in terms of their system and content because of the peculiarity of their purposes and the conditions in which they were enacted.

First of all, the concepts of wide control and of the fostering based on the government assistance was dominant.

Under the circumstances governing too scarce resources at that time, objectives of distribution had to be restricted to those fields selected by means of the government policies to promote industries.

Therefore, these laws laid down specific standards in each of the fields in question and allowed only those business bodies which had reached those standards to "register with the government and to receive the government aid; or even the installation of manufacturing facilities of plants required the government's sanction in advance under the laws; and, in extreme cases, those laws laid down provisions through which the government may interfere with the business bodies regarding the manufacturing process. (Although such a sanction system may not always be the reasons for the following fact, needless to say: the number of manufacturing business bodies in our country, 41,000, compared with those of others, shows a big difference from that of Taiwan, 116,000, and that of Japan, 437,000--this fact gives us many suggestions.)

Secondly those laws came to cover aid objectives comprehensively and to express aid desires directly and strongly.

Each of those special laws, enacted by the type of field--such as that of machine industry or textile industry--although it was designed to work for a specific field--was supposed to cover all industries in that specific field. Accordingly, as for aid objectives, too, the laws governing the machine and textile industries for example were designed to cover all aid objectives in the machine industry or textile industry. Furthermore, those laws expressed the intention of rendering positive assistance, by employing all possible methods, in order to foster industries in such specific fields. For example, there were provisions governing the establishment of special development areas or the reduction in utility charge rates or, even better than these, the possibility or rendering subsidies to specific types of business bodies.

Thirdly, these laws, at an early stage of their growth, have been rated as follows: that they placed more emphasis on the apparent growth; and that their provisions for the improvement of competing capability of industries were comparatively insufficient.

Although there were many provisions, for each field, of how to enlarge production scale and what sort of assistance should be rendered in order to accelerate that enlargement, there were practically no provisions which were designed to strengthen the competing capability of industries by means of their efforts to increase productivity, to develop technology,and to improve quality. Indeed there were some such provisions only in formality; but they had very little concrete substance in them and carried out practically no function. For example, there were such articles as regarding "the rationalization plan for such and such industry"; however, there were practically no achievements made through implementing such articles.

Fourthly, these laws had characteristics that policies set forth in them were mapped through the initiative taken by the government.

Although this was due to the situation of that time when, at an early stage of development, the most well-organized knowledge and information in the country were mostly concentrated in the government quarter, decisions of policy making in each of those laws and the implementation of those decisions came on the basis of limited manpower, time, and information on the part of the government rather than on the basis of a wide consensus.

It is a fact that these characteristics cited above were inevitable choices under the circumstances of the time when those laws were enacted--during the period from the end of the 1960's to the early 1970's. However, it became imperative that those laws be reexamined to the bottom in light of the recent domestic situation and of response to policies of the government.

First of all, in view of international conditions, it is not an exaggeration to say that our recent circumstances are such that we are in an establishment of the so-called all directional competition of the dimension of "the ROK industry within the world."

Above all, our manufactured goods have come into a competitive relationship with the industries of advanced countries, who imposed import restrictions upon our goods (as much as 41.2 percent of the total amount of exports to advanced countries during 1984 were under import restrictions). A step by step keen competition is going on daily with those countries which are in a direct competitive relationship with us (especially newly emerging industrial countries). And even those less developed countries, which are more backward than our country, are actively pursuing us. (For example, the percentage of our country's exports of the total imports cf the United States was 1.8 in

1980 and increased to 3.0 in 1984; while that of the PRC increased from 0.4 to 1.0--more than twice.)

Under such circumstances as these, it has become urgently necessary for our industries to put an end to their old-fashioned management practices at an earliest date and to lay firmly a foundation for the competing capability with which they could subsist and develop in newly developing conditions for competition.

Furthermore, various necessities have come up in terms of domestic circumstances. We have so far consistently launched policies designed to induce industries and individual business enterprises to develop their own wholesome and strong resources.

First of all, domestic competition was to be introduced. In order to introduce it, the Fair Trade Law was enacted in 1981. Since then, we have made efforts to curb the abuse of a position capable of controlling the market; and we also have continuously launched measures designed to make monetary functions autonomous.

Next, overseas competition was to be introduced. For example, the percentage of liberalization of imports in the 1970's (54.4) has been consistently increased so far; and, in July 1985, it was increased up to 87.7. In the aspect of tariff rates, the average tariff rates among all indusrties in the early 1970'sd was 38.7 percent and today--in 1985--the tariff rates have been reduced down to 21.4 percent.

Furthermore, what I would like to point out here in connection with motives for designing new laws is the fact that the foundation for industrial development was also changed compared with that in the early 1970's when the existing laws were enacted.

Above all, the production scale of industries was enlarged 8.9 times compared to that of 1970. And during that interval, the number of business bodies, too, was increased almost double--from 24,000 to 41,000.

Furthermore, in the aspect of savings, domestic savings occupied 15.7 percent of the overall investment percentage that stood at 25.3 percent in 1970. In the case of 1984, the investment percentage was 30.0 percent that included 27.4 percent, domestic savings (accordingly, the percentage of dependency was 91.3 percent.) Thus the investment resources have been greatly reinforced.

In the aspect of manpower, too, the number of bachelors degree holders is increasing annually by 90,000, triple of the previous annual increase; that of masters degree holders by 15,000, 7.5 times the previous annual increase; and that of doctors degree holders by over 1,000, 5 times of the previous annual increase. The number of personnel working overseas was at the level of 400 in 1970; but, at the present, more than 6,000 persons are actively working overseas all over the world. A total of 270,000 persons are traveling abroad every year. Thus the national resources for business activities have been increased greatly.

In addition to these, the number of cars has reached over a million. The number of telephones has increased to 7 million from 750,000 during the past 15 years. Thus the very foundation for the development of industries has changed too much from the early development level of the late 1960's. This very fact has made it imperative for us to map out the new industrial policies commensurate with these changes cited above.

The ministry of commerce and industry has recently drawn up an Industrial Development Law (draft) in conformity with the recent economic trends, domestic and international, and trends of the government policies, as depicted in the above. A gist of the major intents of the law is as follows:

First of all, the law is designed to lay firmly a foundation for making private industries autonomous. In order to do so, the law is going to abolish resolutely various restrictions (registration of business bodies and of facilities) cited above and to establish a system of industrial development which is based on market principles and an autonomous economic system.

Second, the law is going to put to practical use a system of "planned rationalization" that is needed in some industrial fields-- as a measure not exceptional to market economy principles but designed to accelerate more complete implementations of those principles.

This issue even became a topic of the most heated discussions held in the course of extensive debates that took place among the organizations interested after the new law (draft) was constituted on an interim basis. And I want to point out here that this issue was incorporated in this law as a complementary device in a field which is regarded as essential in our realities.

The objectives of rationalization plans were laid down, with their time focus placed on the "competitive capability," into the following two fields: (1) the field for which the government and business circles cooperate with each other in order to enhance them effectively until the competitive capability is attained; and (2) the field in which the disposition (curtailment of facilities; changes in the type of business,etc.) of the industries in question is to be carried out systematically--the type of business which is losing its competitive capability in terms of its structure.

Such objective fields as these will be selected in principle through voluntary applications by business circles and through deliberations of the Industrial Structure Council. In the process of implementing the rationalization plans also, the implementation shall be carried out in principle through independent efforts of business bodies; and, only within the necessary minimum limits, the government;s assistance may be rendered or the system of registration, etc. may be implemented.

Thirdly, the policy of assisting industries will be consolidated again by means of the law. From now on, the assistance by the type of business will be rendered only to those types of business of "the rationalization plan" objectives. Accordingly, the assistance to business circles will be rendered, through changes in policy in conformity with the policy of rendering assistance "by the type of functions"; and emphasis will be placed on efforts to seek the improvement in technology and productivity.

In order to do so, the minister of commerce and industry is planning to set forth "plans for the improvement of industries foundation technology" and to depute the research and development to research institutes, etc. in order to back up the plans, or to render assistance in actively carrying out the works designed to accelerate experiments, research, development, and technological improvement.

It is also being planned, as part of such assistance plans, to consolidate various existing funds and to establish and operate" a fund for greatly advancing industrial structure."

Fourthly, the system of implementing industrial policies will be improved. In order to see it that all information provided by those experts (business circles, academic circles, and research institutes, etc.), who are equipped with expert knowledge and views regarding industries, will be compiled and that the best policies will be mapped, it is being planned that "the Industrial Structure Council," too, will be guided in the direction in which it may be operated substantially and practically.

We expect that the new law bill will provide momentum so great successes may be scored in the implementation of industrial policies from now on.

The establishment of a system of autonomous competition among private business bodies will effect an industrial constitution of living a life self-discipline amid competition in the business enterprise climate. And in the process of seeking a policy of reinforcing or disposing such a system in terms of competing capability and in the process of setting forth a system of assistance by the type of function rather than by the type of business bodies, we may expect progress in highly advancing a spontaneous and efficient structure.

Under the policy establishment in which a consensus of various circles is to be sought, we expect that policy implementation errors will be reduced to the minimum, that various circles will highly respond to the policy itself, and that the policy will be implemented effectively.

Fifteen years have elapsed since the enactment of the existing law; in 15 years from now, we must bring about an advanced industrial society without fail by the 2,000's. The mission of manufacturing industries has again come under a new spotlight at this juncture.

By the year of 2000, our GNP scale will reach $250 billion (based on the 1984 uniform price standard). Our country will become one of the major economic nations 15th in rank. Exports of goods, too, will reach $230 billion; and they will reach $454 billion in terms of the gross scale of trade of goods.

Thus the per capita GNP, too, will reach $3,000 in 1991--it was at the $2,000 level in 1984. It is foreseen that it will reach the $5,000 level in the year

2000. It is expected that, in the course of effecting such a growth as this, the field of industries will continuously play major roles. In view of all this, I want to point out emphatically here that the mission of the new law of the ministry of commerce and industry is as great as ever.

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CSO: 4107/007

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

## FIRST AIDS PATIENTS IDENTIFIED

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 9 Nov 85 p 7

[Text] The first AIDS patients were identified in a military campside town in Tongduchon City, Kyonggi Province, and authorities of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the U.S. armed forces in Korea have rushed to prevent an epidemic.

In addition, while the authorities are searching for gay bar workers in Itaewon, Seoul, who had contact with the U.S. soldier who was sent home sick after having been identified as an AIDS patient last September, the National Institute of Health officials are conducting serum diagnoses for the 54 homosexuals who might have caught AIDS at the Itaewon gay bars in Seoul, a secret rendezvous for homosexuals.

Since two American AIDS patients were forced to depart from Korea, the U.S. 8th Army has also been increasing the serum diagnosis for the American soldiers among those with a history of venereal infection who have donated blood.

### Tracing the Homosexuals

A search is being conducted for the Korean homosexuals who disappeared since an X-ray technician (24) of the U.S. armed forces in Korea was deported in September after having been identified as an AIDS patient.

The disease prevention authorities searched all over Itaewon, Seoul, a domestic homosexuals' hotbed visited frequently by American soldiers, but as the search turned out to be unsuccessful, Seoul city officials conducted a serum diagnosis on the 2d for the 54 homosexuals in this whole district, requested the National Institute of Health to examine whether AIDS was contracted, and are now waiting for the results.

The American soldier with AIDS, who came to Korea in April but was forced to depart after 5 months, is at present undergoing medical treatment at Walter Reed Hospital in San Franciso. [as published]

### Suspected Case

In September, AIDS symptoms were detected in a beauty shop's female employee during the process of periodic environment and health examination for those engaged in food and entertainment businesses in Tongduchon, a military campside town, and the epidemiology investigators of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs have been watching for 2 months.

A serum diagnosis on this patient resulted in a much higher numerical value (of Elisa Test), which shows whether AIDS was contracted or not, than that of a normal person.

"Not only because of the high numerical value of the test but also because of the extreme cases where symptoms show up only after 5 years due to the long latency period, we are continually focusing on the case in order to determine whether or not the disease is in progress," according to an official at the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

## Preventive Measures Against Epidemics

In order to prevent a domestic inflow of AIDS, permission to import blood is given only to those with the exporter's official approval of a completed safety inspection, and an information exchange system has been established with the U.S. 8th Army and other foreigners' clinics.

At the same time, all medical institutions are required to report immediately to and request the National Institute of Health to conduct a serum diagnosis when a suspected patient shows the first symptoms of AIDS such as Swollen lymph nodes followed by weight loss accompanied by general prostration.

## Present Condition of Gay Bars in Seoul

According to the data recently submitted to the National Assembly by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, it was revealed that there is a heavy concentraion of gay bars in the districts of Itaewon and Hannamdong, Seoul.

In the case of Seoul, the identified ones currently in business include Yobo, Boccacio, Yurak, Yowang, Robbinse, and Nazarino located in Hannamdong, and Yolae in Itaewon, and there are 48 gay workers; over 100 homosexuals are estimated to use these businesses as a main base.

## AIDS

Not to mention America and Europe, the disease has even continued to spread to communist countries, and at present over 16,000 patients have been identified worldwide. It is estimated that over 6,000 people have died.

AIDS is contracted through homosexual relations or through the blood of homosexuals, but recently new theories have shown that it can also be infectious through a patient's tears or saliva.

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CSO: 4107/030

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

## NATIONAL SURVEY COMMEMORATING 39 YEARS OF KYONGHYANG SINMUN

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 5 Oct 85 pp 9-10

[Text] This year marks the 40th anniversary of the restoration of independence. It is also a very meaningful year since it commemorates the 35 years since the Korean War. To date, our country has repeatedly undergone attention-getting growth in all political, economic, social, and cultural areas, in addition to a relatively increasing public consciousness. But this, in fact, imposes on us many tasks to be worked out, such as conflicts and competition among profit-making organizations, rising expectations about economic conditions, and political aspirations. Thus, as part of the special edition in commemoration of the 39 years since its founding, KYONGHYANG SINMUN conducted a national survey of public opinion in each field.

Survey Methods--In this national survey, the universe consisted of a total population of 23,987,830 who are over 20 years old, which was divided into a sample of 1,000 and surveyed by sex, age, region, and district population.

Especially with regard to the social class, the consciousness of social class that was found in previous national surveys (i.e., the ratio of 1, 7, and 2 for the upper, middle, and lower classes, respectively) was repeated so that samples can be extracted equally from each class.

Insofar as educational level is concerned, because of certain difficulties in the questionnaire, the actual ratio of 5.3, 1.9, 2.1, and 1 for the graduates of elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, and college, respectively, was revised to assign a heavier weight to the higher levels, hence 2, 3, 4.5 and 2.5, respectively. In this survey, 50 college students from the social sciences who are familiar with social survey methods conducted direct interviews from 15-19 September. The total response was 1,037, of which the effective response rate was 99.3 percent, and the data were processed through the SPSS program by the company's data-processing team.

Politics--According to the national opinion poll, the greatest influential forces on Korean politics were, in order, the president (25.12 percent), the political parties (16.12 percent), and the National Assembly (10 percent). Next in line were students (6.34 percent), bureaucrats (4.08 percent), the non-government parties (3.98 percent), the business world (2.91 percent), the press (2.39 percent), the judicial authorities (2.17 percent), and the workers and their unions (2.04 percent).

With regard to the performance of politicians, only 16.8 percent of the respondents said that "the politicians are doing their duties and responsibilities," but 74.5 percent said that "they are not," thereby flatly indicating a large decline of public confidence in politicians. Among those who said that the politicians are doing their duty, the educational level of college or above was 6.9 percent, and none came from the upper class of professionals, administrators, and technical experts, which is a vital point calling for the attention of politicians.

With regard to the Democracy Movement Association, which is a political force outside the National Assembly, opinion was divided between a negative viewpoint (i.e., 11.5 percent for a complete blockade and 25.2 percent for a sublation where possible) and a positive viewpoint (i.e., 27.8 percent considered it inevitable and 10 percent considered it an insignificant issue). While people in their 20's and 30's and college graduates were positive, people in their 40's and older, those with a high school education or below were negative, and 25.5 percent indicated unawareness, which proved that the Democracy Movement Association issued is a subtle issue in politics.

The image of the National Assembly was more negative than positive. Among the 10 items rated, only 3 showed more positive ratings than negative ones, such as an institution that puts the nation in practice, and institution aiming at the unification of public opinion, and an institution that helps national life. The rest were: difficult to approach, unreliable, inefficient, unable to understand details of its activities, none of my business, only a formality, and dishonest in debating national affairs.

People also expressed dissatisfaction with the National Assembly's deliberations on national affairs. Shown in the survey were: 5.1 percent for sufficient deliberation, 26.5 percent for generally good, 39.3 percent for not so good, 7.0 percent for not good at all, and 21.9 percent for unfamiliar. By educational level 67.1 percent of the intellectuals with a college education or above showed strong dissatisfaction, and by social class 50-60 percent of those in the middle and upper class expressed dissatisfaction.

To a question concerning how well public opinion is reflected in national deliberations, 21.3 percent showed "being reflected," and 69.9 percent showed "not being reflected." Over 70 percent of those in their 20's, 30's, and 40's who possess a desire for social speeches and activities indicated dissatisfaction with a "not being reflected," and 50-62 percent of those in their 50's and 60's agreed with this assessment.

The reasons for the public voice not being reflected well in national deliberations were, in order, excessive party interests (33.4 percent), the government party's one-way operation (22.7 percent), lack of interest by the political parties and National Assembly members (11.6 percent), and the opposition parties' extreme behavior (7.1 percent). This is analyzed as a general assessment that party politics favors party interests more than it promotes the national welfare.

With regard to a peaceful turnover of political power in 1988, which is the national desire, 38.3 percent said it "will be realized," 45.7 percent expressed their reservations by saying they "won't know until then," and 10 percent reacted negatively.

By age group, the positive reaction of those in their 20's, 30's, and 40's was 36 percent and of those in their 50's and 60's was 43-48 percent.

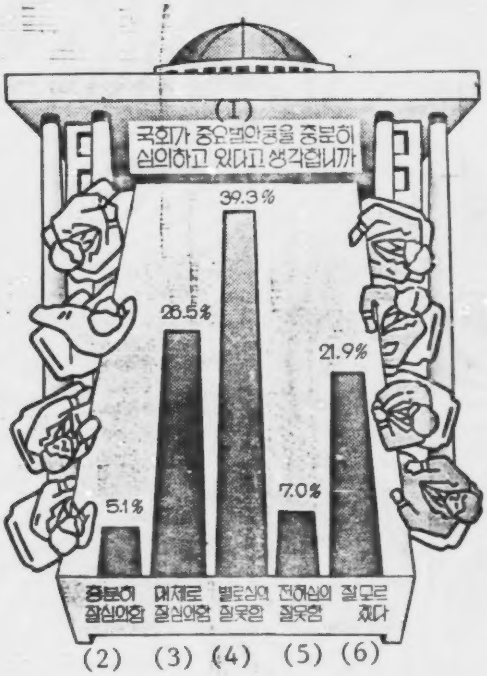

Chart 1.

1. Do you think the National Assembly sufficiently deliberates bills?
2. Sufficient
3. Generally good
4. Not too good
5. Not good at all
6. Unfamiliar

Economy--To the economic question "which do you think is more important, stability or growth?" 61.3 percent of the respondents chose stability, 32.8 percent viewed growth as more important, and 5.8 percent were not sure.

This can be seen as support for the administration's economic stabilization policy. Of particular importance was that while more women (63 percent), who are in charge of housekeeping, than men (59.9 percent) favored economic stabilization, 36.9 percent of those in their 30's, who make up the backbone of economic activity, insisted upon economic growth.

With regard to the domestic corporations' business conditions, 33.3 percent felt that there was a serious recession, and 51.7 percent felt that there was a somewhat difficult situation.

Only 8.6 percent regarded it as nothing in particular to worry about. By region, those who thought that there was a "very serious recession" were, in order, from, Seoul (39.3 percent), Kyonggi (34.9 percent), Kyongsang (34.6 percent), Chonla (30.1 percent), Chungchong (22.3 percent), and Kangwon (19.5 percent).

Concerning the liberalization policy, which is also a matter of public interest, 42.4 percent responded with either "inevitable" or "it must be promoted," and 48.3 percent said "it must be suppressed."

By social class, the upper class made up the majority of those with the "inevitable" or "promotional" opinion, which is 52 percent, and the middle and upper-middle classes with the "suppression" opinion were 50.6 percent and 55.6 percent, respectively, thereby indicating a good contrast. By occupation, the "suppression" opinion was, in order, held by bureaucrats (66.7 percent), students (63.4 percent), and manufacturers (52.9 percent), while the "inevitable and promotional" side was, in order, held by businessmen (57.5 percent), technicians (45.7 percent), and housewives (45 percent).

The respondents were generally critical of the images of large corporations and their stockholders. The negative viewpoint was an exceptionally large 75 percent, including too much selfishness (28.6 percent), lack of long-term insight and social responsibility (23.7 percent), speculative and preferential inclination (19.4 percent), and comprador capitalist (3.3 percent). In contrast, the positive reaction was only 25 percent, including contributing source to economic development (10.4 percent), native capitalist (5.3 percent), creativity and industriousness (4.5 percent), and fighting spirit (4.1 percent).

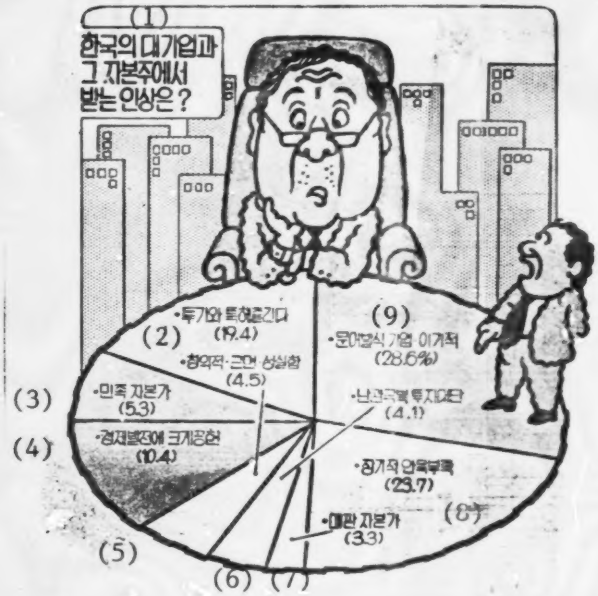

Chart 2.

1. What do you think of the images of large corporations and their stockholders?
2. Speculative and preferential inclination
3. Native capitalist
4. A large contributor to economic development
5. Creativity, industriousness, and faithfulness
6. High spirit on overcoming difficulties
7. Comprador capitalist
8. Lack of long-term insight
9. Selfishness

Society--It was revealed that a little over half of the people in our country feel that they are under the protection of the law. To the question "do you feel you are protected by the law?" 53.9 percent responded "yes" and 43.3 percent answered "no."

With regard to public officials' rejection of solicitations and their integrity, people indicated a gradually improving trend compared to the 1970's.

While 45.4 percent responded positively, 41 percent spoke of no change, and 6.3 percent said the situation has worsened. Such a situation hints that the administration's continuing cleanup movement is effective, but that the upholding of a correct attitude by public officials is still in demand. Windows for public contact also had many areas in need of improvement. While 40.1 percent viewed the situation as "improved," 49.9 percent still held the negative viewpoint of "still the same or worse."

By age group, those in their 20's were most negative (52 percent), compared with those in their 30's or older, whose ratings slightly exceeded the average. But the fact that more negative viewpoints came from female respondents than males was because women frequently use such front windows for civil petitions as the village office and the ward office, thereby necessitating a continuous improvement of contact offices.

National Life--More than half of the people of this nation enjoyed a vacation this summer. Those who took a vacation were 53.8 percent, and those who did not were 46.2 percent. When city and rural communities are compared, more city residents (56.3 percent) than rural people (46.6 percent) had taken a vacation, as expected.

In terms of location, it was, in order, to the mountains and valleys (28.7 percent), the sea (13.3 percent), suburban pools (3.1 percent), and hot-spring hotel pools (2.2 percent).

When asked if they went to sports programs or games, 60.5 percent of the responses were "yes," and 39.2 percent were "not very often or never." The positive responses of those in their 30's (67.7 percent) and 40's (61 percent) who are in the economically active class were comparable with those in their 20's (63 percent), vividly reminding us of the correlations between complex modern life, health, and leisure.

By social class, the middle calss tends to enjoy sports more, and no significant difference was found between city and rural communities.

With regard to participation in cultural events, most respondents chose movies (70 percent), but over 70 percent said they do not attend a play, art exhibition, concert, or folk art festival even once a year, thereby pointing out the urgency to expand all kinds of cultural activities in the future.

Reactions to Japanese culture were about the same for both pros and cons.

About 43.6 percent of the responses were positive, such as natural (16.4 percent), insignificant (14.8 percent), or inevitable (12.4 percent), but an overwhelming 44.2 percent regarded it as a matter of grave concern. Thus, it showed that our society is still cautious about Japanese culture.

When asked if they lead a fruitful personal life, 48.8 percent of the respondents said "yes" and 48.2 percent said "no." By age group, those in their 30's, who are at the height of social activity, had the strongest feelings (53.1 percent), followed by those in their 40's (48.5 percent), their 60's (47.2 percent), and their 50's (47 percent).

But it was peculiar that those in their 20's, who should look forward to a bright future, recorded only 46.8 percent. When viewed by education, those with a higher education tend to feel they lead a fruitful life.

Viewpoint Against North Korea--In this questionnaire designed to determine the relationship between South and North Korea, which has generated a great deal of public interest about the opportunity for mutual visits by dispersed South and North Korean families and about the art performance group, it is easy to see that our people realize that their system is entirely different from ours.

An overwhelming 85 percent of the respondents indicated that they instantly learned something about the North Korean system: 30.2 percent were frightened by the North Korean military mass calisthenics, 30 percent were shocked by the radical differentiation, and 25 percent confirmed idolization of Kim il-song, thus generating a sense that the recent visit was a big help in our anticommunist education. Of particular interest, on the other hand, was that 10.2 percent regarded the North Korean military mass calisthenics as part of a unique culture, thus showing an easy going attitude in trying to understand the radically different system of North Korea.

With regard to the conversations between the South and the North and the unification issue, 52.3 percent showed a skeptical attitude, and 40.3 percent viewed them optimistically. But those with a higher education were more negative, and those in their 20's and 30's--35.4 percent and 37.7 percent, respectively--do not seem to expect much. On the other hand, the expectations of those in their 40's (43.5 percent) and 50's (52.9 percent) were above average.

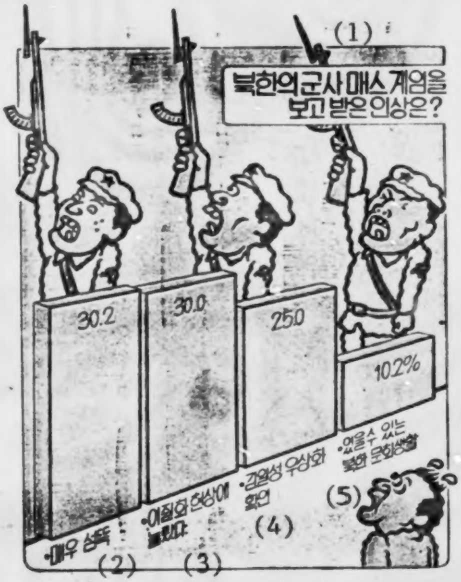

Chart 3.

1. What do you think of the North Korean military mass calisthenics?
2. Very frightened
3. Shocked by the radical differentiation
4. Idolization of Kim il-song was confirmed
5. Possible North Korean culture

13095/12948
CSO: 4107/021

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

# OFFICE AUTOMATION BOOSTS FACSIMILE INDUSTRY

## Competition in Developing Models

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 10 Oct 85 p 6

[Text] With facsimile machines greatly in the spotlight as office automation machines, domestic facsimile companies are vigorously promoting development of facsimile equipment that is capable of sending information to several locations at once.

According to industry sources on 10 October, facsimile companies are fighting each other to be first to introduce foreign technology, developing various capabilities, such as high speed transmission within 10 seconds, abbreviated dialing using 99 phone numbers, and automatic continuous transmission of documents, and have entered competition in the area of a new type of facsimile, which can automatically transmit the same manuscript to several recipients (up to 100) in order.

The duplicate transmission facsimile is capable of automatically sending 10's of copies of the same document to branch offices. In particular, by using reduced telephone fee periods when sending or receiving communications with branches in foreign countries, it is possible greatly to save on communication charges.

Domestically, Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications has developed and already introduced its COFAX-300S duplicate transmission facsimile.

The COFAX-300S, in addition to being able automatically to send a document to 99 locations in sequence, is also able, when transmitting photographs or drawings, to transmit shading in 16 graduated sections, reconstituting a clear picture.

Moreover, Shindo Richo has followed up its trial sales of a facsimile with add-on duplicate transmission apparatus to aggresively promote development of a new model based on the 210 bodel of Richo, with which it has technology cooperation ties.

Gold Star Electric has a technology cooperation agreement and is currently selling its GOLDFAX-4600. The company has completed development of the

GOLDFAX-27 model, which is this machine with duplicate transmission capability added, and plans soon to start deliveries. This new model recently developed by Gold Star Electric can sequentially transmit the same message to as many as 100 locations. It is able to designate individual groups, and to reserve times in advance, automatically transmitting the message at the desired time.

Daewoo Telecommunications has also developed its DF-2000 and plans to sell it soon.

Apart from these companies Korea Xerox is pressing ahead with development of duplicate transmission facsimile equipment, and Lotte-Canon Co, in a joint investment with Canon of Japan, plans to begin development by early 1986 at the latest. Daeyong Electronics also has such equipment under detailed study, it has become known.

There is concern of excessive competition in duplicate transmission facsimile as the new equipment is as yet not highly marketable in the domestic market.

Meanwhile, domestic facsimile sales began in 1982 with sales of 278 units, and has seen rapidly increasing demand, to 1,114 units in 1983 and 2,151 units in 1984. As of late September of this year, orders for facsimile machines by the Korea Telecommunications Agency (KTA) reached some 2,700 units; the industry sales goal for the year is some 3,500 units.

## Sales up 83 Percent

Seoul HANKUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 21 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] Companies in the facsimile industry, including Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications, Shindo-Richo, Gold Star Electric, and Daewoo Telecommunications are experiencing a great boom.

Along with hot competition as the industry rides the boom, companies are coming forward to develop new products.

According to related industry sources on 20 November, domestic sales of facsimile equipment reached 3,077 units as of the end of October.

This was 83.7 percent above sales for the same period last year and 44.2 percent more than last year as a whole.

The indsutry expects the trend to continue to year-end, reaching 3,500 units.

Facsimile equipment is selling so well because demand is steady due to the office automation boom, and because companies, desiring to increase their market share, have competitively introduced new products with up to 20 functions, including computer-linked operation, audio information functions, transmission of a single original to 100 locations, and high speed transmission.

The industry believes that demand will also increase greatly next year and is pouring its efforts into development of new products using advanced technology.

Shindo-Ricoh plans next January to introduce a compact and inexpensive new product that will be able to transmit anywhere in the world in 13 seconds and that also will be able to relay a document to 100 locations from a central point.

The company also plans to develop processing apparatus and to greatly increase the production scale of heat sensitive paper used by the facsimile machine, which has been distributed since back in 1982.

Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications is also developing a model for distribution that will be inexpensive, multi-functional, and compact. Daewoo Telecommunications also plans to seek new products having multiple transmission systems beginning next year.

Gold Star Electric has decided to increase distribution of a new product that can take one original work and transmit it to 100 locations in sequence within 12 seconds, and that has capabilities for communications management, prearranged reporting, and clear transmission of pictures.

The industry believes that next year domestic sales will reach from 6,000 to 7,000 units due to new demand caused by the Asian Games and administrative decentralization.

12837/12948
CSO: 4107/56

# KIET REVEALS 'BY YEAR 2000' PLAN

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 17 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] In the 21st century, 15 years from now, 33 types of business will attain a high level of growth and are projected as promising industries. These include the automobile, pharmaceutical, television, acoustical equipment, scientific instrument, mining equipment, boiler, baking, confectionary, carbonated beverage, and dairy processing industries.

Conversely, some 23 industries are slated for low growth and in fact are even very likely to become sunset industries, including the ink, phonograph record, recording tape, woodworking tool, glass, cement industry, machinery, dry cell battery, and head wear industries.

According to the findings of "Prospects for Industrial Structure and Development Strategy by the Year 2000," a research report of the Korean Institute of Electronics Technology (KIET), which applies 17 indicators covering the 3 factors of income elasticity, growth limitation, and productivity in analyzing a total of 128 industries. The 128 industries are broken down into 33 high-growth industries, 72 medium-growth industries, and 23 low-growth industries.

With this industrial breakdown as a basis, KIET also analyzed the level of contribution to the economy according to three factors--increases in future world demand, advances in domestic technology, and improvements in the international balance of payments--and selected some products that are capable of high growth, including even some produced by the low-growth industries. The report also notes as promising products some new products that were excluded from the list because of the inadequacy of the statistical time series.

According to this analysis, such products as diesel engines, switchboards, and marine transformers in the field of shipbuilding equipment and materials; high tensile strength steel plates and ultra-high corrosion-resistant steel in the steel industry; and composite thread, charcoal fiber, and non-woven fabric in the textile industry are seen as promising products.

Meanwhile, KIET notes the problems of our country's industries, which have a weak manufacturing structure, a low level of technology, underdevelopment in the parts industries, weakening international competitiveness, a worsening export environment, and a weak domestic consumption base, and argues that the basic direction of future development strategy should be found in resolving these problems.

To this end, the KIET report emphasizes the point that adjustment of the industrial structure must constantly be promoted for growth in the parts and materials industries and the transition to a resource-conserving industrial structure, and that efforts must be made to invigorate research and development, expand the domestic demand base, and provide a system of assistance to industry.

Table. Industries Classified According to Manufacturing Industry Growth Type

High-growth Industries: (33) Automobiles; automobile parts; shipbuilding construction and repair; polymers and co-polymer products; pharmaceuticals; livestock; condensation and high condensation products; organic chemicals; synthetic dyes; cosmetics and coloring agents; radio, television, and acoustical equipment; electronic parts; cable and wireless telecommunications equipment; pressed rolled steel; surface treated steel; mine construction equipment; calculators; transportation and off-loading machinery; household electric appliances; mimeographing and copying equipment; typewriters; measuring and testing equipment; optical equipment; furnace boilers and related products; chemical and precision manufacturing industry equipment; storage batteries; baking-confections; dairy products; marine products processing; carbonated beverages; textile bleach; non-woven fabrics; dyeing, finishing and treatment; textile goods for household use; and industrial fibers.

Medium-growth Industries: (72) Cosmetics; flour mills; distilled spirits; cast iron pipe; steelwork; footwear; metal goods for household use; mechanical power transmission devices; cotton spinning; man-made fibers; textiles woven goods; woolen goods; man-made fiber woven goods; men's apparel; leather and fur clothing; synthetic blend fibers; organic chemical products; synthetic dyes; insecticides; paints; meat processing; fruit and vegetables processing; oiled paper processing; cotton products; sugar and related products; rice milling; animal fodder; fermented spirits; beer; iron manufacturing; steel manufacturing; cast pipes; sporting equipment; metal tanks and vessels; tailored goods; metal wire products; farming machinery; metal cutting machinery; textiles equipment; pump compressor machinery; generators; electric motors; rotary machines; transformers; motor operated switches; security equipment; insulated wires and cables; watches; wool spinning; refined silk spinning; embroidery; woven socks; string and rope; nylon netting products and fish nets; women's outerwear; women's and children's underwear; synthetic rubber; photographic chemicals; coffee and tea processing industry; single shift operated tools; handicraft tools; internal combustion engines; steam and gas turbines; metal-forming machinery; food-processing machinery; rubber and plastic molding machinery; paper-processing machinery; printing and bookbinding machinery; industrial electrical control equipment; medical implements; marine engines and parts; non-woven fabrics; men's shirts; work clothes; and children's outerwear.

Low-growth Industries: (23) Adhesive products and gelatine; ink; perfumes; electric warning and signaling equipment; x-ray equipment and electric medical equipment; phonograph records and cassette tapes; boat construction and repair; wooden boat construction and repair; hacksaws and saw blades; woodworking tools; glass; cement industry machinery; dry-cell batteries; light bulbs; bean pastes and wooden cabinets; starch; thread spinning (chonbun yonbangjok op); knit gloves and caps; hats; [sep'uk chik mul]; canvas woven fabrics; tapestry; and recycled fiber.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

## S&T AGREEMENTS WITH 3 EUROPEAN NATIONS

Seoul KWAHAK KWA KISU[illegible] in Korea Oct 85 pp 27-28

[Text] Kim Sung-chin, minister of Science and Technology returned home on 17 September after an 18-day tour since the 31st of August of three European nations, France, Germany and Sweden, and Free China upon completion of consultations with the host countries on an expanded cooperation for science and technology [S&T] through such ministerial conferences as between Korea and France and between Korea and Germany.

In France, Minister Kim held the first Korean-French Ministerial Conference of Science and Technology on 3 September with French Minister of Research and Technology Curien and brought about an agreement to make an effort to improve mutual cooperation among five inter-agencies and to undertake eight joint research projects between the two countries.

Inter-agency cooperation consists of five inter-agencies such as Between Korean Academy of Science and Technology and CNES (National Research Institute for Space Science) in the field of space science, between Korean Oceanic Research Institute and IFREMER (National Ocean Research Institute) for mineral exploration and energy technology, and cooperation efforts between Dae-duk Research Group and Sophia Research Group; joint research will consist of eight projects such as genetic engineering, development of a Korean-French automatic translation machine, and new CAD/CAM topics.

Also agreed upon is that the second Korean-French Ministerial Conference of Science and Technology to be held in 1986 will be held in Seoul.

After leaving France, Minister Kim visited West Germany and held the first Korean-German Ministerial Conference of Science and Technology on 10 September with Minister of Research and Technology Heinz Riesenhuber and agreed upon early adoption of a Scientific and Technological Cooperation Treaty and a cooperation treaty concerning peaceful use of atomic energy between the two countries.

At the same time, a preliminary agreement for the Atomic Energy Cooperation Treaty has been signed and the steps for the adoption of the treaty were completed and an agreement has been reached for cooperation between Korean

Energy Research Institute and KFA (German Atomic Energy Research Center), they agreed to conduct joint research in Industrial Robots, Fine Ceramics, Metallic Material, Intelligence Exchange, and the fields of Environmental and Transportation Technology.

They also agreed to convene a conference of representatives from both countries for the scientific and technological cooperation in Seoul in 1986.

Also, back in May, Minister Kim had visited Sweden and discussed a plan to expand the mutual scientific and technological cooperation in the field of nuclear energy between the two countries at the Department of Commerce an Academy of Engineering Science (IVA). At that time, a mutual cooperation agreement had been reached for the Korean Institute for Energy Research and the Swedish STUDVIK ENERGITEKINIKAB for nuclear energy development.

The items included in the Agreements generated through the Ministerial Conference of Science and Technology between Korea and France and between Korea and Germany and the contents of the scientific and technological cooperation agreement with Sweden are as follows:

Subject Items of the First Korean-French Ministerial Conference Agreement of Science and Technology:

1. Agency-Level Cooperation (Five Items)

a. Cooperation in the Space Science Field: Space science cooperation (such as outer-space exploration), and intelligence exchange between Korean Academy of Science and Technology (KAIST) and CNES (National Space Research Institute);

b. Cooperation in Oceanic Science: Technological cooperation for deep sea exploration between Korean Oceanic Research Institute (KORDI) and IFREMER (National Space Research Institute);

c. Cooperation in Resource Exploration and Energy Development: Joint research and intelligence exchange through cooperation for mineral resource technology and energy technology between Korean Energy Research Institute (KIER) and AFME (Energy Management Corp), BRGM (Geological and Mineral Research Institute) and IFP (Fuel Research Institute);

d. Cooperation in Human Resource Development: Personnel exchange between Korean Science Foundation (KOSEF) and CNRS (National Center for Scientific Research);

e. Cooperation between Research Groups: Positive steps towards operational and managerial cooperation and a concerted effort for the latest technology and joint research between the Dae-duk Research Group and the Sophia Group.

2. Joint Research Projects (Eight Projects)

a. Super Heat-Resistant Metal Technology: Minute organic combination research for resistance characteristics of Creep and Low-cycle by Korean Machinery Research Institute (KIMM) and ONERA (Bureau of Space Aeronautics);

b. Exploration Technology: Cooperation in Synthetic-aperture-Radar (SAR) technology by KAIST and CNES;

c. Cooperation in Oil-well Engineering: Joint research by KAIST and the Pasteur Research Center;

d. Automated Translation: Systems development for Korean-English and Korean-French automated translations by KAIST and CNRS;

e. Low Cost CAD System Development: Low cost (50 million won level) CAD system development by KAIST and CNRS;

f. CAD/CAM Technology Development: Automation System design by KAIST and INRIA (Research Center for Information Processing and Automation Research);

g. Separation Systems Development: Development of computer and operations mechanism for separations system by Korean Electronics Technology Research Institute and INRIA;

h. Telematics System and Network Technology Research: Development of electronic directory system and message processing systems.

Subject Items of the First Korean-German Ministerial Conference Agreement of Science and Technology:

1. Korean-German Atomic Energy Cooperation: Preliminary signing of the treaty;

2. Atomic Energy Research: Enactment of an agreement (to include atomic energy plant safety cooperation) between Korean Energy Research Institute (KAERI) and KFK (Atomic Energy Research Institute);

3. Non-Atomic Energy Research: Continued support for the development efforts on solar energy and multi-dimensional wind energy by KAIST-MAN (Mahchinenfabrik Augsburg Nurnberg); facilitation of practical application of water-suction type heat-pump by KIER-KFA (Atomic Energy Research Center); facilitation of energy planning activities by KIER and KFA;

4. Automation Technology: Support for laboratory installation of industrial robot experimentation for production automation by KAIST-IPA (Automation Research Institute);

5. Environmental Research Technology: Future cooperation for the area of our specific concern within the field of German environmental research technology;

6. Materials Research: Metallic material field (especially plasma application coating); strengthening cooperation for fine ceramics (detailed project specifications by the experts of both countries);

7. Transportation Technology: Pursuit for cooperation for the area of our concern within the field of the German [transportation] technology such as automated trains;

8. Information Science and Technology: Support for cooperation between the Korean Entrepreneurship Research Institute and GID and also between Lorean Data Communications (DACOM) and KIC.

Cooperation with Sweden for Science and Technology

1. Agreement to enact a treaty concerning nuclear energy research and development between Korean Energy Research Institute (KAERI) and a Swedish Energy-Tech Corporation (STUDVIK ENERGITEKINIK);

2. To dispatch a Korean official to Sweden for training in order to examine the Swedish policies of the scientific and technological advancement and also the present status of Sweden in the subject.

13096/9312
CSO: 4107/020

# HAPPENINGS IN SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY

Seoul MAEIL-KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 5 Sep 85 p 6

[Article by Kim Chin-su: "Slump in the 64K DRAM, Search for Recovery in the 1M"]

[Text] The domestic semiconductor industry, staggered by the American and Japanese invasion and the sudden slowdown in the economy, has been unexpectedly quiet recently.

Once feverish with the development of new products and the building of production lines, the industry has recently been quiet as though lost in the fog.

How are we reacting to the situation where some Japanese firms such as Matsushita Electronics have suspended production of 64 K DRAM semiconductors snd America is trying to put restrictions on the import of semiconductors? This is the question being asked by the people watching our semiconductor industry.

However quiet our domestic semiconductor industry may seem from the outside, on the inside it is busier than ever before. Hyundai Electronics is continuing to prepare for production without regard for the international economy while Samsung Semiconductor Communications and Gold Star Semiconductors are striving to gain competitiveness and enhance their research capabilities.

Not long ago Samsung Semiconductor Communications held a management measures meeting where it discussed various strategies for management effectiveness. The general outline can be summarized as the diversification of products, the production of competitive items, expansion of custom order semiconductor business, improvement of quality and lowering of costs, and enhancing product development capabilities in order to deal with the changing world market.

Gold Star Semiconductors is also focusing on the diversification of products, the strengthening of management, and the fostering of research capabilities while Hyundai Electronics is basing its strategy on the development of competitive new products.

One common strategy of the domestic semiconductor companies for overcoming the slow economy is the diversification of products.

Once the international price for 64K DRAM fell to $.50 and for 256K DRAM to $3.50, the industry judged that the best way to survive was to diversify products and increase accumulations.

In order to diversify its products, Samsung Semiconductors began quantity production of such items as the 64K SRAM, the 8 bit personal computer microprocessor, and the 16K EEPROM. The 64K DRAM, which had been in trouble from the start of production due to the price drop and the slow economy, was cut back by Samsung and the 64K DRAM line was used instead for the production of the 16K SRAM and the 16K EEPROM.

At the same time, Samsung has been producing the 64K SRAM through its 256K DRAM line. Gold Star Semiconductors is planning to begin quantity production this month of the recently developed 64K SRAM and the VTR IC as well as expanding its semi-custom order semiconductor work. Hankuk Electronics, which has stressed the production of IC's and transistors, is pushing production of high voltage IC's, and Hyundai Electronics is producing such test products as the 16K SRAM and the 64K DRAM while rushing the quantity production of the CMOS type 256K DRAM.

Another strategy being pursued by the domestic semiconductor amid the quiet is the development of M(mega)DRAM products through increased research capabilities. The idea is to keep pace as much as possible with the American and Japanese commercialization of the M DRAM so as to avoid the defeat suffered from the tyranny of the early developers of the 64K DRAM and the 256K DRAM.

Samsung and Gold Star have already formed 1M DRAM development teams and are showing substantial progress while Hyundai has recently signed a technology introduction contract for the production of the 1M DRAM.

Samsung has put together a 1M DRAM development team in cooperation with SSI (Samsung Semiconductor Incorporated), an American corporation, and plans to finish construction of a 16,000 square foot pilot plant at its Kihung operation by October. Samsung plans to use this pilot plant to produce the 1M DRAM, the super LSI, and semiconductor materials; test production of the 1M DRAM is planned before the end of the year.

Targeting its production for next year, Gold Star has formed a 1M DRAM development team using its research center jointly with the American firm UMI, and research is now underway.

Hyundai, off to a later start, has acquired facilities for producing the 5-inch wafer and will build a plant this month that will be capable of producing 300,000 6-inch wafers annually. There Hyundai plans to produce the CMOS type 256K DRAM, and the company has also signed a contract with the American [Pit'erik] company to acquire the technology for the production of the 1M DRAM.

In addition, the domestic firms are striving to raise productivity and gain competitiveness. They are trying to raise productivity at least 80 percent while enhancing quality and lowering costs.

The government, which has been watching the industry's efforts, has begun to prepare substantial assistance measures.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is now establishing a strategy to foster the semiconductor industry and the Ministry of Science and Technology is said to be in the process of establishing a long range research strategy for the semiconductor industry. Also, the Electronic Communications Institute has committed 124.6 billion won to a plan now being established to make our super LSI technology advanced.

Research into semiconductors has gotten serious in academic circles also. A semiconductor joint research institute where 57 professors participate in research has been set up at Seoul National University and plans are to spend $7 million to upgrade equipment and materials.

In this way our country is ceaselessly challenging the semiconductor industry.

Experts say that based on our experience with the nearly tyrannical monopoly of America and Japan, we must now quietly acquire technological expertise and competitiveness.

In order to do so, it is thought that government, industry, and academia must join together, strengthen cooperation, and concentrate research capabilities. At the same time, the dominant view is that there must also be realistic support in the way of funding and tax advantages.

9137/9604
CSO: 4107/301

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

## VARIOUS REPORTS FROM THE EXPORT MARKET

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 9 Aug 85 p 4

[Text] British Debut OF Pony EXCEL

Since the beginning of the year through the end of July automobile export has made sizable progress with the export of 61,484 cars, which is a 138 percent increase over the same period last year.

According to the 8 August statement by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, this past June 11,848 cars were exported, marking the first time in history that a monthly total number of cars exported surpassed 10,000; it is projected that automobile exports will continue to grow as 11,349 cars were exported for the month of July, an increase by 141 percent over the same period last year.

This year, the cumulative total of the export as of the end of June was 51,135 cars, approaching last year's annual total of 52,350 cars, and by the end of July, with the improvement during the month, the cummulative total export of 61,484 this year has already exceeded last year's annual total by 9,134 cars. It is noteworthy that particularly in July 700 PONY EXCEL's made their debut in the British market.

As this country's automobile exports gradually become a major export activity, the composition of the export market shows a change from concentration in Canada to diverse markets such as England, Australia, Lybia, Tuvalu, Liberia, and UAR [United Arab Emirates].

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is optimistic in viewing that this year's export target of 100,000 cars may well be exceeded by the end of this year.

Steelpipe Industry Hard at Work On Self-recovery

The steelpipe industry, plagued with a continuing export slump this year, is hard at its self-recovery taking such measures as partial close-out of its product lines of diminishing productivity.

According to the 7 August industry announcement, Pusan Pipe, the nation's largest steelpipe manufacturer had shut down its product line of small diameter pipe at its Yung-Dong-Po plant with annual production capacity of 80,000 tons. Since last April, the rest of the industry including firms like Hyundai and Hankuk are following suit to reduce operations through partial cut-backs in production.

Pusan Pipe having had to face a major decline in exports to the United States because of the quarter system and with no domestic demand in sight this year, has been tightening up its operations to overcome its set-backs in exports by taking such measures as the close-out of its product lines at the Yung-Dong-Po plant whose competitive edge had been eroded due to the transportation cost of raw materials supplied by Pohang Steel.

## Costume Jewelry Export at a Fast Pace

The costume jewelry industry is being applauded for its historic record-setting healthy prospect this year, with expected gross sales of 100 million dollars.

According to the 7 August industry information the ever increasing orders as the year wears on clearly indicate a continued increase in exports this year, following last year's increase in the export of costume jewelry items such as necklaces, ear-ring, bracelets and pendants by 30 percent to more than $71.68 million over the year before. This year, even during the slow summer months of June, July and August the orders continue to grow to sustain the healthy trend and was sixty percent higher than early in the year.

The costume jewelry export firms appear to have already secured orders equivalent to last year's volume of $700 million plus which includes the production orders already received most of which are for the entire year, and those orders already exported.

This came about on July 1st when the ceased GSP (government setting price) benefits to other competing nations, like Taiwan and Hong Kong, causing American buyers to turn to Korea for products.

## Higher Than Daewoo's Price Likely

Expected: By early September sale of the four-cylinder luxury passenger cars of 2,000cc and 1,800cc designed by Hyundai Auto. According to the industry release of August 8th two models to be introduceed by Hyundai will be equipped with the kind of ultra-modern electronic systems, and the five gear transmission usually found in foreign luxury cars along with an automatic opening mechanism for its rear trunk.

Also, a new four-speed automatic system is used instead of the three-speed used in the past.

A heated competition is expected in the luxury passenger car market, where Daewoo has been dominating thus far with its ROYAL SALON (1978cc) and ROYAL PRINCE (1897cc), once Hyundai enters the market with its new passenger cars of over 1800cc models.

The price of the Hyundai's new medium-size passenger cars will be about 400,000 won more than the Daewoo models.

Contrast to Domestic Demand Decline of Marine Products;

In comparison to the declining domestic sales, following the wave of the Biblio-Blood-Poisoning (nick-named "mystery disease"), the export of marine products has not seen any significant changes either in volume or in price from their normal levels.

According to the Office of Marine Products announcement of 8 August which suffered the worst in the domestic market, has changed little in the average daily total exports to Japan. This amounted to 115 tons during the peak of the "Biblio" wave, July 17th - Aug 2nd compared to 116 tons for the first half of the year and 117 tons for the period between the 1st through the 17th of July.

The daily export of fresh fish between the 18th of July through 2nd of August, amounted to 181 tons, which is a sizable increase compared to 118 tons for the first half of the year.

Also a study is said to show that the price of exports are comparable to that of the first half of the year.

Such a favorable record for marine products was possible because the "Biblio" controversy basically did not have any effect on the fresh fish and the highly questioned shell fish's case the shell fishes were frozen before being exported.

Textile Industry in Reduced Operation

The nation's textile industry is undertaking reduced operations, through such measures as cut-backs in facilities and equipment, due to the uncertainty of the long-range outlook for the industry.

According to the industry release of the 8 August, due to the slow-down in exports and domestic demand since the second half of last year and the continuing erosion of competitive edge this year as a result of lower-price offenses initiated by such developing countries as Pakistan, major firms in the industry such as Dae-Nong, Choong Textile, Kut-Je Textile, Hanil Textile and Taehwa Textile are curtailing their operations through reorganizations and reductions of their production capacities.

In particular, Dae-Nong and Kuk-Je textiles are seriously considering no longer using their old, moded equipment (Approximately 50,000 and 40,000 units respectively). Han-il Textile and Tae-hwa Textile also have started reducing their equipment with corresponding personnel reorganization.

Also, IlShin Textile and Choong Textile have decided to be flexible for the changing domestic and export conditions by reduction and consolidation of their organizations by doing away with their previous organizational structure of separate divisions for domestic and foreign activities.

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CSO: 4107/268

S.KOREA FOREIGN TRADE

## PUBLISHERS ASK RECONSIDERATION ON RIGHT OF TRANSLATION

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 2 Nov 85 p 7

[Article by Kim Yong-sun: "Reconsidering the Right of Translation"]

[Text] Indications are appearing that there are problems with our country's response to the pressures for joining the international copyright agreement. Part of the publishing industry insists that there is a necessity to reconsider the inclusion of the "right of translation" in the Provisional Measures Bill Concerning the "Protection of Foreigner-copyrighted Material." America, which has been directly exerting pressure to participate in the international copyright convention beginning with the protection of foreigner--copyrighted material, is more interested in reprinted material than in the translation problem. This became apparent from the content of the announcement by the American administration on the 16th of last month that it was invoking Article 301 of the Commerical Code and would investigate unfair dealings in the area of intellectual property rights in Korea.

On the same day, America, reported in detail the presumed damages and stated that "Korean law makes pirate publishing possible and inflicts on American copyright holders annual losses of approximately $170 million. The amount was based on illegal reprints and the export of pirated books.

Last July, the fact that Taiwan, which received much criticism for its export of pirated publications, was able to "dodge the arrows of America" by promulgating a bill, only on condition that if a country protects Taiwan's copyrighted materials, will Taiwan protect that country's reprinted items," is evidence of that kind of demand.

Obviously, one can see that Taiwan handled the matter wisely so as not to suffer unnecessary retaliation concerning the "right of translation," etc. It did this by knowing accurately what America's demand was and by adopting pertinent measures in response just before America took strong action.

The American administration has made it known that the organization trying to get our country to adopt measures for the "protection of foreigner--copyrighted material" is the eight-member International Committee of the American Publishers Association. The chairman of the committee, McGraw-Hill

Publishing Company's Mr Burke, said: "I cannot state exactly what we are requesting, but I can say that we do not have much interest in translations."

Also, there are indications that in the bill the "arbitration consent system" is regarded as completely unacceptable because it blocks the free exercise of the right of ownership of private property. The "arbitration consent system" applies if a citizen of the Republic of Korea is unable to confer with the holder of a foreign copyright for the right to reprint or publish a translation or if after having made a reasonable effort an agreement is not reached, it is possible for him to publish in Korea after having deposited in trust a considerable amount of compensation as set by president decree. This is intended to reduce the effect upon the domestic publishing industry of unreasonable royalty requests or insistence upon importation of the original by the foreign copyright holder.

However, the introduction of this bill is unnecessary because the translation problem is not the subject of discussion. In the event that a reprint agreement is not possible, the burden of importing originals at five or more times the domestic book price. Therefore we must insist that this be resolved in later negotiations.

A new problem, especially in this response, is that only 30 percent of the publications translated at home are American and over 40 percent are Japanese. It is a well-known fact that the background of America's insistence on Korea's Protection Measure for Foreigner-copyrighted Items is the trade imbalance.

Since the protection of foreigner-copyrighted material was presented as an appropriate basis for pressure for import liberalization, it seems to be not very wise to give any more profits to Japan than already exist in our country's tremendous trade deficit.

So, it is possible that Korea obtain an agreement that the translation problem is irrelevant to the Provisional Measure for the Protection of Foreigner-copyrighted Material, and before time is lost Korea should adopt an appropriate measure.

9259/13068
CSO: 4107/034

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR NOVEMBER 1985

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during November 1985:

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean on 1 November 1985 at the top half of page 2, carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Bring About a New Transformation in Publications Work." The editorial notes that 40 years ago today, that is, on 1 November 1945, the organ of the party central committee, NODONG SINMUN, was published for the first time and thereafter this date was designated "publications day"; stresses that party publications such as the NODONG SINMUN inherited the traditions of chuche publications which originated in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period and became new forms of chuche oriented publications and the party's powerful ideological weapon; quotes Kim Il-song on the role of publications as links which join the party with the masses and become the mighty weapon for organizing and mobilizing the working masses to carry out the tasks the party assigned them for political, economic and cultural construction; mentions the first newspaper, SAENAL, that is, NEW DAY, which was the first newspaper in the chuche mold during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle; notes that Kim Il-song founded NODONG SINMUN as the party reporting medium shortly after the foundation of the Korean Workers Party; stresses that publications founded over the past 40 years such as the NODONG SINMUN have had a shining history under the wise guidance of Kim Il-song and the glorious party center; states that Kim Il-song presented the ingenious publications ideology which completely systematized the overall problems arising in building up publications and setting them into action; notes that when the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il launched the new history for imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea, he deepened and consolidated Kim Il-song's ideology on publications in accordance with the requirements of revolutionary development; notes that every issue of the publications treat the material on Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities with great respect and reverence and every issue clearly embodies his ideology and plan; explains the role of publications as the ideological weapon of class struggle; quotes Kim Chong-il on the need to intensify propaganda in publications in accord with revolutionary development; emphasizes that publications such as newspapers, news media and broadcasts must intensify propaganda on the greatness of the leader and the party, explain the leader's ideology and theory and indoctrinate the masses with propaganda on the chuche idea and revolutionary tradition; calls for publications to expose the wickedness of the U.S. imperialists before the world and support the just struggle in South Korea against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys; calls for more articles supporting the struggle of world peoples for autonomy; calls for raising up the political and ideological level of the reporters and editors and further improve their modes of action; urges them to go among the rapidly developing situations and ferret out problematic matters and write good, succinct articles with the willingness to spare nothing without the least laziness or lassitude.

On 4 November 1985, on the top half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Intensify Indoctrination in the Chuche Idea." The editorial notes that the party is a revolutionary party in the chuche mold and that the party's fundamental responsibility in ideological work is to indoctrinate and reform party members and workers into communists in the chuche mold; calls for the party members and workers to be even more zealous in performing indoctrination in the chuche ideology; quotes Kim Chong-il's work, "On the Chuche Idea," concerning giving priority to research and publicizing the Chuche Idea so as to arm the party members and workers with the revolutionary world outlook of chuche and thereby thoroughly embody the chuche idea in revolutionary and construction; emphasizes that the revolution started, advanced and will be completed under the banner of the chuche idea; calls for joining indoctrination in the chuche idea with action so that the functionaries and workers will be able to determine how to act in day-to-day activities with the chuche idea as their yardstick; calls for party organizations to turn their attention to performing indoctrination in the chuche idea according to the level and special nature of the strata to which their subjects belong; urges the indoctrination in the chuche idea to be performed for the purpose of familiarizing people with party documents, the theory of the chuche idea and the principles for putting it into action; exhorts all party organizations and party propaganda functionaries to further deepen indoctrination in the chuche idea according to the will of the party and thoroughly arm the party members and workers with the revolutionary world outlook of chuche, strengthen the might of the party and the revolutionary rank and file and advance socialist construction.

On 5 November 1985, at the upper right of page 5, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Put Strength in Hydroelectric Power Plant Construction." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on increasing electric power production by building more hydroelectric power plants; notes that power plant construction programs now underway such as the Wiwon and Taechon power plants and the lockgate power plant must be rapidly completed and construction manpower, equipment and materials must be concentrated on this effort; stresses that great investment has already been placed in the construction of such hydroelectric power plants as the large Wiwon and Taechon power plants and all construction forces must be concentrated on such projects in the future; calls for timely provision of materials for power plant construction such as cement and steel and for the machine industrial sector to produce and deliver machine equipment direly needed for power plant construction; notes that the Taean Heavy Machinery Complex is producing large generators for the hydroelectric power plants and that the metallurgical industrial sector must vigorously wage the struggle to deliver iron and steel materials of the proper quality, utility and size; calls for a new offensive to complete the construction of the Wiwon and Taechon power plants and to build more new power plants; stresses that the speed battle requires providing both quality and speed simultaneously and that construction workers must complete their assigned tasks within the shortest period possible assuring quality as well as quality.

On 7 November 1985, at the lower three-quarters of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The 68th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 219, 13 November 1985, pp D 12-15: "NODONG SINMUN On October Revolution Anniversary."]

On 8 November 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "May the Party Propaganda Functionaries Penetrate Deep Within the Masses." The editorial states that ideological work is needed in order to answer the call of the party central committee to accomplish the national economic plan; quotes Kim Chong-il on the need for party propaganda functionaries to demonstrate the working habits of penetrating deep among the masses, living and working among them; stresses that the subjects of party ideological work are the masses and its success is manifested in the masses as well; calls for all propaganda functionaries to emulate the anti-Japanese guerrilla band and go with napsacks on their back among the workers and peasants who are participating in the production battle and endlessly improve and intensify party ideological work; emphasizes that going among the masses does not mean simply going where the masses are to be found but becoming one with them and penetrating the hearts of the masses as well as having the smell of oil and dirt on their bodies; cites the reason for propaganda functionaries to go among the masses as not for their own good but to improve the ideological level of the masses vis-a-vis present development and to listen closely to what they have to say as well as working and resting with them; urges the party propaganda functionaries to ascertain the state of the ideological outlook of the party members and workers and their attitude toward implementing the instructions of Kim Il-song and the directives of the party; exhorts the party propaganda functionaries not merely to penetrate deep among the masses and ascertain their ideological situation but to perform the appropriate ideological indoctrination work and to avoid such methods as having everything handed down from above, but rather to perform in the Kim Il-song working style by going directly down among the party members and workers and helping them fulfill their assignments; gives the example of an ideal propaganda functionary as one who greets Kim Il-song in the field one day and replies that he has come to explain party policy to the workers; notes that a propaganda functionary must perform both as a propagandist and as an agitationist; urges party propaganda functionaries to perform self-study of Kim Il-song's works and party documents to well informed and to become scholars and zealots concerning party policy; concludes by exhorting all party propaganda functionaries to penetrate deep among the masses in accordance with Kim Il-song's working style and the anti-Japanese guerrilla band and further improve and intensify party ideological work in harmony with the will of the party.

On 9 November 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Wage the Winter Fishing Battle." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the necessity for the fishery sector to establish scientific fishing systems to catch more fish and process them for distribution to the people without the loss of a single fish; emphasizes that the winter fishing season is the time for catching over 30,000 tons of fish per day and that a positive fishing battle must be waged in consort with the variable weather conditions to maintain a smooth transition from summer to winter fishing and continued efforts to catch sardines into the winter season; notes that the goals of the winter fishing season are clear and the preparations have been made and the problem now is how the fishery functionaries and workers struggle to realize these goals; calls for enforcement of the independent accounting system in the fishery sector and waging the struggle to catch fish at a low unit cost including conservation of oil consumption per ton of catch; urges the fishery sector to increase operations time of the fishing boats while decreasing transportation distance and unloading time; calls for emulating the example of the Tanchon Fisheries Projects Office which made fish unloading boats which can immediately transfer the fish to transport vessels; calls upon the fishery sector and allied domains to perform fish processing organizational work so that the fish will be processed without loss of a single fish under the leadership of the party through maximum use of refrigeration factories and freezing facilities; notes that the party appeals for the same assistance to the fishing battle during the fishing season as was given to agriculture during the farming season and for the appropriate committees and ministries of the administration council to provide the various kinds of goods and materials needed to catch and process fish, such as oil, salt, parts, pumps, etc.; urges the responsible functionaries in each province, city and county to see to it that substantial assistance is given to fish processing.

On 10 November 1985, at the bottom of page 1, the paper carried an article and editorial under the general title, "War Welcome to the Goodwill Mission of the Ethiopian People!" The editorial was entitled, "Daily Coalescing Korean-Ethiopian Friendship." The editorial notes the visit of Mengistu Haile-Mariam, general secretary of the Ethiopian Workers Party, chairman of the Provisional Military Administration Council of Socialist Ethiopia and commander-in-chief of the revolutionary armed forces of Socialist Ethiopia at the invitation of Kim Il-song; states that the talks between the leaders of both countries this time will serve to develop even further the friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Ethiopia, strengthen solidarity with the peoples of nonaligned countries and advance the victory of anti-imperialism, pro-independence; recounts the history of the talented Ethiopian people in their struggle against the anti-populist military rule and achievement of victory for the popular revolution in bringing about a socialist Ethiopia; quotes Kim Il-song on friendly relations with Ethiopia; compares the plunder and oppression suffered in the past by both Korean and Ethiopian peoples and the bonds of brotherhood cemented now in their joint struggle; states that the government and people of Ethiopia highly regard the achievements of the Korean people in revolution and construction and support their struggle for reunification of the fatherland; concludes with best wishes to the envoys from Ethiopia for a pleasant stay in Korea and tremendous success in their visit.

On 14 November 1985, at the top half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Firmly Grasping Indoctrination in Revolutionary Traditions Is the Important Responsibility of Party Organizations." The editorial states that today is the time for all people to stand at the stage for imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea in their period of a generation change in carrying on the revolution which requires intensifying indoctrination in revolutionary traditions; calls for party members and workers to be strongly armed with revolutionary traditions, protect and defend them; cites the recent remodeling and expansion of the Taesongsan Revolutionary Heroes Cemetery as a wonderful place for indoctrination in revolutionary traditions; quotes Kim Chong-il on the need for party organizations to carry out widespread indoctrination in revolutionary traditions so that the party members and workers will be able to carry on the work of the leader and party; cautions that the internal and external atmosphere is complicated with the dire class struggle with the enemy and that the people must face the wicked machinations of the enemies with a high class self-assurance and steadfast revolutionary principles; calls for further intensifying indoctrination in the great exploits of the party center and for high confidence in the party on the part of all party members and workers; emphasizes expediting the work of having all become the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties, bulwarks and shields which defend the party central committee, headed by the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song; calls upon party organizations to hold meetings of party members and workers for indoctrination in revolutionary traditions such as film appreciation sessions to discuss such films as, "Star of Korea," and such novels as "Immortal History"; urges all party organizations to make party members and workers into true revolutionaries, achieving great advances in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche by intensifying indoctrination in revolutionary traditions.

On 15 November 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Bring This Year's Farming to Rapid Conclusion." The editorial states that this is the time to bring this year's farming to a rapid conclusion in order to prepare for next year's farming; notes that farming is brought to a conclusion with final accounting and distribution; quotes Kim Il-song on the necessity for harvesting in due season, transporting, threshing and storing the crops well; emphasizes that, under the adverse influence of the cold front, the monsoon season continued longer than usual and rainfall was heavier than usual, thus necessitating quickly completing threshing operations; calls for the functionaries in rural party organizations and the agricultural sector, especially command personnel such as village party secretaries, management committee chairmen and three revolutions teams members to go down and work alongside the farm workers on each shift, and become pillars of battle supervision; warns against wasting kernels during grain threshing operations; calls for rapid calculation and re-evaluation of manpower days and completion of all internal preliminary calculations for final accounting and distribution work; exhorts party organizations and party functionaries in the rural sector to bring this year's farming to rapid conclusion and start preparations for farming next year.

On 16 November 1985, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Send More Goods to Rural Areas." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 225, 21 November 1985, pp D 4-5: "NODONG SINMUN On Supplying Goods to Rural Areas."]

On 18 November 1985, at the center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The Withdrawal of the U.S. Troops is a Solemn Demand of the Era." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 224, 20 November 1985, pp D 6-8: "NODONG SINMUN Calls For U.S. Troop Withdrawal."]

On 19 November 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Organize Organizational and Supervisory Work to Implement This Year's Plan." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 225, 21 November 1985, pp D 5-7: "NODONG SINMUN Urges Implementing 1985 Plan."]

On 21 November 1985, at the left center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Actively Mobilize Inner Reserves." [Text published in FBIS

Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 230, 29 November 1985, pp D 8-10: "NODONG SINMUN On Mobilization of Inner Reserves."]

On 22 November 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Much More Vigorously Carry Out the Propaganda and Agitation Work of Forging Ahead with Socialist Economic Construction." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 227, 25 November 1985, pp D 7-9: "Editorial on Economic Propaganda-Agitation Work".]

On 23 November 1985, at the right center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "More Farm Machinery to the Countryside!" The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the need for the machine industrial sector to produce and deliver an ample supply of farm machinery and parts needed for the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy; notes that this is also one of the important requirements of Kim Il-song's "Rural Thesis" for liberating the farm workers from arduous labor and to increase the crop yield; calls for the functionaries in the administration council and appropriate sectors to be deeply interested in the countryside and to thoroughly implement the party's requirement for making a great effort in the comprehensive mechanization of the countryside; calls for production of greater quantities of such farm machinery as tractors, mobile threshers, rice harvesters, seedling uprooters and transplanters and for the committees and ministries in the administration council to concentrate investment in this area to increase their production rapidly; emphasizes that increasing the quality of farm machinery is tantamount to increasing the crop yield and all those engaged in making farm machinery should make each machine in a responsible manner so that it is easy to use and of good quality; exhorts the appropriate functionaries to view farm machinery production as in accord with the demands of the party's farming first policy and provide the necessary steel, bearings, engines, etc., on a timely basis; urges the functionaries of the state planning committee in the administration council to establish plans for increasing farm machinery production and take steps for providing cooperative goods and materials production and delivery on a timely basis so as to normalize farm machinery production at a high level.

On 25 November, at the right center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Further Enhance the Role of Plant and Enterprise Functionaries." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 299, 27 November 1985, pp D 10-12: "NODONG SINMUN On Role of Plant Functionaries."]

On 26 November 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Fully Accomplish the Task of Chemical Fertilizer Production for the New Fertilizer Year." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il on producing and delivering a lot of fertilizer to the countryside; emphasizes that the part requires that a great effort be placed in production of sufficient chemical fertilizer and farm chemicals for fertilizing next year and that responsibility for this lies on the shoulders of all, not only the functionaries and workers in the appropriate sector; calls for modernization of the fertilizer production process, investment in fertilizer production and modernization and proper maintenance of fertilizer production equipment; stresses the importance of timely transportation of coal and ore to the fertilizer factories and smelteries in order to normalize fertilizer production at a high level; calls for the railroad and truck transportation sector to perform transportation organizational work and give priority to shipment of coal and ore to the fertilizer factories and smelteries and for the electric power industrial sector to provide sufficient electric power to them; notes that recently the functionaries in the chemical and light industry sectors answered the party's call and went down to the subordinate factories and enterprises, coal and ore mines and performed on-site production organization and supervision among the workers; calls for the functionaries in the extractive industry committee and appropriate sectors to go down, like them, to the fertilizer factories, smelteries, coal and ore mines and check out their production status and take the necessary steps to assure ample production; exhorts the party members and workers in the chemical fertilizer and farm chemical production sector to recognize the tremendous expectations the party has for them and take on more responsibility for production and thoroughly abide by technical regulations and standard manufactory procedures, thereby operating their equipment at full capacity and exceeding their fertilizer production quotas for the new fertilizer year.

On 28 November 1985, at the left center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Perform Winter Logging Well." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on wood being necessary everywhere, whether for construction or for industry; stresses that the forestry domain must make a great effort in log production during the winter months since winter is an ideal season for logging; urges the functionaries in party organizations and economic administrative organizations to concentrate forces on winter logging and run their machinery at full capacity; notes that as a result of the campaign to locate reserves, the people in North and South Hamgyong Provinces obtained machine parts, iron rope, tires and other materials which they sent out to the forestry projects stations and mining timber production projects stations which demonstrates what can be done through mobilization of the masses; singles out Yanggang and Chagang Provinces which shoulder a major portion of logging duties; calls for the functionaries and workers in the forestry projects stations and mining timber production stations to mobilize internal reserves through their own efforts and exceed their logging quotas per day, month and quarter; exhorts the functionaries in all levels of party organizations and economic guidance organizations to turn their attention to the logistical facet of logging and arrange to supply necessary articles such as shoes and cotton clothing to the forestry sector on a timely basis; cites the example of the responsible functionaries at the Kowon Coal Mine who brought out goods to the Hongwon Mining Timber Production Projects Station and encouraged the forestry workers through political propaganda and economic agitation; urges the functionaries in all sectors including the metallurgical and machine industries to assist the forestry sector wholeheartedly and for the provinces to perform organizational work to send the peasants out for winter logging operations.

On 30 November 1985, at the bottom half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "National Athletes Convention, An Opportunity for Epochal Changes in Implementation of the Party's Physical Education Policy." The editorial notes that the athletes who have grown up in the bosom of the party are bringing about fundamental changes in physical education development and are adding luster to a new history of chuche physical education; points out that the nationwide athletes convention opens today and the revolution is vigorously advancing along the road which the Sixth Party Congress indicated under the refined leadership of the party center and that all the people are bringing about a new upswing in socialist construction while all athletes are rallying around the party and the leader; summarizes the contents of the speeches at the convention including epochal advances in implementing the party's policy on physical education and the praiseworthy successes achieved in physical education work under the refined leadership of the party; quotes Kim Il-song on physical education for the masses; reminds the athletic rank and file to continue to defend and guarantee party authority as their noble responsibility and give themselves to realizing the party's broad plan and noble will; emphasizes that it is the urgent task for the physical education sector to raise up the level of athletics in the country to world standards in all events; states that the athletes have accepted the chuche oriented competition regulations which the glorious party center has announced and that during the 16 years since the first nationwide athletes convention over 2,500 awards were won in international competition including over 220 victory cups; calls for mass physical education as a way of life and selection of model athletics counties or districts; calls for all functionaries and athletes in the physical education sector to have absolute confidence in the party center and be tightly bound together in the fold of the party; indicates that this nationwide athletes convention will be a new turning point in the advance of physical education; exhorts all functionaries and athletes in the physical education sector to uphold the leadership of Kim Il-song and more vigorously fight to build the country into a power in chuche physical education.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

# IMPORTANCE OF INDEPENDENT MANAGEMENT EXPLAINED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Sep 85 p 3

[Commentary by Professor Han In-ho, vice president of the People's Economy University]

[Text] The correct implementation of the independent economic accounting system is very significant in correctly linking the interest of the state to that of the masses of producers in economic management and in stepping up economic construction by raising the level of revolutionary enthusiasm and the creative positive attitude of the workers.

The independent economic accounting system is an economic management method which is closely linked with material interest, which is a transitional characteristic of a socialist society, the law of value, the managerial individuality reflected in the economic scope, and economic laws. Therefore, if the superiority of the independent accounting system is to be fully demonstrated, it is important to prescribe the correct principle of its application so that its economic scope and laws can serve the purpose of attaining the perfect socialist society.

One of the most important principles of the independent accounting system is that it provides the enterprise with a certain amount of autonomy under the guidance of the centralized leadership of the state.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, instructed as follows: "Although all the state-run enterprises in a socialist society are owned by the state, every one of them enjoys relative autonomy in management activities." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 29, pp 123-124.)

Providing some autonomy to the enterprises under the centralized leadership of the state is a proper principle, perfectly relevant to the basic nature of the independent accounting system.

In a socialist society, all state-run enterprises are owned by the state; however, the state-run enterprises conduct economic transactions with relative autonomy in utilizing and controlling the means of production and in handling the accounting as if under separate owners. The relative characteristics of the managerial autonomy of the enterprise presuppose the control of the centralized leadership of the state. The socialist state controls the ownership of the means of production and its utilization and performs the function of economic organizer, which develops the state's economy uniformly and systematically. The state-run enterprises take over from the state only the management power over the means of production and have the responsibility of executing the state's plan to the fullest extent by utilizing raw materials, facilities, capital, and labor to maximum efficiency. The autonomy of an enterprise is for the purpose of implementing the people's economic plan by utilizing labor and the means of production, which have been turned over by the state. In this sense, the autonomy of an enterprise is inevitably linked to relative autonomy in management.

The relative nature of the autonomy of the enterprise is the autonomy that contributes to the continuous expansion and development of state ownership through the promotion of the sense of responsibility and creativity of the masses of the producers, who are at the same time the masters of economic management.

The autonomy of the enterprise necessarily means managerial autonomy which assures the execution of the state's plan and the expansion and development of state ownership by enhancing the sense of responsibility and creativity of the group of enterprises.

Only by allowing the enterprises to have a certain amount of autonomy to make them operate actively and independently can their dependency on the state and their evasion of their sense of responsibility be eliminated. This allows them to display their sense of responsibility and creativity even more fully on the basis of the firm realization that they are the masters of economic management and production. By so doing, they can be fully responsible to the party and the state for executing the state's plan and using its labor, facilities, materials, and funds; they can make up for the expenditures with their own revenues, and they can satisfy the basic requirements of the independent accounting system to benefit the state.

At the same time, this system will work to expedite the expansion and development of the state's and all the people's ownership by promoting the role of the masses of producers as the masters of production and also by expanding the state's assets further.

Providing the enterprise with a certain amount of autonomy under the guidance of the centralized leadership of the state also means that it is a proper principle which correctly embodies the demands of the democratically centralized leadership.

All state organs in the socialist state are organized and operated in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism.

The principle of the independent accounting system, which gives a certain amount of autonomy to the enterprises under the central leadership, excellently embodies the demands of the system of democratic centralism. In economic management, under the system of democratic centralism, to implement the economic policy of the party, the state heightens the revolutionary fervor and creative positive attitude of the masses of producers and, on this basis, demands the uniform guidance of the state's economy. Allowing enterprises to have a certain amount of autonomy is an important condition in raising the creativeness of the masses and the sense of responsibility of the enterprises in overall management activities.

The enterprises which adopt the independent accounting system receive a unitary plan, and on the basis of their performance in implementing the plan, they are evaluated both politically and financially. Since the record of the management activities of the enterprise is reflected strongly in implementing the state's plan, the more the state's plan is overfulfilled, the better are the conditions for the smooth conduct of management activities. A greater portion of the earned income is allocated for living expenses and reward money, and the capital of the enterprise can also be accumulated further and spent usefully. At the same time, on the basis of the results of their labor and those of the management activities of the enterprise, the reward for the labor of the workers is determined. A political evaluation is also made. This enables the leading functionaries, workers, and technicians to try to produce more and better things at the lowest cost, to give more benefits to the state by showing their maximum level of mutual unity, and to demonstrate their sense of unity. Thus, the right combination of the centralization of power and democracy in economic management is realized by the principle of the independent accounting system, which gives a certain amount of autonomy to the enterprise under the guidance of central leadership.

The superiority and vitality of the principle of the independent accounting system, which gives enterprises a certain amount of autonomy under the guidance of the state's centralized leadership, have already been clearly proven in actual economic management. By correctly applying the principles and requirements of the independent accounting system in accordance with their needs and conditions, many factories and enterprises, starting with the Anju District Mining Complex and the Kim Chak Iron Complex, have been achieving great success in economic management and production. By adopting the progressive contract wage system correctly, the coal mines in the Anju District Mining Complex have made the masses participate actively in economic management and have also increased coal production. At the blast furnaces of the Kim Chak Iron Complex, by tightening up the preferential treatment system for the work place and the work team, pig iron production has been normalized, the level of coking wastes per ton of pig iron has been systematically lowered, and the rate of workers' wages has been increased. Experience has clearly shown that when the guidance of the state's centralized leadership and the individuality of the enterprises are linked correctly and blended into a single system, the independent accounting system can be correctly put to work. We must continue to uphold firmly the principle of the independent accounting system which gives the enterprises autonomy under the guidance of centralized leadership.

The most important thing in this is to put the independent accounting system to work in accordance with the needs of the Taean work system.

This means that the independent accounting system must serve the purpose of realizing the scientific principle and the mass line in economic management. The Taean work system is a form of the chuche economic management system which thoroughly implements the mass line and manages the economy scientifically and rationally under the collective leadership of the party committee. Putting the independent accounting system to work in a manner that is suitable to the Taean work system is the correct way to effect the independent accounting system and to provide the enterprise with its autonomy under the guidance of centralized leadership.

The independent accounting system must, above all, serve the purpose of thoroughly implementing the mass line in economic management. Enabling the masses in production work, who are the masters of the state, to exercise the right to manage the enterprise is the question of principle in implementing the mass line in economic management.

The independent accounting system enables the masses of producers to exercise their enterprise management rights better in a practical sense because it makes use of labor and the means of production rationally, and in executing the state's plan, it enables the workers to work voluntarily and creatively with autonomy.

Providing the enterprise with a certain amount of autonomy under the guidance of the state's centralized leadership is the correct way to make the independent accounting system serve the purpose of achieving the mass line accurately in economic management in accordance with the needs of the Taean work system.

Serving well in implementing the scientific principle in economic management is an important task for the independent accounting system. To provide the enterprise with a certain amount of autonomy under the guidance of the state's centralized leadership is, in the final analysis, to enable the enterprises to manage and operate the economy more scientifically and rationally in accordance with the rules of the socialist economy. Since the enterprise is provided with its autonomy by the state, and since it takes responsibility for its economic activities from the standpoint of the national interest, it always pays careful attention to every penny it has to spend and the economic aspects of the labor and materials involved, no matter how few they may be. It weighs the standard of material consumption per unit of product, the prime cost, profits, and profitability and thus conducts its management activities by the most rational and effective methods. On the other hand, the economic leverages such as prime costs, profits, and profitability are the powerful means by which to stimulate and control the effective activities of the producers.

One of the important problems arising from implementing the principle of the independent accounting system to give a certain amount of autonomy to the enterprise under the guidance of the state's centralized leadership is the tightening up of the responsibility system of the factory and the enterprise.

The factory and the enterprise are the production and life units where the working class works and lives. The factory and the enterprise are not only completely responsible to the party and the state for the execution of the state's plan but are also responsible for assuring the lives of the workers by thoroughly carrying out the socialist labor reward system.

All state-run enterprises, in accordance with the basic requirements of the independent accounting system, must make correct use of their autonomy, take responsibility for their own units' administration and operation, stand firm on the position concerning the masters, and take care of themselves. The basic requirement of individuality in management and its true essence lies in the fact that all the enterprises under the independent accounting system depend less on the state and stand on their own feet as much as possible. To enable the enterprises under the independent accounting system to stand on their own feet and operate by themselves, the functions and the roles of the enterprise complex must be decisively enhanced, and especially, the independent accounting system must be correctly put to work within the scope of the enterprise complex.

To enable the enterprise complex and all other related enterprises to work as a unit of the independent accounting system, each in close conjunction, not only further organizes and plans their productive links among themselves but also makes it possible for them to maintain close cooperation and to solve the problem of normalizing production more smoothly by making them mutually dependent in the relationship of material interest. All of the enterprise complexes must endeavor to display the superiority and vitality of the independent accounting system of the enterprise complex by properly exercising the right in management activities which has been given to them and by carrying out enterprise management independently and actively under all conditions.

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## 2,850 MACHINE TOOLS MANUFACTURED NATIONALLY IN 4 MONTHS

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 9 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Raising high the teachings of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song and the aims of the party, factories and workshops everywhere have vigorously begun a machine tool manufacturing campaign as an all-party, all-masses movement, and have achieved results in manufacturing all kinds of machine tools, starting with some 2,850 large-scale and specialized precision machine tools as of the end of October.

In a vigorous labor struggle to glorify the 40th anniversary of the party founding with a victors celebration, workers throughout the country have manufactured some 1,230 machine tools in October alone.

Some 10 ministries and committees, including the Second Machine Industry Ministry, the Metal Industry Ministry, the Coal Industry Ministry, and the agricultural committees, attained their agreed upon goals in machine tool manufacturing.

With the manufacture of many machine tools, it has become possible further to increase the level of technical equipment in various fields of the people's economy, including tools, mining, metals, and rail transport, and for workshops themselves to firmly organize the technical processes of production.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song has given the following instructions.

"In order quickly to solve the machine tool problem, it is necessary to launch a machine tool manufacturing campaign in every field and at every factory having machine tools."

The "June 1985 Machine Tool Manufacturing Campaign" is achieving enormous accomplishments, in quality as well as quantity of machine tools being manufactured with revolutionary zeal by technicians, and experts who have received cuche education and by a powerful economic foundation, including the tool manufacturing industry which has been made ready under the banner of the three great revolutions in thought, technology, and culture.

The factories and workshops under the Second Machine Industry Ministry have attained this year's goal set for the manufacture of some 100 high quality machine tools and are continually innovating to reach the bold goal of manufacturing some 40 additional machine tools by the end of the year.

At the May 10th Factory, which was the first to set ablaze the beacon of the "June 1985 Machine Tool Manufacturing Campaign", all the employees, embracing a single intention--to win the distinction of being the pathbreakers in this machine tool manufacturing campaign--struggled mightily and produced some 50 machine tools.

The Hoeryong Coal Mining Machine Factory and the August 28 Factory also produced many machine tools and items of equipment, including medium sized lathes, four-axis drill presses, and various kinds of cutting tools, thus solidly organizing the production technology processes.

The First Machine Industry Ministry factory and workshops achieved production of some 60 machine tools of various types on the basis of large scale and specialized precision machine tools.

The Tyongsong Machine Complex manufactured a 10,000 ton press, and even while providing security for many plant facilities vigorously carried out machine tool manufacturing by the broad masses, producing many machine tools, including the "Ryongsong 3" large sized lathe and a large scale moving drill press.

The working class at Victory Integrated Automobile Factory achieved a very great innovation in the production of various types of machine tools needed to increase production capability for the Chaju automobile, including a crankshaft fine finishing tool and a 26-axis drill press. The Machine Tool Manufacturing Campaign has been vigorously carried out not only in the machine industry field, but also in every field and at every factory that uses machine tools, and unprecedented results are being achieved.

12837/12790
CSO: 4110/024

# NEW RAILWAY TO FACILITATE COAL TRANSPORT

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] A rail spur between Ch'olgisan and Hyongbong has newly been constructed and opened for service.

The opening of this rail spur line is the valuable accomplishment of the truly great love and concern of the great leader and the glorious party center, who warmly care for the work and lives of our coal miners, a love and concern that show favor to the miners themselves; the line is also yet another creation of our working class, worthy of pride and a deeply meaningful and prominent achievement with which to brilliantly adorn the current year.

With the completion of construction on this rail spur line it has become possible to more easily transport coal produced at the Hyongbong coal mine to the electric power generating plant at Pukch'ang and to other areas of the economy. It has also become possible to assure that transportation for the miners and people in this region is more convenient, and to improve living conditions further.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent his thanks to the workers, technicians, office workers and volunteers of the Mine Construction Unit of the Tokch'on Regional Coal Mining Complex who participated in the construction of this spur line and achieved such a great labor contribution.

A meeting to transmit the thanks sent by the respected and beloved leader and to open the newly constructed spur line was held at Hyongbong station on 18 November. Participating in the meeting were Ch'oe Kwan-yong, Minister of Coal Industries; Kim Ui-sun, Chairman of Pyongan Namdo Administrative and Economic Guidance Committees; and other cadres from related fields, together with miners from Tokch'on Regional Coal Mining Complex and mine construction workers and volunteers.

At the meeting, the appreciation from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the workers, technicians, office workers, and volunteers fo the Tokch'on Regional Coal Mining Complex and the Mine Construction Unit who achieved great labor accomplishments in construction of the Ch'olgisan-Hyongbong spur line was conveyed amidst the wildly enthusiastic applause of the participants.

Following a report concerning the opening of the rail service line by Chon In-ch'ol, manager of the Tokch'on Regional Coal Mining Complex, the meeting heard statements concerning the following resolutions.

The ones making the report and statements noted that the workers, technicians, office workers and volunteers of the Mine Construction Unit of the Tokch'on Regional Coal Mining Complex, bearing a spirit of never-ending loyalty to the great leader and to the party, and displaying on high a revolutionary spirit of self-renewal and arduous efforts, had by their own efforts constructed the Ch'olgisan-Hyongbong rail spur line, splendidly completing construction in a short time a facility at the Hyongbong coal mine having a loading capacity of hundreds of thousands of tons.

The speakers emphasized that the great leader brilliantly clarified methods for them and set forth this rail spur line and loading facility construction project, and that the beloved comrade Kim Cong-il devised for them a detailed plan for the rapid completion of construction, thus solving for them various entangling problems.

The speakers stated that the construction workers and volunteers who vigorously launched into the project resolved to thoroughly carry through the decisions and directives of the party, noting that they got through the difficulties they encountered by their own efforts, completing the roadbed work in a short period of time and splendidly assuring the opening of the spur line by following the new plan for technical innovation and by swiftly finishing up the laying of ties and rails and the structural work.

The speakers also noted that the construction workers and volunteers firmly consolidated a base for prefabricated production on the basis of their own efforts, and completed work on a loading facility with a capacity of hundreds of thousands of tons ahead of schedule, while increasing the proportion of prefabricated work to 80 percent and conserving cement, wood materials, and steel, while splendidly preserving the quality of the work.

At the same time, the speakers gave the greatest honor and warmest appreciation to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the glorious party center, who had sent appreciation beyond that deserved by those who worked on the project, who had done only what they ought.

Those who gave reports and spoke stated that the newly constructed rail spur line and loading facility must be well managed and that the transport structure must be completely planned and coordinated, to ensure support for the demand for transport which daily increases.

The speakers emphasized that they would continue to press ahead with new local rail spur lines and loading facilities construction, normalizing coal production at high levels and faithfully repaying the high confidence and expectations of the great leader and the party.

A vow was agreed upon at the meeting.

At the close of the meeting, an inaugural train left Hyongbong station, making loud sounds with its steam whistle.

12837/13167
CSO: 4110/027

N.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

## MEANS OF FACILITATING FOREIGN TRADE VIEWED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 13 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Yim Hak-song: "Foreign Trade Development and Export Sources"]

[Text] Confronting us today is the very important task of hastening the realization of the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction and epochally increasing the living standard. To accomplish this task successfully, it is necessary to expedite production and construction in all sectors of the national economy more vigorously along with developing foreign trade. We must develop foreign trade so as to procure a more ample quantity of raw and processed materials absent or in short supply in our country and be able to normalize production at a higher level.

Foreign trade may also be said to consist of exporting and importing among countries based on the principle of equality and mutual reciprocity.

Imports presuppose exports. Without exporting there can be no importing nor could one mention trade with other countries. Consequently, our party set forth ceaselessly increasing exports as an important task for developing foreign trade.

To increase exports and develop foreign trade it is necessary to positively search for and mobilize export resources as well as set up strong production bases for export goods and increase their production.

Locating and mobilizing sources for exports means actively locating good quality industrial products, ores, agricultural goods and farm produce, marine products, etc., which are in high demand, increasing their variety and marketability.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows: "In all sectors of the national economy, it is necessary to actively locate export sources and increase export production on a wide scale."

Actively locating and mobilizing export sources makes it possible to earn a large amount of foreign currency without incurring great expense.

There are two ways to increase exports and increase foreign currency earnings. One way is to increase exports by building more enterprises which produce export goods or remodeling and expanding their capacity. Another way is to increase exports by actively locating and mobilizing the country's natural resources through a mass campaign.

If we want to increase exports without let-up, we must build more new enterprises for export production or rebuild and expand their facilities. Along with this, it is very economical and beneficial to actively search for and mobilize the export resources of the country, produce various kinds of export goods and sell them abroad.

It entails considerable investment and a lengthy construction period to build enterprises for export goods production or increase their capacity but a large investment is not really required to mobilize export resources. Consequently, mobilizing natural resources and increasing the types and quantity of exports is a very good way to increase exports.

In our country, there are many export sources capable of producing new export goods without incurring much cost in manpower or funds. Nonferrous metals and non-metallic substances are in high demand on the world market and are sources of considerable foreign currency, and they are plentiful in our country. In our country, with many mountains and bordered by the ocean on three sides, farm produce and marine products are also enormous. The mountains, by nature, contain various kinds of mountain fauna and also medicinal herbs and legumes.

In the ocean, as expected, there are most abundant fishery resources which exist only in our country's coastline. If these are surveyed, protected, managed and propagated well, it would be possible to increase the types of export goods thereby earning much foreign currency. When we use our heads and work indefatiguably, we will learn the demands of the world market, locate much more export sources in our country and make possible multilateral exchange with the various countries of the world.

The actuality of world market demands continual increase and the form of these demands takes on various shapes but this does not necessarily require only those products produced by modern methods with introduction of new technology nor does it mean raising the prices of such products. There are not a few instances of trading at high market prices those products derived from the production, living conditions and natural environment peculiar to each individual country, yet entailing relatively small investment of funds and manpower and also those goods easily obtained from the environment. Thus, one should not concentrate on exporting high technology products while denigrating exporting products made without effort.

We must positively locate and mobilize export sources and increase exports so as to be able to make trade diversified and multifaceted, expedite socialist economic construction and, in particular, better implement the party's requirement for rapidly heightening the living standard.

Upholding the party policy on widely searching for and mobilizing export sources, our people displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and dogged determination in locating numerous reserves and potential for export goods production in recent years and are continuing to seek out and mobilize new export sources. This is nothing more than an initial success, however. It is our people's revolutionary work attitude to struggle to set higher goals based on the success achieved.

An important prerequisite for mobilizing export sources is arousing the revolutionary zeal and consciousness of the party members and workers in all sectors of the national economy.

Considering that mobilization of export sources is tantamount to using even all the raw and processed materials not included in the export production plan and locating and mobilizing resources in the raw state, it would be inconceivable without one's high political consciousness and zeal. No matter how plentiful the export production reserves and potential or how sizeable the export resources to be developed and used may be, they cannot be effectively mobilized and put into use without being bolstered up by one's high political consciousness and hardworking zeal. Thus, all levels of party organizations and functionaries must map out politico-organizational work to instill in the masses a profound understanding for the importance of foreign trade. This must be done if they are to throw themselves more consciously into the task of locating export reserves with a heightened zeal and initiative.

In order to actively seek out and mobilize export sources, it is necessary to use the mountains and sea well and seek out underground resources to the maximum.

In Wonsan City recently, as a result of drawing up politico-organizational work for the purpose of locating and mobilizing export sources, they reclaimed the mountain valleys, planted various kinds of farm produce and medicinal herbs conforming to the climate and terrain and were able to earn a lot of foreign currency. This is indeed a model to be emulated by all cities and countries to increase exports.

If we draw up the work of erecting export goods production bases and export sources mobilization in all sectors of the national economy like Wonsan City, we would be able to open up good prospects for further increasing exports.

We must positively locate and mobilize export sources and build export bases, and once this is realized abroad, we must draw up plans for production organization to enable this to continue to be realized and work to improve the quality drastically. This must be done to be able to sell the export goods located and mobilized at a higher price on the world market abroad and continue to develop foreign trade.

All functionaries and workers must bring about an epochal transformation in export goods production and fulfilling export plans by rushing forth to uphold the party's policy tasking on locating and mobilizing export sources as a mass movement.

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END

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# Korean Affairs Report

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### JAPANESE MAGAZINE CITED ON NORTH'S WAR PREPAREDNESS

SK106113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Feb 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] North Korea is capable of launching a blitzkrieg against the South by simultaneously mobilizing about 300,000 troops stationed along the frontline areas, a Japanese military magazine has reported.

The monthly said North Korea might put 10 or more divisions headed by tank units into combat zones in the early phase of its surprise attack against the South.

It also said the preemptive strike would be followed by the dispatch of reinforcement forces from the rear areas within a "very short time."

The magazine, JAPAN MILITARY REVIEW, pointed out that Seoul is within the range of North Korean missiles stationed just north of the Demilitarized Zone.

It revealed these and other matters concerning North Korean war preparedness by carrying an article contributed by Kim Won-pong, an expert on North Korean military affairs.

The article, quoting an intelligence report by the U.S. Armed Forces, said North Korea has stepped up its military strength by increasing the number of ground troops from an estimated 740,000 to about 880,000.

Some 300,000 of them are posted along the frontline areas under four Army corps and a brigade. The remaining troops belong to four other corps in the rear areas.

The article said North Korea has fortified all the frontline areas, building underground positions and concealing various weapons.

It is even constructing gun positions, digging infiltration tunnels, and reinforcing mine fields within the Demilitarized Zone.

Kim insisted in the article that Pyongyang is capable of launching a surprise attack against the South by dispatching 10 or more frontline divisions headed by tank units into battle areas at one time.

He also noted that North Korean Frog missiles and self-propelled guns posted just north of the DMZ can hit Seoul directly.

North Korean engineer regiments are equipped with equipment and capability to support river-crossing operation of divisions.

Pyongyang might also employ guerrilla warfare, by sending its light infantry division troops and specially trained agents to infiltrate into rear areas of South Korea, the article said.

Kim pointed out that one of the characteristics of North Korean military forces' organization is that the Army-dominated headquarters of joint chiefs of staff of the three forces--Army, Navy, and the Air Force--controls all the military forces.

The headquarters commands eight corps, the special 8th corps, Air Force, Navy, mechanized units, missile unit, and capital defense command.

The eight corps each command infantry division, mechanized divisions, and light infantry brigades.

Each corps has forces equaling eight divisions.

The special 8th corps is intended for guerrilla and other special operations.

The special 8th corps has under its command four reconnaisance brigades, eight light infantry brigades, 23 special brigades, three amphibious brigades, and five airborne battalions.

The North Korean ground forces have some organizational characteristics, the article said.

First, each division commands an infantry regiment, an artillery battalion, a mortar regiment, a tank battalion, an antitank battalion, and an antiaircraft regiment.

Each unit of a division possesses all kinds of weapons and can carry out independent operations.

Second, the North has reserve antitank division.

The reserve division commands its own artillery unit for effective fire-support operation.

Mechanized command is a special tank unit, independent of the infantry division under each corps and commands it own tank units.

It commands a tank division, a tank brigade and a tank legion.

The North has a total of 3,000 tanks. But it seems that only 300 of them are in operation now because of a problem with the fuel.

/9599
CSO: 4100/080

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### ROK UN OBSERVER CONDEMNS NORTH ALLEGATIONS ON 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK120149 Seoul YONHAP in English 0135 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] United Nations, Feb 11 (OANA-YONHAP)--The permanent observer of South Korea's mission to the United Nations Tuesday sent a letter to the president of the UN Security Council, saying that North Korea's allegations about South Korean-U.S. joint military exercises are nothing but political propaganda aimed at shifting blame from themselves to others for the mounting tensions on the Korean peninsula.

In the letter, Ambassador Choe Kwang-su said that South Korea, which faces continuing violations of the armistice agreement and a military build-up by North Korea, has been compelled to maintain an adequate defense posture to deter military adventures by North Korea. Seoul has conducted the annual military exercise, "Team Spirit" since 1976, in order to thwart any possible North Korea aggression upon the South, he added.

Since 1981, the UN command has informed the North Korean side every year at the Korean Military Armistice Commission meeting of the scope and duration of the annual "Team Spirit" exercises, in order to forestall misunderstandings or uncertainties on the part of Pyongyang thereby easing tensions, Choe said.

And since 1982, the UN command has extended invitations to the North Korean side to send observers to the South to watch the defensive military exercise. Pyongyang has rejected the invitation every year, however.

Choe also said that on 20 January of this year, North Korea announced that it would suspend all planned inter-Korean talks in protest against the "Team Spirit '86" exercise, which began on February 10. It should be noted, however, that in 1979, 1980, and 1984, inter-Korean talks took place during the "Team Spirit" training period.

/9599
CSO: 4100/080

## JAPANESE ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 27 Sep 85 p 4

[Commentary: "Is It Possible for North Korea and Japan to Cooperate with Each Other Economically?; Japanese Economic Circles Turns Cold Shoulders to Pyongyang's Proposal for Large Scale Investment; Japan Has Experienced Frequent Failure in Getting Payments of Debts; North Korea's Investments Are for Display--Management Capability Is Doubtful; May Expand Economic Cooperation for Gaining Influence Rather Than for Economic Profits"]

[Text] "Kim Il-song wished very much that Japanese commercial firms would trade with North Korea and the PRC. Then he emphasized that North Korea and Japan were to step up economic cooperation without irritating third countries (meaning the ROK and the United States). He asked me to convey to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other government authorities of Japan North Korea's wish for developing economic, cultural, and personnel exchanges and cooperation and projects."

This is what Kawatatsu Den (84; vice chairman of the Japan-China Economic Council), chairman of the Nankai Electric Railway Company, said; he visited North Korea for a week from 10 September 1985--he was the first person of economic circles of Japan who has ever visited North Korea.

He then revealed North Korea's proposal for wide ranging concrete cooperation with Japan which North Korea and hoped to bring about. The scale of that proposal was surprisingly exorbitant. North Korea has never made a proposal for such wide ranging concrete economic cooperation with Japan before.

In an interview he had with Yasue Ryosuke, chief editor of a journal entitled "Sekai," in June 1985, Kim Il-song told him that North Korea was currently working on a 10 grand economic construction prospects plan, which is a follow-up of the second 7-year plan (1978-84) that ended last year, and that one of those 10 targets is a land reclamation work of 300,000 hectares to be built in a 10 year period at the seashore of Namp'o for self-sustenance of food. The basic stage of the Namp'o lock gate construction work will be completed by October this year; and, after that, banks will be built along the low-water line and farm land will be built there. Furthermore, railroads and highways will be built on the banks to build a transportation network. Thus, Namp'o will become a large scale industrial city.

Kim then explained that funds needed for that project would be raised domestically be extracting and exporting non-ferrous metals, such as lead, zinc, copper, and gold, whose reserves are rich in North Korea.

However, such a story was in fact a fabrication, which was clearly exposed through the proposal made to chairman Kawakatsu for cooperation with Japan.

Economic circles in Japan have not shown any recognizable reaction yet to such a proposal of North Korea. Economic organizations, including the Federation of Economic Organizations, have taken an indifferent attitude toward North Korea's proposal, which they regarded as one made personally to Chairman Kawakatsu and which, they said, they therefore would not even study. The reason is that, even if Japan, the largest trade partner, of North Korea among the Western nations, makes investment in North Korea in compliance with the Joint Venture Law which was made public and took effect in September last year, it is doubtful whether the principal and interest will be promptly paid back.

In June 1985, the Hitaka Company (Headquarters at Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo), Japan's largest trade company trading with North Korea, accepted a bad check for the second time and even went bankrupt. This company was a trade window open to North Korea: it exported to North Korea plants, machines, and electrical goods; it imported from North Korea non-ferrous metals and fishery goods. But North Korea failed to pay back loans because of the lack of foreign currency and led that company to bankruptcy, it is said.

They say that North Korea's foreign debts has reached 3 billion dollars.

Japan's businesses are pessimistic even toward making inroads into the PRC. Moreover, they feel that North Korea is not attractive enough to enter because of its small market compared to that of the PRC.

In particular, Japan's business enterprises pointed out that there is something wrong in North Korea's priority ranking of its investments. Despite the fact that North Korea is suffering from shortage of foreign currency and on increase in foreign debts, North Korea has been erecting commemorative buildings, including the 170m high chuche ideology tower and the marble arch of triumph, and high-rise buildings mainly in the east Pyongyang area. Such practices as these are nothing but investments designed for display, as critics said.

Furthermore, Japan's business enterprises are also sceptical of North Korea's capability of managing and operating its open-door economic establishment how the economic technocrats of the Kim Il-song regime, who have been crying out for the economic policy of self-reliance, are going to overcome contradictions with their existing views and manage joint ventures satisfactorily and develop foreign markets. Thus Japan's business enterprises are turning their faces away from [the idea of] entering North Korea because they do not see any economic reasons or profit in it. As things stand today, one can only foresee that [the joint investment efforts] will at most end with the so-called

"Korea-Korea joint investment"--a joint investment with those commercial firms and banks are affiliated with the Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

However, on the other hand, it is highly probable that Japan might expand economic cooperation with North Korea for the purpose of increasing its political influence over North Korea rather than economic gains. It is reported that a group of key staff members of the Asian Economic Research Institute, a research institute under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, visited Pyongyang on 24 September 1985 and was launching investigation activities. It is likely that Japan will step up economic cooperation with North Korea on the basis of its comprehensive analysis of the following economic, international, and political factors: investment prospects, relations with the ROK, and the improvement of the ROK-PRC relations.

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OLYMPIC GAMES

## COUNTRY TO HOST ANOC, IOC MEETINGS IN APRIL

SK060311 Seoul YONHAP in English 0231 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 6 (OANA-YONHAP)--The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) announced Wednesday that the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) will convene its fifth general assembly meeting here April 21-26.

Several other international sports meetings, including the IOC executive board meeting and the ICO commission conferences, will coincide with the ANOC conference, a SLOOC official said.

Among the gatherings scheduled for before and after the ANOC conference are an IOC press commission meeting, an Arab sports confederation conference, a meeting of the president and vice presidents of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) and a preparatory committee meeting for the 12th Olympic Congress, slated for 1990 in Tokyo, according to the SLOOC.

Announcing the schedule for those conferences, SLOOC secretary general Yi Ha-u said, "The SLOOC established a secretariat comprising SLOOC staff members on Feb. 1 to effectively and thoroughly prepare for the ANOC assembly meeting."

"I believe that a successful holding of the ANOC meeting is equally important for the successful staging of the two big international sports events--the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics--in Seoul," the secretary general said.

Other conferences that will coincide with the ANOC meeting are the IOC Medical Affairs Commission meeting, scheduled for April 22; the IOC Executive Board meeting, set for April 22-24; and the IOC Olympic Movement Commission conference, slated for April 26.

About 700 sports leaders from the 161 ANOC member-nations and the IOC, including IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, and reporters are expected to come here for the meetings, Yi said.

During the ANOC general meeting, which will be presided over by Mario Vazques Rana of Mexico, representatives from all the national olympic committees will elect a new president and other executive members, and will revise a section of the ANOC Charter, he added.

The participants will be briefed on Seoul's preparations for the 1988 Summer Olympics and will adopt an agenda for future ANOC activities, Yi said.

During the week of conferences, delegates from 14 cities that are vying for the right to host the 1992 winter or summer Olympics are expected to engage in the hectic lobbying. All of the delegates, except those from Lillehammer, Norway, plan to set up exhibition centers at the Lotte Hotel in downtown Seoul, where the meetings will take place.

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CSO: 4100/079

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## KNP PRESIDENT SUGGESTS 3-PARTY TALKS ON POLITICAL CRISIS

SK160103 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party, suggested yesterday that a meeting of leaders of three major political parties be held "to find a breakthrough in the current political crisis through dialogue and compromise."

He said, "At any rate, there should never be an unfortunate situation of a letup in the nation's constitutional history."

Yi made these and other points in a news conference he held to clarify his party's position on the current domestic political situation.

In the conference, Yi insisted that a special committee on Constitution be established in the National Assembly to discuss pending political issues, including a future political timetable, "in an open-hearted manner."

He hinted that the KNP will not accept the New Korea Democratic Party proposal to join the sign-in drive for constitutional revision.

He said, "It is not desirable for politicians to rush out (of the Assembly) to the streets."

He made it clear that the matter of revising the Constitution should be dealt with in the Assembly.

Saying the current domestic political situation has reached near catastrophe, the five-term lawmaker also proposed a convocation of a special Assembly session "at the earliest possible date" to handle pending issues.

"The special Assembly session should be held under a consent of the leaders of rival political parties--the ruling Democratic Justice Party, the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, and the KNP.

In the meantime, the KNP president expressed regrets over the police blockade Thursday of the NKDP headquarters, designed to stop the sign-in drive.

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## DAILY URGES END TO PROLONGED POLITICAL STALEMATE

SK080128 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Efforts for Reconciliation"]

[Text] Since the revelation of conflicting visions and views by major political leaders last month regarding the realities the nation faces and its future path, the political world seemed to have almost receded into "hibernation," with some key figures either making or about to make overseas trips.

But then, there were two notable developments this week. One was the formal affiliation of Kim Yong-sam, a dissident leader, with the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, which he had helped inaugurate a year ago and in which he has played a wire-pulling role.

Though his position is described as a standing advisor, his presence in the party is obviously aimed at closing the opposition ranks in dealing with the government camp.

The other was a massive arrest of collegians for their involvement in a rally and subsequent disturbance at a Seoul university, which the police authorities characterized as a "political gathering" in conflict with normal student activities and, moreover, undermining the nation's constitutional order, in view of its demand for repeal of the existing Constitution.

The stern police action may well be seen as reflecting the government's firm stand to nip student activism in the bud and, for that matter, to clamp down on other disturbances detrimental to social stability.

With regard to student activism, which this year flared up even during the winter vacation, students are once again called upon to refrain from engaging in politically-charged activity and, instead, to devote themselves to academic pursuits.

Meanwhile, the overall circumstances acutely underline the need for a political management, if not resolution, of outstanding problems, for which meaningful dialogue among the parties concerned is absolutely vital.

It is to be noted that the people at large are disappointed and annoyed by the prolonged--and sometimes ominous--confrontation between the ruling and opposition camps, and by what seems to be the lack of political moves to forge a breakthrough in precise terms.

Leaders of both the government and opposition parties have all voiced the desirability of undertaking dialogue for reconciliation. As yet, however, little concrete movement has been in sight to undertake truly meaningful dialogue.

The political actors may be marking time till the emergence of a favorable climate for such talks. But, the precarious political stalemate on hand calls for a positive approach to avert a turn for the worse by ironing out a "grand accord" between the rival camps.

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CSO: 4100/079

## HOSTING OF NONVITAL INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS TO BE CURBED

SK070158 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The government will drastically curb the hosting of international meetings in Seoul that are not considered vital for national interests.

Presiding over a weekly cabinet meeting yesterday, Prime Minister No Sin-yong directed cabinet members to refrain from hosting too many international events in Seoul.

"The move is in accordance with the government's policy objective this year of implementing frugal administration to help curtail the nation's foreign debt," No said.

In inducing international events, he said, top priority should be placed on how much they will contribute to national interests.

Other factors that must be taken into account include how much the hosting will be conducive to the nation's tourism industry and how much financial burden will be imposed, No said.

The prime minister then instructed cabinet members to make prior close and comprehensive consultations with one another in applying to the Office of the Prime Minister for hosting international events.

In a related move, the Office of the Prime Minister yesterday endorsed only 19 out of the 81 applications by ministries for hosting international gatherings in Seoul this year.

Among the approved events are a symposium on South-South cooperation in specific fields among nations in the Asia-Pacific region which will be held September by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Ministry of Finance has been allowed to hold two seminars of international financial experts in May and October.

Also approved is a news study group meeting of the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union this or next month. The meeting will be organized by the Ministry of Culture and Information.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## DJP NOT IN OPPOSITION TO OPEN SPECIAL SESSION

SK150134 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party said yesterday it will not oppose the convocation of a special National Assembly session, if it is to deal with issues concerning people's livelihood.

Emerging from a meeting of key party officials, party floor leader Yi Se-ki said, "There's no reason for our party to avoid discussing the opening of the special session with the New Korea Democratic Party."

The NKDP asked for an immediate convening of a special Assembly session Thursday to deal with pending political issues, including the police blockade of the party headquarters designed to stop the sign-in drive.

"However, for the session to convene a prior affirmation should be made from the NKDP side that it will not take to the street for out-of-Assembly struggles," Yi said.

Yi said his party will not accept the NKDP demand if it is merely for the purpose of launching a political offensive regarding the current NKDP movement to collect signatures for a constitutional revision.

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CSO: 4100/081

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## DJP TO SEEK SUPPORT FOR CLAMPDOWN ON SIGNATURE DRIVE

SK180047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party claimed yesterday that the opposition camp's signature-collecting campaign for constitutional amendment "is sure to bring about a major national crisis, if it is left to go on."

With this understanding, the party will seek public support for the government's crackdown on the drive from the initial stage through its own publicity activities, a party spokesman said.

Emerging from a weekly meeting of leading officers, the spokesman said that "the crackdown is to root out elements which may cause social chaos and is to prevent a possible unhappy situation."

"If an unfortunate situation takes place following social chaos like that in 1980, the very victims are the people," he said.

"So," he said quoting party leaders, "the crackdown should be pushed ahead at any cost and the DJP is required to support the government."

However, the party leaders shared the view that the government should minimize ill-effects, such as clashes with reporters, in the course of handling illegal actions by the opposition camp, the spokesman said.

The party leaders decided to launch a "public relations war" against the opposition camp's drive in order to help people acknowledge the campaign's unlawfulness.

They also confirmed the party's basic position that the party will accept the opposition party's offer, if made, to have dialogues to discuss the convocation of special House session, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the party will hold a caucus of its lawmakers today at its Central Political Training Institute at Karak-dong, southeastern Seoul, to work out "concrete" strategies against the signature-collection drive.

After the meeting, floor leader Yi Sei-ki said that an extraordinary House session may be called in March on condition that the opposition NDP declares it will deal with all political issues within the Parliament.

As to the other precondition for the convocation of the House session, Yi said that some bills relating to the people's livelihood will have to be dealt with in preference to other, political, issues.

He asserted that the opposition NDP has been demanding the convocation of the House session as a diversionary maneuver for its signature-collecting campaign.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

# REPORTAGE ON KIM YONG-SAM'S ENTRY INTO NKDP

## Implications Assessed

SK080104 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Feb 86 pp 1, 4

[From the column "News in Review," by political editor Kim Myong-sik]

[Text] Kim Yong-sam mimicked the current fashion of the ruling camp's political slogans by suggesting a "great debate" to arrive at a "great consensus" in the democratization of the nation.

After chewing every word of the half hour speech of the new "permanent advisor" of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party on Thursday, some Democratic Justice Party members expressed mild satisfaction.

Impressed, perhaps, by the resemblance of the opposition leader's catch words to the DJP's calls for "grand politics," they observed that Kim apparently did not totally blank the room for compromise.

The most constructive sign detected by these members of the optimistic school in the DJP was the absence of a specific demand for a return to the direct presidential election system, hitherto the main goal of the opposition camp.

They brushed aside Kim's assertion that the 10 million signature-collecting campaign in support of constitutional amendment will be completed before August 15 as mere rhetoric or "bragging typical of him."

One member of the DJP's National Policy Research Institute came up with an instant calculation of the immensity of the task, which is to "gather one million sheets of paper each complete with 10 names, addresses and signature" in the space of six months.

"Even if it is wholly free of the authorities' intervention, such a project is next to impossible, to say the least," a DJP source commented, recalling the repeated government warning against the campaign.

In recent months, some responsible figures in the ruling party have privately indicated the possibility of engaging in meaningful dialogues with Kim Yong-sam while they complained of "unreliability" of Yi Min-u as the party head.

Kim's entry into the NDP brings two "good things" to the DJP. A simplified leadership structure in the opposition party makes it easier to handle, and the separation of him and Kim Tae-chung in and outside the party could mean a further isolation of the latter.

Kim Yong-sam demanded full political reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung as a precondition for inter-party dialogue, but DJP members foresee that competition between the two Kims will intensify.

Not all in the ruling party share the feeling of relief, of course. While they take note of his rather "orthodox" background, straightforward character and propensity to negotiation, many still recall with awe his style of politics that wreaked havoc on the Pak Chung-hui regime.

There is no clear indication of what kind of "contract" has been made between the two Kims upon the entry of the younger one into the party. An earlier suggestion by Kim Tae-chung of dividing up party leadership and presidential candidacy had been scoffed at by the other Kim.

A natural consequence of Kim Yong-sam's landing in the NDP will be Kim Tae-chung's moves to gain clearer hegemony over the dissident force, led by the Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

The can be a temptation for contest between the "institutional opposition" and others in this case. Observers expect a tougher government stance against non-institutional oppositionists and a more flexible strategy toward the NDP.

Spring came early for students and Christian activists this year. An inter-university organization kicked off its own signature-collecting campaign after violent demonstrations last week and the authorities responded with a wholesale arrest of 189 students.

The prognosis of a more reasonable politics, spurred by the emergence of Kim Yong-sam to the open stage, may just prove to be wishful thinking, if the other side neglects spontaneous efforts to take advantage of the occasion.

## Call for Debate on Democratization Program

SK070013 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam yesterday called on the ruling camp to hold a major debate on the program of democratization of the nation, alleging that the current situation is heading toward "an irrevocable catastrophe."

"The real 'grand politics' is to have dialogues, giving our chest out, on the democratization and reunification of the nation and to reach a great accord from it," he stressed.

He made the call at a news conference at the office of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, in which he announced his decision to join the New Korea Democratic Party as a permanent advisor.

His formal entry into the party, which he helped found a year ago, will be made today.

He suggested that subjects of the debate may include the abolition or revision of undemocratic "evil" laws, rehabilitation of those who were driven out of their jobs for political reasons, the guarantee of a free press and amendment of the Constitution.

However, he asserted that the "dialogue" should be preceded by the release and reinstatement of students, prisoners of conscience, workers and farmers who were arrested in reprisal for the expression of their political convictions.

Kim, who is also a co-chairman of the CPD, also demanded the restoration of the civil rights of Kim Tae-chung, another CPD co-chairman.

With regard to the ruling camp's proposal to cease "political strife" until after the completion of the 1988 Olympics, Kim pointed out that the government has begun to expose its intention to prolong its grip on power.

"It is clear evidence that affairs in 1989, which fall beyond the current president's term of office, are mentioned in an oppressive manner (by President Chon Tu-hwan)," Kim noted.

He said that the 1986 Asiad and the 1988 Olympics are big tasks the nation should carry out successfully, but the people's opinions should never be restricted because of them.

"If it is an Olympics only in form staged amidst people's apathy, it would be just offering athletic grounds to foreigners. So we cannot help ruminating on what meaning it has for our people."

He went on, "The proposal to cease political strife, as the government put it, means that it will make this nation a white-washed tomb and the so-called grand politics is a denial of politics...."

He reaffirmed that the signature-collecting campaign for constitutional revision will be kicked off within this month by all opposition forces, including the NDP and the CPD.

He also alleged that the current government is cared of the people and its foundation of support is beginning to crumble.

"The government knows well that it is losing the support of the people.... Otherwise, there is no reason why the government should deter the signature-garnering drive by mobilizing all its administrative power."

He made it clear that the opposition forces will finish the nationwide campaign by August 15, this year.

However, he said, "We want peace rather than clashes, accord through dialogue rather than confrontation."

He then urged the government to comply with the opposition forces' demand for negotiations on a schedule for democracy, abandoning such "semantic tricks as 'grand politics' and 'small politics.'"

He said that he would make every effort to help President Chon live in peace if he would return to being a plain person upon finishing his official tenure as president after revision of the supreme law.

As to the projected exchanges between the NDP and the Japan Socialist Party, Kim revealed that the NDP will send a delegation to Tokyo as soon as possible to discuss details.

"I think the exchanges will serve the national interest. If the government would impede the exchanges, it would only expose its incompentence and ignorance," he said.

He also noted that he hopes JSP chairman Masashi Ishibashi will make a visit to Seoul sometime after the dispatch of the NDP delegation.

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## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## REPORTAGE ON NKDP'S SIGNATURE-COLLECTION CAMPAIGN

### Legal Actions to Block Campaign

SK110118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The Prosecutor General's Office yesterday instructed prosecutors and police nationwide to block the opposition camp's move for constitutional revision, utilizing all legal provisions to curb all possible activities for the campaign.

Those responsible for street campaigns to garner signatures are subject to imprisonment for up to 1 year or a fine of up to 500,000 won, under the Road Traffic Law, according to the directive.

Noteworthy is a high-ranking prosecution official's statement that people who sign in the campaign may be punished for "winking at the illegal activities of campaigners."

In the special instruction, the highest prosecution authority reiterated its harsh stance, saying that masterminds of and active participants in gatherings and protests "aimed at undermining the current constitutional order" would face arrest, in principle, and indictment.

The sternly-worded guideline also stated that heavy penalties should be sought by the prosecution for those obstructing official duties pertaining to cracking down on attempts for the revision.

The instruction, which seems to be highlighting the recent train of cautionary remarks of authorities against the "imminent kick-off" of the main opposition party's signature campaign, stated that even indoor gatherings for the campaign should be handled under the law governing assemblies and demonstrations.

The law, mostly favored to crush student protests, provides for the punishment of up to 7 years in jail or up to 3 million won in fines.

Those campaigners who enter residences without owners' consent and solicit for signatures can be sentenced to up to 3 years in prison and or less than 600,000 won in fines for "breaking into residents" under the Criminal Code, the instruction said.

The activity of distributing leaflets for the campaign, the instruction continued, should be checked, as "instigation of assemblies and demonstrations," and as "clogging traffic" when it takes place in streets.

Those who wear head and arm bands, use hand microphones, or take hold of pedestrians to urge them to sign are to stand summary trial, the highest prosecution office revealed in the directive.

Watchful eyes should also be kept on such activities as canvassing urban and rural areas for signatures, and campaigning on trains or buses or at offices of opposition parties and dissident organizations, the instruction said.

### Prosecution's Argument Refuted

SK120103 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] Rep. Pak Chang-chong of the opposition NDP yesterday refuted the Prosecutor General's Office announcement that the NDP drive to collect signatures in support of constitutional amendment is illegal.

Rep. Pak, a lawyer, pointed out that the government regards any demand by ordinary people for the revision of the supreme law as illegal on the grounds that only the president and the majority of the assemblymen, in accordance with the current Constitution, can propose it.

He argued that such a move is the exercising of the basic right of people because they have the right to enact the Constitution and the right to revise it.

He said that "to follow the logic of the government, the NDP candidates who called for amending the Constitution during the February 12 general elections should have been prosecuted."

Pak also noted that Article 11 of the Petititon Law stipulates that no citizens shall receive discriminatory treatment owing to their petition activities.

If any citizen is discriminated against by government officials the officials should be punished in accordance with the law, he said.

"Putting one's signature in support of constitutional revision is an act of petition. Therefore, the signature-collecting campaign should not be regarded as illegal," Pak insisted.

### Measures to Seize Signature Documents

SK130042 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Police launched an investigation yesterday into a signature-gathering campaign for a constitutional revision by the opposition camp, seeking the seizure of signature documents from its two main pillars, the New Korea Democratic Party and the Council for Promotion of Democracy.

Police have already prepared papers for the issuance of court warrants for the confiscation, but they have yet to submit them to court.

Charges written on the writs blame the NDP and CPD for having held a rally "feared to cause a remarkable social disturbance" for the so-called signature movement in violation of the law governing assemblies and demonstrations, according to a source.

Police also had three CPD officials undergo query in detail on how the signature campaign was embarked on.

The three, "who presented themselves" to police, are Secretary-General Hwang Myong-su, vice spokesman Ku Cha-ho, and Yun Hu-sun, director of the Overseas Cooperation Bureau.

The three CPD officials were learned to have refused a police request for a copy of the signature list.

They were reported to have told police investigators that the list cannot be released without the permission of the co-chairmen of the CPD, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

Police, based on the signature book to be confiscated, are to summon some "working level" officials of the two opposition bodies for questioning in connection with the signature campaign.

Police are also placing Kim Tae-chung, whose imprisonment is now in suspension, under house arrest to prevent him from any further activities for the campaign.

Meanwhile, a high-level official of the prosecution said that the police probe will focus on whether the campaign violated the law.

"No change has been made in the harsh stance of the law-enforcement authorities toward illegal activities aimed at the drive for the revision of the Constitution," said the official.

## Drive Ignores Parliamentary Procedures

SK130106 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Chong Sun-tok, secretary general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, yesterday branded the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party's signature-collection drive as "an act that disregards the procedures of parliamentary democracy."

Chong said he wondered whether or not the NKDP is prepared to practice parliamentary democracy, because "it is trying to take to the streets when the issue of constitutional revision can only be dealt with within the National Assembly."

"However, we (ruling DJP) will continue to seek dialogue with the main opposition party to prevent an unfortunate situation," Chong added.

Talking on the possibility of a meeting of leaders of rival political parties, he said, "Our party will take positive action on the meeting after the leading officeholders of the two parties have narrowed gaps in their perception of the nation's political situation."

Chong blamed that the NKDP's sign-in movement is "an act that throws cold water on the forthcoming Asian Games."

Asked how the government and the ruling DJP will respond to the movement, he reiterated his previous position that all politicians should be subject to due legal measures when they violate laws.

## DJP Statement Denounces Campaign

SK140106 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday denounced the opposition New Korea Democratic Party for "agitating the public for partisan interests and political ambitions of particular individuals."

"The first thing to be understood is that the signature-collection campaign for a constitutional revision is not necessarily intended to actually amend the basic law," the DJP said.

In a strongly worded statement, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said that the campaign is being promoted without any serious study of constitutional issues and absent of concrete amendment proposal.

"It is thus a betrayal of the public trust in elected representatives," the statement said.

The statement came after the NKDP and the opposition Council for Promotion of Democracy kicked off the signature campaign Wednesday in defiance of repeated government warnings against it.

"It should be obvious that the issue of constitutional revision is too serious to be raised and debated from any partisan or factional motive," it said.

"The best course of action for us right now would be for the political parties and the National Assembly to carefully study the Constitution to see if there really is any problem," the DJP said.

Then, the statement continued, from 1989 political parties and Assembly would involve the public in the discussion of the matter in an unhurried manner, after successfully carrying out immediate national tasks.

For democracy to function properly, it is essential for political activities to be conducted within the legal framework, as is the case in countries with political maturity, it noted.

Citing the present Constitution, the DJP said a proposal to amend the basic law shall be introduced either by the president or a majority of the total members of the National Assembly.

In this context, the behavior of both student activists and opposition politicians is tantamount to a repudiation of the political process to establish a "democracy for the masses" through revolutionary means, it stated.

"They simply ignore the fact that any attempt to advance political goals through violence or demagoguery will merely set back democratic development which they profess to promote," the statement said.

The DJP statement warned that if the campaign for constitutional amendment and other similar movements were to radicalize Korea society and help spread revolutionary ideologies, the opposition would have to be held responsible.

"The politics of catastrophe should not be resorted to under any name, especially now when there are a series of important national tasks which must be completed," the DJP stressed.

## Government, DJP Discuss Campaign

SK140117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday held a meeting to discuss measures to cope with the opposition's sign-in campaign for a constitutional revision.

Participants at the meeting are said to have reaffirmed that the signature-collection campaign is an illegal activity and therefore should be subject to legal punishment.

The participants included Prime Minister No Sin-yong, party Chairman No Tae-u and party Secretary General Chong Sun-tok.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## ROK DAILY CALLS ON RIVAL PARTIES TO SEEK CLUES FOR DIALOGUE

SK150209 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Signature Drive Controversy"]

[Text] One cannot but be perplexed by and acutely apprehensive about recent developments involving the opposition attempt to collect signatures in support of constitutional amendment, which have stirred up a volatile, tense situation in the political arena and, for that matter, in society at large.

In the wake of the opposition's initiation of a signature campaign in a blitzkrieg manner earlier this week, defying the government's repeated warnings, the law-enforcement authorities, armed with court warrants, moved into the headquarters of the New Korea Democratic Party and that of a dissident organization to search for signature rosters.

In the process, the opposition groups' headquarters were temporarily placed off limits to their members, while a group of news reporters covering the search were manhandled by policemen.

Subsequently, government authorities renewed their warning that all those involved in the signature drive would be severely dealt with, regardless of social position, charging that the campaign is illegitimate as it is designed to undermine the nation's constitutional order.

One clear message of the government camp, as underlined by its tough stand, is that it is determined to nip the opposition drive in the bud, lest unchecked activities of "agitative elements" give rise to social unrest.

On the other hand, the opposition party has reaffirmed its resolve to continue the signature-collection drive, in spite of the punitive steps and other difficulties it faces.

With the situation thus becoming more tense amid growing signs of polarization, it must be emphasized again that all possible ways be explored to avert further aggravation of the situation or chaotic developments, which the people as a whole do not wish to witness.

One way, most desirable and indeed imperative, is to defuse the situation by political means--that is, through meaningful dialogue for conciliation between the ruling and opposition camp now that they have displayed their respective resolves or, in other words, have presumably come to realize the intensity of each other's stand.

In this respect, political actors in both camps, particularly the parliamentarians, are called on to be actively engaged in searching for clues for mutual dialogue, however slim the chances for its success may presently appear to be. They should be aware of their duty to ease the people's apprehensions about the prevailing circumstances.

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CSO: 4100/081

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## ROK DAILY CALLS ON NKDP TO DESIST FROM SIGN-IN DRIVE

SK150202 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Signature-Gathering Drive]

[Text] In defiance of repeated warnings from the government party and the law-enforcement authorities against the untimely and illegitimate character of the current move to promote constitutional amendment, the opposition New Korea Democratic Party and its affiliate action group, the Council for Promotion of Democracy, kicked off a signature campaign for that purpose Thursday.

The reckless drive invited immediate action by police to search the head offices of the organizations to identify the signatories and prevent further unlawful signing. Such determined clampdowns are due for all institutions and individuals, including student activists, resorting to this provocative technique of political combat.

Naturally, the drive also drew strong condemnation from the ruling Democratic Justice Party to the effect that the opposition campaign is devoid of any serious relevance to constitutional issues or concrete revision proposals, but only seeks to agitate the public for the political ambitions of certain personalities and for partisan gains.

As the DJP spokesman pointed out, the move of these oppositionists to take the fight out of the ring is a betrayal of the public's trust in elected representatives, because the best course of action for now is for political parties and the National Assembly to peruse the Constitution to see if there is in fact any flaw and room for reform in the future.

It has been asserted by the knowledgeable and responsible majority of the population that the proper functioning of a democracy requires that political activities be conducted within the legal framework and legitimate forum of politics.

There is no need for reiterating the explicit constitutional provision that an amendment to the basic law can only be introduced either by the president or by a majority of the members of the National Assembly and is subject to a following referendum. Those who are out to promote a revision drive outside of the legislative chamber are attempting to advance their partisan goals through mass demagoguery or violence. This would result in setting back the democratic political development to which they are committed.

Opposition campaigners are called upon to desist from the signature collection, abandoning their mistaken collision course and thus abiding by law and order to return our troubled party politics to normalcy.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## NKDP RENEWS VOW TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE FOR REVISION

SK140138 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday renewed its vow to continue the struggle for the revision of the Constitution "regardless of any acts of supression or persecution."

NDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok said, "We will expand unremittingly the struggle for constitutional amendment regardless of any acts of suppression or persecution, or worse, in a grand march toward democracy."

The statement was issued after a meeting of key NDP officers at a coffee shop near NDP headquarters at Inui-dong, Chongno-gu. They met at the coffee shop as police physically deterred them from entering their office.

NDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok also urged the government to cease promptly "the unjust suppression of fighters for democracy, including Kim Tae-chung."

Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, was restricted to his house in Tonggyo-dong for the second day yesterday.

Deploring the "miserable situation" which forced them to hold a party meeting at a coffee shop, Hong said that the government's physical repression of people is as ludicrous an attempt as trying to "hide heaven with a single hand."

In another statement issued prior to the "coffee shop meeting," Hong strongly urged government authorities to immediately lift the blockade of the party headquarters.

He then warned that "miserable things" will happen if the ruling camp fails to comply with the demand for revision of the supreme law.

The NDP headquarters was cordined off by hundreds of riot policemen for the second day yesterday. It was expected that the police will soon try to confiscate the signature book for constitutional revision at the NDP office.

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CSO: 4100/081

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## NKDP TO PUSH CHAPTER REVAMPING DESPITE COURT RULING

SK110112 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday decided to push ahead with revamping some of its local chapters regardless of Saturday's court ruling against the party's step to replace seven local chapter chairmen.

The party also decided to persuade the seven to withdraw the suit they filed December 31 to seek an injunction of the Seoul District Civil Court against the party decision to relieve them of their posts.

The NKDP further decided to expel them from the party if they refuse to withdraw the lawsuits.

The decision was made at a meeting of the party president and vice presidents.

Spokesman Hong Sa-tok, criticizing the court ruling, said the party move to change 27 local chapter chiefs is its "inherent right."

On Saturday, the civil court ruled in favor of the seven, who are among the 12 chiefs of the party local chapters who tried to seek a nullification of the party's decision to remove them from the posts.

With the ruling, the NKDP action against the seven will be ineffective until the judicial case is finalized.

But the court dismissed the suits of five others.

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CSO: 4100/081

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## REPORTAGE ON CAMPUS DISORDER

### Street Demonstration Arrests

SK090155 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] As another sign of "get-tough" policy against student protests, Seoul police yesterday arrested 24 college students, with court warrants, for staging street demonstrations Wednesday in two separate places.

The arrested included a group of 15 Korea University students and nine students from five other Seoul universities.

The Korea University students were led away by police from a street demonstration Wednesday in front of the Kangnam Express Bus Terminal.

The other group of nine students, including a student from Iwha Women's University, were taken away by police after holding protests on the same day in front of the Yongdongpo Railroad Station, with five other students.

The Yongdongpo police handed over the five students to their schools' students guidance committee for their small degree of involvement in the street rally.

It is the second major arrest of student protestors this year following an arrent Friday of 189 students who had been led away while staging a massive antigovernment rally in the Seoul National University (SNU) campus Tuesday.

The police originally planned to less severely punish the 24 students referring them to summary court except a handful of key protest organizers.

But the sweeping arrest Friday of the 180 students from the SNU protests forced the police to seek tougher punishment against the 24 students, a police official said.

Explaining another reason for such unprecedently strong measures against the student protestors, he said, both of the two protests Wednesday were closely premeditated just like the one a day earlier in the SNU campus.

## Reinforced Ideological Education Urged

SK090134 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Education yesterday instructed universities and colleges to reinforce ideology education chiefly designed to prevent freshmen from being tainted by leftist ideologies.

Under the ministry directive, the newly admitted students will be told how radical students try to ideologically indoctrinate newcomers. The preventive education will be conducted by films through orientation courses for freshmen at the opening of the new semester, ministry officials said.

The ministry issued the instruction as more than half of the 189 students, who were put under formal arrest Friday for their involvement in the Seoul National University rally, were found freshmen.

Of the 189 arrested students, 102 were freshmen and 63 others sophomores. At the SNU rally attended by about 1,000 students from 15 universities in Seoul last Tuesday, they demanded the abolition of the Constitution.

The ideology education to be strengthened will be focused on the criticism against communism. The education will be given at the beginning of the spring semester in an effort to help freshmen have their own abilities for criticizing the leftist ideologies, the officials said.

Other ministry measures, designed to discourage freshmen from being ideologically contaminated, will have freshmen study larger number of subjects of their majors from the spring semester, they said.

So far, college freshmen have studied general subjects with few number of subjects they choose to major.

The increased classes for their majors will apparently encourage freshmen to be interested in their majors and also will reduce their curiosity towards leftist ideologies, the officials said.

The ministry urged the schools to utilize parent councils as a means of counseling and guiding students.

Meanwhile, police have decided to increase efforts to apprehend college students wanted for masterminding various student rallies and demonstrations.

The police decision came at the conclusion that those students are the core of the campus trouble and without their arrest, a sound academic atmosphere can never be established.

On the wanted list are about 50 students in Seoul believed as being major figures in radical student movement. They include O Su-chin, 22, of Songgyungwan University who is also chairman of the radical student group called

Chonhangnyon. O allegedly led Tuesday's students rally at Seoul National University.

Riot police officers, however, failed to apprehend him though they stormed into the campus to disband the rally and nab O and some other wanted students.

### Expelled Students Not To Be Reinstated

SK080107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] All students arrested by police for their leading role in demonstrations both on campus and on the streets are to be expelled from the school without giving them a chance of reinstatement.

The students who simply participated in street demonstrations will also be arrested instead of releasing them after serving warning.

Such strong measures will be taken based on the stance of the government to resolutely punish the student demonstrators.

The Education Ministry yesterday instructed universities and colleges nationwide not to reinstate students dispelled for their involvement in recent demonstrations.

The ministry directives stressed that school authorities should not grant leaves of absence for students who cannot attend class because they are under arrest for their involvement in demonstrations.

"It is stipulated in school regulations that a student who has been expelled from school after Dec. 22, 1983 for demonstrations should not be admitted again," the ministry document pointed out.

The ministry instruction came following the en masse arrest of 189 collegians who participated in a joint rally at Seoul National University.

Ministry authorities declined to comment if the students under arrest in connection with the SNU gathering would be expelled.

### Warning Against Activists' Anachronism

SK080117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Radical Student Activism"]

[Text] Today more than ever before the nation needs social and political stability to enable itself to successfully cope with the formidable challenges it faces. Therefore, we cannot but be concerned about any developments that are liable to cause social unrest.

One object of such concern was the mass campus rally held at Seoul National University early this week, in which some 1,000 students too part. Arrests have been made or warrants sought for about 180 radical ralliers. That is the largest number ever arrested at a single on-campus demonstration. This may be an indication of the authorities' resolve to free the campus of all radical activism. Yet, what concerns us more are the motives of those who masterminded the campus disturbance.

Their slogans, at first glance, seem to be similar to those of opposition politicians calling for a constitutional amendment for the direct election of the president. But a closer evaluation of their goals leads one to be seriously concerned about the situation.

According to the authorities, the radical students intend to undertake a political struggle with a view to eventually taking over power. Based on leftist-leaning ideology, they repudiate the system of liberal democracy itself and seek to establish what they call a "people's democracy" spearheaded by the poor citizens, farmers and laborers. Their underground journal, "declaration of democracy," clearly reveals their goals.

The student extremists, as shown in one edition of the journal, hold the view that they can make an alliance with the opposition camp only as a temporary measure towards the accomplishment of their goals. The edition indicates that the opposition camp, if and when it comes to power, would be made the target of overthrow.

In later editions, the radicals have presented an outline of "the Sammin" constitution which, fundamentally, denies liberal democracy. They call for anti-American moves and laborer-student collaboration to isolate the incombent government so that popular upheaval can errupt. This, no doubt, is the strategy of violent revolution.

The radicals' dogma, denying capitalism, envisages the creation of a classless society, a notion that has been a proven failure even in communist countries. The student activists have instigated their fellow students to join in such radical moves by coaxing them into believing in these unrealistic goals.

Now is the time for us to protect the vast majority of innocent students from the radical temptation that would lead only to self-destruction. Allowing those extremists with anachronistic pursuits to prevail will serve no one's good in the end. Given the harsh reality of our country, with its northern half dominated by belligerent communists, we should under no circumstances be allowed to remain indifferent to these anachronists.

Our society as a whole should be made more aware of such implications in order to prevent any radical attempts from disserving our interests. Illusionary expectations have no place in our reality.

## SNU Participants Investigations

SK060119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The 252 college students now under police questioning with regard to Tuesday's rally at Seoul National University (SNU) will be divided into four groups, depending on the degree of their participation.

Yi Hong-chang, director of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau, said yesterday that the students, including 53 women, are from 15 colleges and universities in Seoul.

They include 238 who were apprehended inside the campus and 14 others who were checked out at the gates in advance of the rally.

The police chief said those who will belong to A and B groups will be formally arrested with court warrants while those in C and D categories will probably be referred to summary court trials or released with admonitions.

Investigators said students belonging to Group A may number about seven.

The police chief said students in the Group A will be those who organized the rally or those who played other active roles such as preparing Molotov cocktails while students in the Group B will be those who hurled Molotov cocktails and stones toward riot police.

"Simple participants" will belong to groups C and D, he said.

Police are expected to conclude questioning and classify them into the four groups by this morning. The students are now accommodated in six police stations.

The investigators said the rally was spearheaded by O Su-chin, 23, of Songkyunkwan University, who is chairman of the radical student group called Chonghangnyon; Miss Cho Chin-suk, 22, a senior of Sukmyung Women's University; So Won-son, 23, a senior of Yonsei University and Yi Song-ho, 23, a senior of SNU.

Miss Cho was nabbed at the SNU campus while So was apprehended in Kwachon Tuesday evening. O and Yi are still at large.

The four met eight times since early last month to plan the mass rally. They informed college students about the SNU rally through verbal messages, campus posters or leaflets, according to the investigators.

The 252 students include 97 from Seoul National, 52 from Hanyang, 43 from Songgyungkwan, 24 from Yonsei, 15 from Ewha Women's, four each from Hansong, Tankuk and Seoul City University.

### Comment on Police Intervention

SK060124 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "No Relapse of Campus Riots"]

[Text] Riot police entered the campus of Seoul National University to put under control the first large-scale violent political rally by students during the winter vacation. Mass arrests were made of many of those participants from universities and colleges in and around the capital city.

The prompt police action was taken at the request of the school administration to nip the disturbance in the bud. Later it was made clear by the national police director that police forces will be deployed within college campuses without a request from the school authorities concerned whenever it is deemed necessary to clamp down on politically inspired rallies and demonstrations.

The adoption by the law-enforcement authorities of a tougher attitude in dealing with unruly student activism resulted from a resolve to keep our institutions of higher learning in peace and safety from extended uprest cause by a handful of radicals who are ideologically misguided or politically manipulated.

A campus is not a refuge for desperate and destructive extremists bent on promoting their mistaken cause by any means in violation of law and order and at the expense of the indispensable educational opportunities of their fellow students.

The nation expects students to usher in the spring semester amid a calm and serene atmosphere conducive to academic pursuits. Above all, freshmen should be protected from possible contamination by their senior radical activists upon beginning their advanced schooling.

### SNU Rally Students' Arrests

SK070101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The police decided yesterday to arrest 189 students involved in the Tuesday rally on the campus of Seoul National University.

They are among the 252 students led away for police inquiry for joining the rally "organized by inter-university links to kick off a campaign for constitutional revision."

Among the 189 to be arrested, So Won-sok of Yonsei University and Cho Chin-suk of Sungmyung Women's University alleged to have masterminded the rally were arrested last night with court warrants issued at 10:30 p.m. by Judge Yi Won-ku.

The arrest warrants for the rest of 187 students will be requested today, according to the police.

None of the students under investigation in connection with the Tuesday rally will be referred to summary court, the police said.

The remaining 63 students, accused of minor roles in the protest, were handed over to guidance committees of their schools.

The number of arrested students is the second largest ever in an anti-government protest by students. Last November, police put under arrest 193 students implicated in the seizure of the ruling DJP's political institute in Seoul.

Yi Yong-chang, director of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau, said that student protesters in the rally, voicing the scrapping of the current Constitution, tried to "undermine the constitional order."

"The SNU rally, led by leftist-leaning activists wanted by police for having masterminded campus disturbances, was an intolerable, violent act, incurring the stern police action," he said.

"The chronic student activism for resistance to society, feared to imperil the security of the nation beyond the dimension of a regime, should be eradicated for good," director Yi said.

Those facing arrest include students charged with active roles in scheming and leading the rally.

Students who have records of participating in anti-government demonstrations or those who exercised violence, hurling stones and Molotov cocktails or wielding wooden sticks, were also grouped as being subject to arrest, according to police.

All of them are accused of having violated the law governing assemblies and demonstrations. Those found to have fiercely clashed with riot police are blamed for obstructing the performance of official duties, police said.

Among those to be arrested, including 40 coeds, is So Won-son, vice chairman of the student council of Yonsei University.

Police failed to nab most of the masterminds of the rally, including O Su-chin, who are on a wanted list.

O, chairman of the National Federation of Student Councils, presided over the gathering. The NFSC, an inter-university body, is blamed for being behind the protest, the largest one during the on-going winter vacation.

## Education Minister on Campus Disorder

SK070041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Education Minister Son Chae-sok yesterday called for the "unified determination and action" of all university people to save their own schools from chronic campus disorder.

In a nationally-televised program by KBS-TV to brief the '86 education policy, Minister Son said his ministry would try to keep a studious university atmosphere through curtailment of violent demonstrations and illegal activities on and off campus.

"Courage and determination are needed now more than at any other time because of the current campus situation plagued by violence and extremism," said Son.

The minister said the chance is very high that newcomer students will be driven toward activism by some radical seniors this spring.

Parents are requested to guide students against having an "illusionary sense of reality," the minister said.

School authorities should do their utmost to keep the campus climate secure from violent students through strict application of school regulations, Son went on.

The top education administrator said that an overall review of policies concerning training of teacher aspirants, their employment and teachers retraining will be conducted in the year.

The surplus teacher problem will be eased by expanding the seats at elementary schools and secondary schools. He said the planned reduction of class sizes at schools will help the problem.

## Students Arrested for 'Simply' Attending Rallies

SK080122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] As the law-enforcement authorities are geared up for much tougher actions against student activism, 24 students were arrested for simply participating in street demonstrations.

In the case of street protest, simple participants used to be released after admonition or referred to summary trial unless they were involved in violence, such as hurling stones or Molotov cocktails.

The Seoul Socho police decided yesterday to seek arrest warrants for 15 of the 16 Korea University students apprehended while distributing leaflets criticizing the government policy to open up domestic markets at the Kangnam Express Bus Terminal in Socho-dong, southern Seoul, Wednesday afternoon.

Police also arrested nine other students who joined a street demonstration in front of Yongdangpo Station Wednesday.

A police official said that students involved in street protests are likely to face harsher punishment than those responsible for campus ones, as anti-disturbance security steps are seen to be stepped up in preparation for the beginning of a new semester in March.

## Chon's Remarks on Legal Order

SK071215 Seoul YONHAP in English 1200 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Inchon, South Korea, Feb. 7 (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan Friday said legal order should be firmly kept for the fostering of democracy as well as social stability in Korea.

"It does not make sense at all for one to advocate democracy while not abiding by law," the chief executive said.

Chon warned that destroyers of the legal order would be severely punished, irrespective of their social standings.

The president made these and other remarks after being briefed on this year's policy for the port city of Inchon by Mayor Pak Pae-kun at the city hall.

Noting that ideology education at high schools has so far stuck to formality and caused problems at colleges, Chon directed Pak to work out measures for effective ideology education at high schools.

Referring to the Asiad scheduled for September, he said North Korea has not given up its maneuvers to obstruct the holding of the games in Seoul.

The president then instructed Pak to strengthen defense networks in coastline areas to guard against any infiltration attempts by the enemy in close cooperation with civilians, the military and government.

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CSO: 4100/079

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## REPORTAGE OF UNIVERSITY RALLIES, STUDENT ACTIVISTS

### Education Minister Vows Normalization

SK110141 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Education Minister Son Chae-sok was quoted as saying that he would make the utmost effort to realize the normalization of campuses by ending campus unrest while in office.

Citing the year 1986 as the most important year to see a turning point on the campuses against disturbances, Son said the successful hosting of the Asian Games this summer would be ensured only when the student unrest subsided.

In a speech before ministry personnel yesterday, Son said, "I have no idea if there are any other countries that are plagued with student demonstrations as we are now."

### All-Out Police Efforts Ordered

SK110139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Feb 86 p 7

[Text] Police across the country yesterday were instructed to make all-out efforts for the arrest of 49 "fugitive" persons, including 24 expelled student activists, who have played leading roles in last week's Seoul National University rally and other anti-government gatherings and demonstrations.

The students wanted by police include O Su-chin, a senior of Songgyunkwan University who heads the radical student activist group called Chonhangyon (National Federation of Student Associations). O allegedly led the SNU rally attended by about 1,000 students from 15 universities in Seoul and Kyonggi-do area last Tuesday.

The 49 persons also include 11 students, 13 labor union activists, and one woman worker.

Police were instructed to round up the 49 by the end of this month because they are expected to lead new student rallies and demonstrations in the coming spring semester.

A police office said special task forces will be formed at police stations to step up efforts to apprehend them.

Police will intensify investigation of lodging houses around industrial complexes, entertainment facilities, and every other possible hideout.

Those who provide shelters for the 49 persons will also be punished by law regardless of their social status or positions, the source said.

Saying that some of them might be hiding out at religious facilities such as churches or Buddhist temples, he said, police will comb those facilities with search warrants in case they ware under suspicion of harboring the student activists.

Religious personnel involved also will be punished by law, he said.

Meanwhile, police are investigating whether any out-campus organizations have instigated the students from behind the scene.

## Minister On Students' Activities

SK120120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Feb 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Minister of Education Son Chae-sok warned yesterday that political activities by students, including a campaign to collect signatures to press for a constitutional amendment, will not be tolerated.

He said such politically motivated activities will be a stark violation of school regulations.

In a news conference at the ministry, the education minister made it clear that signature-collection drive, either in or outside the campus, cannot be justified under any circumstances.

The minister's remarks came on the heels of reports that law-enforcement authorities are determined to be harsh against those involved in the signature-collection campaign proposed by the major opposition party and attempts by radical students to join it.

On the 189 students arrested in connection with an illegal rally held at Seoul National University on February 4, Son said they will be subject to academic sanctions, taking into account the forthcoming legal punishment by courts and in reference to various reference materials, including the opinions of professors, school records, and past experience of rallies and demonstrations.

He said, however, that this does not necessarily mean that colleges and universities have given up student guidance efforts.

"Repentant students will be given opportunities to return to the campus," he said.

When asked to elaborate on his remarks, the minister said academic sanctions will be taken against those students "who are beyond the reach of proper guidance and counseling."

"The campus autonomy system has remained unchanged despite the mobilization of police forces into campus, Son said while explaining the inevitability of the presence of about 3,000 riot police in the SNU campus to disband a politically inspired rally participated in by about 1,000 students from 15 colleges and universities.

He emphasized that law and order should also be maintained inside the campus for a genuine campus autonomy.

Indicating that many colleges and universities have failed to strictly apply school regulations to those students neglecting studies, Son said he believes strict application of school regulation is the best way to create a sound academic atmosphere.

In order to stop the vicious circle of campus unrest, he said, the protection of "unpolluted" freshmen from student activists is imperative.

For the purpose, he said, ideology education for freshmen will be reinforced.

The ideology education, to be conducted by senior faculty members, will be focused on helping freshmen to be ideologically equipped so that they can be critical of leftist ideologies, he said.

The education minister also revealed a plan designed to promote development of provincial colleges and universities.

In an effort to help provincial colleges foster qualified faculty members, the ministry is considering recruiting about 30 graduates from provincial colleges for overseas study on the government scholarship, he added.

After finishing overseas study, those students will be obliged to serve as faculty members of provincial schools for a given period, he said.

Following are gists of answers Son made in response to reporters' questions.

Question: School regulations are not same among schools. Don't you expect any imbalance in the punishment of students by the diverse regulations?

Answer: I don't expect any great imbalance. So far, schools expelled their students when they are convicted by court. Students who were released with admonitions have been given special guidance. This will continue to be the rule.

Question: The signature-collection campaign is expected to be brisk when the new semester starts. What is your view?

Answer: Such a campaign is an obvious political movement. School regulations ban political activities. The Education Law demands a political neutrality by students. Accordingly, students involved in such illegal activities will face stern punitive actions.

Question: It is said that police will move into campuses without the request of school authorities. Does it mean the scrapping of the campus autonomy system?

Answer: I don't think so. The campus autonomy should be maintained amid the observance of law and order. Campus is also a part of the society. Therefore, illegal rallies and other law-breaking activities on campus should also be subjected to sanction by law-enforcement authorities.

Question: What do you think about the recent SNU rally?

Answer: It is astonishing to learn that many students from other schools gathered at SNU campus for a violent rally with Molotov cocktails or wooden bars. Such a violent rally should be terminated as early as possible because it is based on radical leftist ideologies. Universities and colleges should do their utmost to prevent recurrence of similar rallies.

Question: What is your view on the punishment of students who join the signature-collection drive?

Answer: The sign-in drive by students is obviously "a political activity banned by school regulations. Students involved should be punished by school regulations in case professors fail to guide them.

Question: Do you think the ideology education should be reinforced in high schools?

Answer: The ministry will give top priority to the ideology education for high school students this year.

Students will be taught on the situation of national security, the superiority of free democratic system, the real situation of North Korea, and criticism of communism.

## Police Probe Activists' Funding

SK120111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Prosecution and police investigators are tracing down the source of fund reportedly being channeled into the radical student activists now at large.

They have also intensified patrols in the residential districts around schools as part of their campaign to apprehend the key student activists who are expected to again lead violent campus disturbances in the new semester.

The investigators said the radical students are believed to be having 1 to 2 million won each for expenses in their hideouts. They also think the money must have been supplied to them by a force behind the scene.

Of the 49 persons who are on police wanted list, 43 are students.

The investigators added that about seven to eight key figures among the students are believed to be carrying additional money to secure safer hiding places such as apartment houses.

"So far, they have slipped out of the police dragnet. This must be because they are constantly provided monetary supplies," an investigator said. "This is an indication that there must be secret money suppliers."

The investigators believe the money sources could be opposition figures who are promoting a campaign to amend the Constitution or religious persons who may offer shelters under the excuse of providing benevolence to those in need of help.

Those who control the student violence behind the scene will be arrested without exception on charges of instigating illegal rallies, they warned.

Religious persons will not be exempt in meting out sanctions in case they turn out to have intentionally provided shelters, in accordance with relevant law.

If the students are financed by organized groups, they said, such groups may be ordered to disband.

Police have already asked cooperation by owners of lodging facilities, entertainment establishments, and other public places in the arrest of the students at large. They sought the cooperation while intensifying their own identity checks into the youths at those places.

The police will pay 200,000 won as reward to each of those who provide decisive information on the whereabouts of the students.

## Two Activists Arrested

SK130057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Two student activists on a wanted list for their alleged key roles in the massive student rally on the Seoul National University campus on February 4 were taken by police yesterday.

They are Yi Song-ho, acting chairman of the Seoul National University Student Council, and Chong Chong-chu, head of its student committee for "scrapping" the Constitution.

The two are among more than 40 student activists wanted by police for organizing or actively participating in campus demonstrations or street protests.

Yi was apprehended by six police investigators in his rented room in Singil-dong, southern Seoul, around 6 am. It was learned that a citizen had reported his whereabouts to police.

Chong was also caught by three policemen in his rented room in Kwangmyong City in a southwestern suburban area of Seoul at 5:40 am.

In addition to the two SNU activists, police also nabbed another student activist involved in a labor movement committee based in Inchon.

Yi Kang-sok, a sophomore at Hanshin University, was apprehended during a police check in Chonju, Cholla-pukto.

## Universities Tighten Regulations

SK130109 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Seoul National University plans to tighten its regulations in a way to prevent student activists from evading academic disciplines by obtaining temporary leave of absense from school.

School officials said yesterday the state-run university will only allow students to request a leave of absence before a half of school days for a semester has passed, much shorter than the current three-fourths of the school days. As a result, students will have shorter period of asking for such a leave.

The university worked out the plan because many student activists have eluded academic punishments by obtaining temporary leave of absence from school, they said.

For instance, they said, all of the 66 SNU students except one have asked temporary leave of absence after they were arrested for involvement in the seizure of a political training institute of the Democratic Justice Party last November.

Other universities are also expected to intensify their school regulations in an effort to discourage students from participating in on- and off-campus rallies and demonstrations in the coming spring semester.

Ewha Woman's University will issue warnings to those students earning 1.65 points or less in their school mark for a term, an increase of 0.05 points from previous year's.

Sungmyong Women's University also will increase the level from 1.7 to 1.8. Those students who fail to attend more than four-fifths of classes required for a term will obtain no point in the subjects involved, it was learned.

### Collegians Not Allowed in High Schools

SK140148 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] High schools in Seoul are under orders not to allow the entry of university students on campuses during graduation ceremonies.

The Seoul Board of Education said the measure is to protect "innocent" students from radical student activists as they are armed with dangerous leftist ideology.

An official at the board said the order followed an information tip that some activist students may distribute "problematic" printed materials to the graduating students in order to enmesh them into their political struggle.

### Ministry's Warning Against Agitation

SK150049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The Education Ministry yesterday warned universities to be watchful against possible political agitation by students on campus during commencement and matriculation ceremonies.

It is very likely, according to a ministry direction, that activist students attempt to collect signatures of supporters in favor of amendment to the Constitution or to spread anti-government leaflets during the gatherings.

The direction was made with the start of commencement ceremonies at Sogang University and Hanyang University in Seoul yesterday.

Graduation ceremonies will take place largely over the next weekend and the following week. They will be held on February 24 for Yonsei University and Ewha Woman's University, February 25 for Korea University and Songkyungwan University, and February 26 for Seoul National University.

The ministry instructed school authorities to enhance their watch of students before and during the ceremonies. Reinforcement of regular checks to be made at school facilities was also ordered.

### 449 Students Arrested This Year

SK150108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] A total of 449 students have been put under arrest for anti-government activities since the beginning of this year, it was learned yesterday.

The figure is more than twice as many as 207 recorded during an 8-month period from January 1 of last year.

Of the total 252 students taken to police after the February 4 rally for a constitutional revision on on the campus of Seoul National University, 189 students were placed under formal arrest for possible indictment.

### Police Seize Subversive Materials

SK160213 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Police seized 34,282 items in 1,153 kinds, including fire bombs and wooden bars, in their search of 129 colleges and universities across the country Friday evening.

Also included are unauthorized leaflets which student activists were supposed to use during rallies and demonstrations, police said yesterday.

Tallies compiled by the National Police Headquarters showed that illegal literatures, including leaflets, totaled 22,211 sheets in 445 kinds. Among other items confiscated were 2,424 ideology-related books, 97 placards, 178 flags, 67 fire bombs, 57 wooden bars, 17 iron pipes, gasoline, and 2 knives.

The searches were made by about 2,500 police officers with the help of 960 school officials from around 7 pm.

They were armed with warrants issued by courts to search and confiscate subversive items.

Police said they will continue such searches whenever necessary to help prevent violent campus rallies and street demonstrations.

Police officers said they were shocked to learn that the seized articles also included two imitated handgrenades, three effigies, and "Sammin (three democracies)" medals.

The police officers seized 9,384 items in 73 kinds from Yonsei University, the largest among the schools involved. The next was Sogang University (5,451 items), Korea University (4,152), Sungyongwan University (1,515), and Seoul National University (484).

### No SNU Ralliers, Opposition Link Found

SK160225 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Police failed to find any links between the arrested organizers of the February 4 student rally on the Seoul National University [SNU] campus and the opposition side, including dissident bodies, a police source said yesterday.

Police have been concentrating their efforts on ferreting out behind-the-scene forces, if any, responsible for wirepulling the massive student protest designed to kick off campus signature-gathering campaigns for a constitutional amendment which will prescribe direct presidential elections.

No evidence has been found to prove that dissident groups have provided financial supports, according to the source.

The number of students who faced formal arrest in connection with the gathering rose to 205 as 16 student activists were additionally placed under arrest.

The 16 included Yi Song-ho, acting chairman of the SNU Student Council, and Chong Chong-chu, chairman of a student committee of the university for "rescinding the Constitution."

Besides the arrested, 24 students have been put on a search list by police for their roles in organizing the assembly, according to police.

Meanwhile, police transferred the 189 students who were apprehended at the spot to the prosecution, concluding the basic investigation.

From 13 universities in Seoul, they were referred to the Seoul District Prosecution and its two branches.

It is likely that the prosecution may drop charges against those who show repentence in the course of its investigation.

## Most Students Arrested Ideologically Trained

SK160221 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Most of the 189 students arrested for their participation in an unauthorized mass rally held at Seoul National University [SNU] on February 4 turned out to have undergone ideology training.

This was disclosed as the police referred all of the 189 students from 13 colleges and universities to the prosecution yesterday for possible indictment for the violence following the rally joined by more than 1,000 students.

Police announced that no clue has been found on the students' possible connection with "external forces" for the SNU rally that was disbanded by riot police.

Police said, however, that the prosecution is expected to continue its probe into whether or not there had been any persons or groups that might have instigated the students behind the scene.

Police said they discovered in the course of the investigation that 40 more students were actively involved in the rally through their roles of spreading news about the rally either by verbal means or through posters or handout of leaflets.

Of them, 14 were apprehended and the remaining 26 are being sought, police said.

Ideology trained students numbered 143, or about two-thirds of the 189 students, according to police. Fifteen of them turned out to have been "seriously" imbued with misdirected ideology while 97 were in their early stage of indoctrination.

The prosecution is expected to screen out those to be indicted early next month.

Police said the students had planned to conduct signature-collection campaign on campuses during February 6-12 to call for a constitutional revision.

The students' schedules also included mass publicity activities on the need for the amendment on February 12-15, collecting signatures from pedestrians on streets as well as conducting street demonstrations from February 16-24, and making an analysis in their activities between February 24-26.

The students also planned to establish a committee to fight for the abolition of "fascist constitution" at each college.

Police said seven students of five colleges turned out to be the masterminds in the scheme. They included O So-chin, a senior of Sunggyungwan University, Cho Chin-suk of Sookmyong Women's University, and So Won-son of Yonsei University.

## Police To Repeat Campus Search

SK160209 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] National Police Headquarters made it clear yesterday that the campus search for demonstration materials, like Friday's "blitz" operation, will be done again in cooperation with school authorities at any time when deemed necessary.

The police, backed up by court search warrants, ransacked all of the colleges and universities nationwide for 5 hours between 7 pm and midnight Friday.

Launching the operation, the police said it was intended to prevent some students from engaging in the opposition camp's campaign for constitutional amendment and to enable arrest of blacklisted radical students.

The police confiscated some 34,000 items, including fire bottles, printed materials, and placards to be used in anti-government protests, in the first nationwide police search operation on school campuses.

It was learned that 1,584 plainclothes police and 961 officials were mobilized for the search operations and 3,400 combat police were on guard to block ordinary people's entry during the operation.

The issuance of the search warrants was based on the Law on Assembly and Demonstration. The effective period of the warrant is set for 10 days, allowing such police action until February 24.

The search was carried out in the Student Council room, circle rooms, restrooms, and each department office.

The objects of seizure by the police were subversive printed materials, impure ideological books, and other items likely to be employed at illegal student rallies or demonstrations.

The warrant issued for Korea University aims at the arrest of Yon Yong-chol, 21, who was elected chairman of the student committee propelling a campaign for constitutional revision in the recent massive rally of student activists at Seoul National University.

The police operation proceeded without clashes with students, helped by school authorities. No one was arrested.

Meanwhile, 2 pseudo-handgrenades were found at Ewha Woman's University, 3 effigies at Dongguk University, and 10 funeral costumes at Seoul National University.

### Minister Urges Prevention of Rallies

SK160125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Minister of Education Son Chae-sok yesterday urged university presidents to do their utmost for the prevention of any illegal student rallies or political activities on campuses in the coming semester.

At a luncheon meeting with presidents of 18 universities in Seoul, Son said the signature-collection campaigns for constitutional revision or any other student activities for political purposes should be forestalled.

The participants included Pak Pong-sik of Seoul National University, An Se-hui of Yonsei, Yi Chun-pom of Korea, and Chon I-suk of Ewha Woman's University.

Stressing that the signature campaign by students is a political activity barred by school regulations, Son said the students involved should be disciplined according to the regulations.

Pointing out that some schools have failed to strictly apply their school regulations to those students neglecting studies, he said the universities should try to achieve campus stability through the strict application of school regulations.

In relation to the Asian Games this year, he said the campus stability is required for the success of the international sports event in Seoul because 4 of 25 sports events including volleyball will be held on college campuses.

He said ideology education for freshmen should be intensified through orientation in order to protect the unpolluted students from becoming indoctrinated by student activists.

## Orientation Against Student Activism

SK180107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Universities and colleges are busy working to inoculate ideas against student activism and to keep freshmen from being stained by "radical thought."

Higher-learning institutions even invited parents to attend orientation sessions for freshmen and briefed them on student activism, seeking their help.

Seoul National University yesterday held the first meeting of the 3-day orientation sessions with some 1,000 freshmen at the engineering college and 400 freshmen at the college of business administration. Some parents of the students were on hand.

Most schools have arranged 3 to 4 days for orientation before the matriculation ceremonies, which will largely be held on March 3.

Some institutions such as Dongguk University and Sunchonhyang College have made the newcomers' sessions take place in resort areas by booking youth hostels.

The newcomers at Seoul National University were briefed on activist students and the "indoctrination" program in underground student circles during their orientation.

A school authority, also briefed parents on disadvantages their children would face when they took part in demonstrations and other radical activities.

School regulations to discipline students involved with demonstrations and legal punishment of them were introduced to the parents.

The session at the state-run university was proceeded amid tense guard of the auditorium by 20 personnel upon a report that some senior students would hand out illegal leaflets to newcomers.

Sogang University held a matriculation ceremony Saturday ahead of other schools, and the school authorities warned parents at the ceremony against student unrest. Particular concern was called for among parents from provinces, who are away from their children.

## 14 More Students Arrested

SK180140 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Police have arrested 14 more college students for participation in a protest rally at Seoul National University early this month.

This brought to 203 the total number of students held for their alleged roles in the February 4 rally at the state-run university.

The 14 students were placed under custody between Sunday and early yesterday morning. They include O Sang-hwan, a junior at Hanyang University, who had allegedly instigated fellow students to participate in the unauthorized rally, according to police.

The 14 are among 40 additional students wanted by the police in the wake of the demonstration attended by more than 1,000 students from 15 schools.

Meanwhile, prosecutors started to question all of the 189 students who were arrested earlier and were referred to the prosecution by police Saturday. The students are now being held in two detention houses in Seoul.

In another development, Seoul Mapo Police yesterday arrested four college students on suspicion of attempting to distribute leaflets goading the people to participate in a campaign to collect signatures for a constitutional revision.

The four include Yi Chu-pom, 22, a senior of Yonsei University, and No Hyong-ki, 22, a co-ed of Methodist Theological Seminary.

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CSO: 4100/081

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## REPORTAGE ON COURT SENTENCES ON STUDENT ACTIVISTS

### DJP Seizure Trial Without Defendants

SK110155 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The opening hearing session for six key student defendants indicted for the November seizure of the DJP Institute in Seoul had to be conducted without their presence yesterday, as their shouts for denial of court proceedings pitched the courtroom into commotion, forcing a court panel to order them out.

Disturbances were created even before the hearing went into the procedure of identifying the accused, as they took turns in standing up and shouting, "We will make clear our position toward this trial."

The six include Ko Myong-sok, chairman of the Sammintu Committee of Seoul National University.

Ko, who did not actually participate in the November 18 raid and sit-in, is charged with scheming the protest joined by a total of 191 students.

Two of the six, Im Chong-un, and Paek S.

Defense attorneys called for the postponement of the trial for a week to "calm down the defendants," but senior judge Pak Man-ho turned down the request.

### USIS Library Seizure Trial

SK120055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Feb 86 p 7

[Text] Only four of the 19 students sentenced to jail terms ranging from 2 to 5 years by an appeals court in connection with the seizure of the USIS library in May last year appealed to the Supreme Court yesterday.

The four included Ham Un-kyong, former chairman of the Sammintu Committee of Seoul National University, who drew the harshest punishment, 5 years in jail, for leading the 72-hour sit-in.

Ham is also charged with voicing Yankee-go-home slogans during his campus election campaign, in violation of the National Security Law.

The three others who made appeals are Chang Yong-sung, Yi Chong-hun, and Kim Yong-su.

Kim Min-sok, whose 5-year prison term was curtailed by 1 year at the appellate trial, was among the 15 who gave up.

### 'MINJUNG KYOYUK' Defendants Sentenced

SK140124 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] A Seoul district criminal court yesterday sentenced three defendants involved in the case of "MINJUNG KYOYUK" magazine to jail terms ranging from 1 to 1 and 1/2 years for violating the National Security Law.

Kim Chin-kyong, 33, a former teacher at Yangjong High School, drew 1 and 1/2-year term while Yun Chae-chol, 34, a former teacher at Songdong High School, and Song Ki-won, editor in chief of "SILCHON MUNHAK" (PRACTICAL LITERATURE) which published the magazine, drew a 1-year term.

The teachers were arrested last August on charges of violating the National Security Law in connection with the controversial articles they wrote for the inaugural edition of the magazine last May, criticizing the present education system.

The prosecution had demanded 2 to 3 years of prison terms for them.

Kim and Yun were charged with contributing articles critical of the country's educational system and the present government to the inaugural edition of the MINJUNG KYOYUK (EDUCATION OF THE MASSES) magazine.

The articles were titled, "Ruling Group and the School Education" and "Education and Democratic Liberation."

Judge Mun Yun-kil ruled that the defendants "praised" Communist North Korea through the articles in clear violation of the National Security Law. As for SILCHON MUNHAK editor Song, the judge said he should be held responsible for printing articles "to the benefit of enemy."

### Inchon Rallies Trial

SK150159 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Inchon (YONHAP)--The Inchon District Court sentenced two Inha University students to 2 years of imprisonment yesterday on conviction of violating the law governing rallies and demonstrations.

The two are Cho Myong-ho, 23, and Chan Hun-chong, 22, both seniors of the university.

The court handed down a suspended 18-month term to Miss Kim Mi-kyong, 23, of Songshim Women's College. The three students were arrested after they held a rally in front of the Pupyong Railroad Station on November 5.

## DJP Institute Seizure Trial

SK160242 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The Seoul District Criminal Court handed down an 18-month term to each of the five defendants involved in the seizure of the Democratic Justice Party's Central Political Institute on November 11.

However, the term dispensed to Miss Kim Yong-tae, 22, a senior of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, and Yi In-sun, 21, a senior of Seoul City University, was suspended for 2 years.

Judge Choe Se-mo said Miss Kim was repentant while Yi is ill.

They were among nine college students who occupied the institute on November 11. The institute was again seized 1 week later on November 18 by about 190 students.

## Labor Ministry Office Students Sentenced

SK160248 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] A Seoul appellate court yesterday upheld the 2-year jail term for two defendants charged with the seizure of a Seoul branch office of the Labor Ministry in April last year.

The two are Kim Yong-tae, 26, secretary of the Chonggye-no Garment Workers' Union, and O Chae-hon, 25, a member of the Urban Industrial Mission.

The court sentenced the third defendant involved in the occupation to 2 years in jail. The prison term for Kim Yong-mi, 26, chairman of the Labor Union of Hyosongmulsan Co., however, was suspended for 3 years.

The three defendants appealed their terms after they were given 2 years of imprisonment at a lower court trial.

They were arrested last April 27 on charges of seizing the Labor Ministry's Chungpu Branch Office.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## TOUGHER PUNISHMENT SOUGHT FOR REPEATEDLY ARRESTED RALLIERS

SK130112 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The prosecution will seek stronger punishment against the students repeatedly arrested for staging protests, instead of giving such light punishment as a referral to summary courts.

Light punishments of the past were found to have little effect on making students refrain from engaging in campus disturbances, a high prosecution official said yesterday.

Notably, he said, many of the college students who were arrested for holding recent demonstrations, particularly the massive rally in Seoul National University (SNU) on February 4 had records of involvements in similar protests in the past.

Mild punishments, he said, have rather encouraged the student activists to commit such crimes again and again, making campus protests and disturbances an endless phenomenon.

With tougher posture of prosecution, he said, few of the 189 students arrested for the SNU rally on February 4 will be dropped from being indicted.

Meanwhile, the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau has decided to seek court arrest warrant for any students who join a campaign to collect citizens' signature to press for a constitutional revision.

Yi Yong-chang, chief of the police bureau, instructed the city's police forces to arrest even casual participants in rallies related to the signature-collection campaign and at least send them to summary courts.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## EDITORIAL DEPLORES POLICE MANHANDLING OF REPORTERS

SK160059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Status of News Reporters"]

[Text] Arousing public concern was a deplorable incident in which seven news reporters were manhandled by scores of riot policemen while covering the police search of the head office of an opposition organization, the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, last week.

In the incident, the reporters each representing seven news media in Seoul were reportedly pushed and punched, while being chased from the council's office. In the melee, some news photographers were said to have their cameras damaged.

Consequently, the 100-odd-man press corps covering the Seoul metropolitan police filed a written protest with the Seoul police director against the assault by riot police, which was alleged to have been intentionally committed.

It is disgusting that the police reportedly manhandled the news reporters, while descending from the 10th floor in response to a senior police officer's request.

The reporters were there solely to perform their proper and integral mission to inform the public on what was taking place at the scene. They were not the sort of onlookers to interfere with police in the execution of their official duty, but to witness and to report on the law enforcement by the police.

In addition to the young riot policemen who manhandled the news reporters, the ranking police officer who reportedly issued orders to the police squad at the scene should be blamed for having induced the regrettable incident.

The incident was not the first case of police assault on news reporters in the country. Yet, the latest instance was all the more deplorable, not simply because our professional colleagues were involved but, in a broader perspective, the long-standing public expectations for a "democratic police" have not yet been fully honored.

Police should be aware of the fact that news reporters are duly accredited by their companies and, furthermore, by the government in the name of the culture-information minister, asking all public agencies to extend assistance to news coverage.

In order to prevent any recurrence of such incidents involving police, the national police authorities should account for the latest case and take effective steps to straighten out police performance with regard to news reporters--and, for that matter, in serving the general public.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## ROK DISSIDENTS, RELIGIOUS GROUPS REPORTED UNDER INVESTIGATION

SK120049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Feb 86 p 7

[Text] The prosecution authorities are learned to be "secretly" investigating some dissident and religious activist groups on the tipoff that they may have provided financial support for wanted student activist leaders to help hide themselves from the police.

The suspected source for the funding could be either dissident groups engineering signature campaigns for constitutional revision or religious activist groups which help harbor the wanted, according to the prosecution.

The organizations facing the clandestine probe are the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, the United Minjung Movement for Democracy and Unification, headed by Rev Mun Ik-hwan, and a council of clergymen for the realization of justice and peace, it was learned.

A prosecution official said that even clergymen cannot evade arrest for possible indictment if proven to have helped the students sought by police take cover.

At present, a total of 43 students activists are on the search list for their leading roles in campus protests, including the February 4 rally on the campus of Seoul National University.

Meanwhile, police decided to offer 200,000 won in reward for reporting any student being sought by police.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## TRANSPORTATION MINISTER BRIEFS CHON ON NEW YEAR POLICY

SK120922 Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb 12 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday instructed the Transportation Ministry to take advantage of the 1986 Asian Games and other international events to be held in Seoul this year to promote Korea's tourism industry.

After hearing a new year police briefing presented by Transportation Minister Yi Cha-hon, Chon said that the ministry should use the appreciation of the Japanese yen and the decline of international oil prices and interest rates as opportunities to launch a national economic take-off.

Chon also directed the ministry to take perfect security measures to prevent the seizure of airplanes and ships, and to continue to conduct thorough safety checks on railways, ships, airplanes, and automobiles in order to prevent accidents.

He asked the ministry to continue to improve railway services and to establish a foundation for the incorporation of the state-run business.

The president said the ministry should prevent excessive competition among shipping companies and should make the best use of shipping information obtained by overseas diplomatic missions.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## BRIEFS

NKDP DISTRICT CHAPTERS LAWSUITS--The Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday ruled in favor of seven chairmen of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) who tried to seek nullification of the opposition party's measure to relieve them. The seven are part of the 12 chairmen of the NKDP district chapters who filed the lawsuits Dec. 31, seeking the court's injunction against the decision to remove them from posts by their party. A panel of judges headed by Im Kyu-un, however, dismissed the suits of five others. With the ruling, the NKDP's action against the seven will be ineffective until the judicial case is finalized. The 12 chairmen are mostly those who ran unsuccessfully in the February 1985 general elections. The party later billed the chapters as those with "problems." The seven districts are those in Chinju-Samchonpo, Paju-Koyang, Hampyong-Yonggwang, Yangju-Yangpyong, Muan, Poun-Okchon and North-East of Taegu. While rejecting the suits by five chairmen, the court ruled that making a decision on "problematic" chapters is the inherent right of the party and such a decision is not subject to any judicial review. As for the seven, it ruled, however, that they can be subject to judicial review because the decision on them turned out to be "conspicuously unfair." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Feb 86 p 8 SK] /6662

TWO KIMS 'CONTACTS' REAFFIRMED--Announcing his joining into the NDP at a press meet yesterday, Kim Yong-sam stressed that he will be "no more or no less" than a permanent advisor. He said that the president of the NDP is Yi Min-u and Yi will be the channel for dialogues with the ruling camp. Asked if he meant he would reject it if the ruling party proposes a dialogue with him, he said, "If it contributes to the democratization of the nation I will not avoid it." At the news conference held at the headquarters of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the CPD, and NDP president Yi were not present. Kim Yong-sam said that he will go the NDP headquarters once a week--possibly every Thursday. Therefore, the regular Thursday mountain hiking with the members of the Democratic Hiking Club will be moved to Saturdays. He also made it clear that he would not attend any regular meetings of the NDP for the time being. As to the relationship with Kim Tae-chung, he said, "Is it our mind what matters? I will meet him very frequently." The press conference which was attended by about 200 NDP members and lawmakers was relayed to Japan through satellite by the Fuji TV. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Feb 86 p 4 SK] /6662

NO HOSTS LUNCHEON--No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, yesterday hosted a luncheon meeting for National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong and Prime Minister No Sin-yong who embark on official overseas tours Tuesday and March 2, respectively. Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party, also attended the luncheon. But Yi Min-u, president of the major opposition new Korea Democratic Party, did not attend. In the luncheon meeting, they exchanged views on pending political issues. No said he prefers to have another meeting of three political parties' leaders in March after Speaker Yi returns from overseas trip. He was answering Yi Man-sop's proposal for holding the meeting in near future. The occasion was also intended as a meeting of leaders of three major parties to help ease the current political deadlock. Bu Yi, of the NKDP, last Friday refused to attend the proposed meeting, citing indictment of seven NKDP lawmakers. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Feb 86 p 1 SK] /6662

YI MIN-U REJECTS NO'S 'INTERPARTY TALKS'--The proposed meeting between the leaders of the three major political parties is not likely to be held because Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, rejected the idea. Yi said yesterday he will not accept the invitation by No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, to a luncheon because several NKDP lawmakers were indicted and some students arrested in connection with a campus demonstration Tuesday. The luncheon is to be attended by National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong, Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party. DJP chairman No Thursday invited Yi Min-u to a luncheon to bid farewell to Speaker Yi who leaves Tuesday for an official visit to South American nations. No said that the party leaders' meeting will help ease the current political quagmire that has plaged the political arena since the ruling DJP passed the 1986 budget bill unilaterally on Dec. 2, last year. Seven lawmakers of the NKDP were indicted on charges of violence that ensued the passage of the bill. Meanwhile, Yi Min-u yesterday visited Speaker Yi at the latter's Assembly office for farewell greetings. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 86 p 1 SK] /6662

INVESTIGATION OF PASTORS--Two pastors are under investigation in connection with their alleged activities of collecting signatures for the revision of the Constitution. They are the first ever to be taken to police on that charge since the opposition parties declared a nationwide signature-collecting campaign. The Revs. Chang Song-yong, 46, moderator of Kangdong church in Seoul, and Yi Hae-chun, 44, pastor of Chumin church in Songnam city, were taken to the Sodaemun police Wednesday. They were charged with initiating a move to collect signatures during a seminar some 40 pastors of the Presbyterian Church held in a mission hall Tuesday under the theme "How To Cope With Foreign Debt Problems." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Feb 86 p 8 SK] /6662

YONG-SAM REMARKS 'ANACHRONISTIC'--The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) denounced yesterday that it is "anachronistic" for Kim Yong-sam to claim that the outcome of the last parliamentary election reflects public desire for "democratization." "No one will sympathize with his dogmatic and irresponsible assertion," said DJP vice spokesman Kim Chong-kyun while commenting on Kim Yong-sam's news conference. He said it is deplorable that Kim Yong-sam tried to dispute about President Chon Tu-hwan's strong determination to achieve a peaceful transfer of power. The spokesman criticized the opposition politician, saying, "His negative and pessimistic view on the future of the nation is designed to agitate the people and split the public opinions. However, placing a bit of hope on his remark to seek dialogue between rival political parties, we expect that Kim will act according to a rule of democracy now that he has entered into an established political circle," the DJP vice spokesman said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Feb 86 p 1 SK] /6662

CHON URGES ENERGY CONSERVATION--Seoul, Feb. 6 (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday instructed the Energy and Resources Ministry to continue to implement measures to conserve energy which have been enforced in Korea. "The atmosphere of energy saving should not be eased because of the international prices of crude oil that have gone down recently," the chief executive said. Chon made the instruction after receiving a new year policy briefing from Minister of Energy and Resources Choe Chang-nak at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion. Chon directed the ministry to set short- and long-term energy supply plans based on the results of the analyses of the trends and outlooks on international oil markets. He also told the ministry to reduce the nation's dependence on other countries for the supply of energy by actively exploiting natural resources in the nation as well as by promoting overseas resources development substantially. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1230 GMT 6 Feb 86 SK] /6662

POLICE INTERVENTION FOR SNU RALLIES--Seoul National University yesterday decided to request the intervention of police forces in case campus rallies or demonstrations are participated in by students from other schools. The state-run university made the decision at a faculty meeting chaired by Pak Pong-sik, president of the university. School officials said that the police intervention is inevitable as the school has no effective means and authorities to control the students from other schools when they join any illegal rallies or demonstrations in the SNU campus. The decision followed the school's request on Tuesday for police assistance to disband a rally held on the SNU campus by about 1,000 students from 15 Seoul universities and colleges. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Feb 86 p 8 SK] /6662

EDUCATION AGAINST LEFTIST IDEAS--The Education Ministry directed schools to introduce an ideology-education program against extreme leftist thoughts in a meeting of superintendents of the 13 local boards of education yesterday. Minister Son Chae-suk said in a speech to the superintendents that special instruction to install among students wholesome thinking and positive views on the nation is needed in the curriculum from the elementary level. "Particularly, the reinforced ideology education for would-be high school graduates is in need to help them from being contaminated by extreme thoughts at universities," said Son. In a measure to reinforce the ideology-education program, the ministry urged school principals to provide regular instruction on civil ethics and anti-communism theories. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Feb 86 p 8] /9599

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## S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

### U.S. ADVANCE PARTY TO ARRIVE FOR ANNUAL EXERCISE

SK110152 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Feb 86 p 7

[Text] Preliminary activities for Team Spirit 86 get underway this week with the arrival of an advance party from Fort Lewis, Washington, and two shiploads of exercises cargo, the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command said yesterday.

Some 431 advance personnel from U.S. I Corps at Fort Lewis will set up base camps and make other preparations for the later arrival of the main body I Corps paticipants in the field training maneuvers which will take place in late March.

The advance party will include port handlers to help move cargo arriving in Pusan Thursday morning from the port to the railhead for land transport to I Corps' base camp areas.

The cargo includes vehicles, tents, and supplies to support the I Corps deployment. It is being brought from Tacoma, Washington, to Korea by a Military Sealift Command (MSC) vessel, the USNS Regulus.

The ship--a 946 ft., roll-on roll-off, lift-on lift-off vessel--is one of eight Fast Sealift Ships owned by the U.S. Navy, operated under long-term charter and manned by civilian seamen, the command said.

The ship is the largest cargo vessel in the MSC fleet and has been converted to ensure its compatibility with military cargo. The roll-on roll-off feature can be used for wheeled and tracked vehicles through ports on either side of the ship. Twin 35-ton cranes and twin 50-ton cranes provide the lift-on lift-off capability.

A second ship, the PFC Williams, will also arrive in Korea this week, carrying cargo for U.S. Marine Corps units which will be deploying from Okinawa, Japan, for the exercise. PFC Williams is one of 13 Maritime Prepositioning Ships operating under charter, manned by civilians.

The 13 ships are being organized into three MPS squadrons, loaded with Marine Corps cargo, and prepositioned at various locations worldwide. PFC Williams will be one of four ships assigned in the Guam-Tinian area later this year.

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S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

## 500,000-MEMBER CIVIL DEFENSE CORPS TO BE FORMED

SK150101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The government plans to inaugurate regional task force teams comprising some 500,000 members of the civil defense corps this March to cope with possible emergency situations more efficiently.

According to the Home Ministry yesterday, the civil defense corps task force teams will be composed of young members with special skills and who are immediately available for mobilization in case of emergency such as a natural disaster.

The 500,000 to be selected during this month for the purpose will receive special drill training four times a year, apart from other ordinary members of the civil defense corps.

The ministry plans to organize a similar task force team in each workplace if the new system works as well as expected.

In addition, the ministry handed out directives in a meeting of concerned officials from provinces and major cities for the intensification of spiritual education for civil defense corps members.

Dividing the nation into three regions--the metropolitan area and surrounding vicinity, central parts, and southern parts--the ministry will allow a certain time lag among them for the monthly civil defense drill.

In particular, the black-out drill will be performed independently in three parts following an appeal from the Korea Electricity and Power Corp. that abrupt stoppages of power on a nationwide basis may have adverse effects on the power-producing facilities.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

## ROK MINISTRY SEEKS DIVERSIFIED OVERSEAS JOB MARKETS

SK110046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Ministry of Labor will make all-out efforts to help technicians and skilled workers gain employment at overseas foreign companies as a way of countering ever-decreasing employment abroad, Minister Cho Chol-kwon said yesterday.

Cho said his ministry will also help as many Koreans as possible to venture into Africa, Southeast Asia, and North America in a move to diversify overseas job opportunities for Korean workers.

The ministry move is sharp departure from the present policy of placing emphasis on sending construction workers to Middle East countries.

Briefing President Chon Tu-hwan on the ministry's major programs for this year, Cho said the ministry will provide free special trainings for nurses, assistant nurses, medical technicians, and heavy machinery drivers who are in acute demand at foreign countries to expedite their employment abroad.

In the special training program, the minister said the foreign-language education will be stressed as many Koreans have faced a language barrier even after finding overseas employment.

The ministry will reduce red tape in procedures of sending construction workers abroad.

Cho said vocational trainings for skilled workers will be upgraded to help them pass the international skill qualification test. Qualified workers are enjoying great advantage in gaining overseas employment, he added.

In an effort to explore overseas manpower markets, the ministry will strengthen the role of the Korea Overseas Development Corp. which is in charge of sending Korean workers abroad, he said.

The ministry will beef up labor diplomacy, expand exchanges with international trade unions and dispatch more labor officials to major international organizations.

The ministry will push ahead with its plan to become a member of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and plans to host an international labor conference in Seoul.

Cho said employers will be under an obligation to report their layoff plans to the ministry when they are to dismiss more than 10 employees. The measure is designed to prevent en masse dismissals, he explained.

President Chon was told that an employment promotion fund will be set up to institutionally back up the promotion and stabilization of employment.

The ministry will encourage industries to absorb the factors of layoffs of their employees by shortening business hours or taking advantage of shift-work system.

Industries which inevitably have to curtail businesses will be advised to expand education, vocational trainings, and leave for their employees instead of laying off their employees, the minister said.

An employment information center will be set up in Seoul to help college graduates find jobs in face of growing unemployment of highly educated people.

Cho said his ministry plans to arrange jobs for some 550,000 people this year as a means of boosting employment. About 400,000 persons benefited from the ministry program last year.

Cho told President Chon that his ministry will inaugurate a labor research institute to draft policies on employment, wage, labor-management dispute, and other labor affairs.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

## DEPUTY PREMIER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICIES

SK180409 Seoul YONHAP in English 0315 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb 18 (YONHAP)--The Korean Government will make an all-out effort to improve Korea's industrial structure and economic efficiency, taking advantage of the improved international trade climate, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che said Monday.

By strengthening Korea's industrial structure and boosting its economic efficiency, the government hopes to regain the nation's economic vitality, Kim said at a luncheon meeting with business leaders.

Korea's top economic policymaker said that the government will give top priority in its economic policy to expanding financial support to parts and components industries, increasing investments in production facilities, encouraging new technologies and quality enhancement, rationalizing the industrial structure, and creating an environment conducive to business activities.

Korea should seize the current trend toward a stronger yen, declining oil prices, and lower international interest rates as a chance to straighten out wrinkles that exist in the Korean economy, Kim said.

Attending the meeting, which was hosted by the Korean Traders Association, were more than 300 prominent businessmen, Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho, Finance Minister Chong In-yong, Energy and Resources Minister Choe Chang-nak, Labor Minister Cho Chol-kwon, and Pak Chong-sang, governor of the Bank of Korea.

In the meeting, the KTA made a 19-point recommendation aimed at making Korean industries competitive on overseas markets. The recommendation included lowering interest rates, simplifying export finance application procedures, reducing domestic oil prices by a full margin, operating foreign exchange rates in a flexible manner, and cutting tariffs on raw materials used in the manufacture of export goods.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

## ROK'S CHON STRESSES COMBINED EFFORTS FOR STABLE EMPLOYMENT

SK110053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called for combined efforts by enterprises, workers, and the government to secure stability in employment.

After receiving a report on this year's major labor policies from Labor Minister Cho Chol-kwon at Chongwadae, Chon noted that unemployment has recently emerged as a serious social problem in accordance with the change of industrial structure.

For the stable maintenance of employment, he said:

-- All businesses should strive to prevent causes for layoffs through the rationalization of management.

-- Industrial workers should refrain from excessive calls for wage hikes.

-- The government needs to render support for small and medium businesses more positively.

The chief executive also appealed to the entrepreneurs to minimize the labor-management disputes through dialogue with workers. Primary responsibility for any dispute in businesses should be shouldered by the owners, he said.

He then emphasized that business circles should attach greater importance to individual ability rather than to academic backgrounds in personnel management.

The ministry was told to work out a comprehensive scheme to prevent industrial disasters in close coopertion with other relevant administrative organs.

President Chon told Minister Cho to promote the welfare of the industrial workers by offering more rental apartments and educational scholarships for their children.

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S.KOREA/ECONOMY

## MINISTER REVEALS 1986 ENERGY POLICY

SK070108 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The government will lower prices of industrial oil derivatives including Bunker-C oil in due course to reflect falling world oil prices.

Domestic prices of LPG and gasoline, now deemed too high in comparison with those on international oil markets, will also be trimmed to reasonable levels.

At the same time, the ratio of oil to total energy needs will be reduced to 46.2 percent this year from last year's 48.7 percent.

These were among the highlights of the country's 1986 energy policy, as outlined in a briefing yesterday to President Chon Tu-hwan by Minister of Energy and Resources Choe Chang-nak.

Outlining the ministry's New Year energy policy, Minister Choe reported that electric charges will also be lowered when the government trims domestic oil prices across the board, possibly in April.

President Chon was told that despite the current softness in the world oil market, the ministry will continue to push ahead with its energy conservation drive which Minister Choe stressed will pay off greatly in the long-term.

He added that the government will try to have at least a 90-day supply of oil in reserve in preparation for any emergency situation.

The nation's top energy policy maker emphasized that the current oil glut psychology ignores the long-term trend in which there are prospects of a further shortage this decade.

An estimated 247.4 billion won will be loaned out this year to replace worn-out energy facilities, Choe revealed.

The share of spot oil in the nation's total oil imports will rise to over 40 percent this year from last year's 30 percent as the price of spot oil tends to be softer than that of long-term contract oil, he also reported.

Minister Choe continued to say that the nation's dependence on oil from the Mideast will remain at about 57 percent this year unchanged from last year.

The government has also scaled back its power development plan to assure a "reasonable and equitable distribution" of the nation's scarce capital resources, he reported.

Under the new plan, he went on, the government will construct 12 new electric power stations, including the projected Nos. 11 and 12 atomic power plants, between now and 1996, reversing its earlier plan of building 17 such installations.

Choe explained that the projected increase in power production will be scaled back from the original 8,482 MW to 5,982 MW.

The downward readjustment will result in saving an estimated 2.3 trillion won in construction costs, he noted.

In the New Year briefing, Minister Choe also said that Korea and Japan will collaborate in drilling one test well in the Korea-Japan joint offshore oil development zone this year.

The government, he said, will press domestic business concerns to move actively into overseas oil development by forming joint ventures or consortium with foreign countries.

"Eventually," he disclosed, "Korea will meet about 10 percent of its total oil consumption with oil developed at home and abroad by 2001.

The government will also finalize its plan to construct two long-distance oil pipelines, involving a 433km link between Seoul and the southwestern port city of Yosu and a 285km link between Ulsan and Taejon, Choe said.

This year, the government will import an estimated $6.8 billion worth of foreign energy resources including crude oil, up from last year's $6.4 billion worth, he said.

He specifically said that it will import about $5.5 billion worth of crude oil (209 million barrels), and about $203 million worth of anthracite coal (3.9 million tons) this year.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

# OIL PRICE, EFFECTS ON ROK

## YONHAP On Price Reduction

SK141045 Seoul YONHAP in English 1015 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Article by Yi Song-su]

[Text] Seoul, Feb 14 (YONHAP)--The recent decline in the international price of crude oil has provided a golden opportunity for Korea, which spent nearly 5.6 billon U.S. dollars last year on crude oil, to boost its economic development.

Government authorities are working on various economic measures to increase exports and to strengthen the nation's foundation, taking advantage of the improved external trade climate stemming from the falling price of oil, the continuing appreciation of the Japanese yen, and the downward trend of international interest rates.

The government is expected to lower domestic oil prices by an average of 12-13 percent, possibly next week--2 weeks ahead of schedule. It had originally planned to reduce oil prices in by only 10.8 percent.

Under the guideline, the domestic price of bunker C oil will be cut by more than 20 percent, that of naphtha by 11.9 percent, that of kerosene and diesel by 7.6 percent each, and that of gasoline by 5.4 percent.

To enhance the competitiveness of Korean-made goods on international markets, the price cuts of oil derivatives for industiral use, such as bunker C oil and naphtha, will be greater than those of oil products for household use, a ranking government official said.

The current oil glut, which led to the collapse in the price of crude oil, is expected to continue for 2 to 3 years, unless the producers reach an agreement on a production ceiling or price increase. If the benchmark price of crude falls to below the 20-dollar-per-barrel level, the Korean Government will implement another 6 percent domestic oil price cut, possibly in April or later.

Government economists have forecast 9-10 percent growth in the nation's gross national product (GNP) this year, surpassing the 7 percent growth rate projected in the 1986 economic management plan.

"Last year, our economy grew by 2-3 percentage points less than the initial goal of 7-8 percent," said Kang Pong-kyun, a director general of the Economic Planning Bureau. "Spurred by declining crude oil prices and the depreciation of the U.S. dollar, however, this year it will not be improper for us to expand the growth rate, compensating for last year's setback," Kang added.

If the domestic price of oil drops by 10 percent wholesale prices will decline 2.2 percent, according to an earlier estimate made by the Economic Planning Board.

In a similar estimate made recently, the government-funded Korea Development Institute predicted that a 10 percent domestic oil price cut would lead to a 2 percent reduction in wholesale prices and a 1 percent drop in consumer prices.

In announcing the government's oil price reduction plan, a ranking official said that the two proposed oil price cuts will decrease wholesale prices by 2.5 percent and retail prices by 3-4 percent, contributing an additional 7 percent to Korea's GNP growth this year.

Government authorities have already begun to reduce the prices of oil products, manufactured goods whose production requires much energy, electricity charges, and transportation rates. Overall, the decline in oil prices will surely help Korea build a strong foundation of price stability, a goal sought by the incumbant government since its inauguration in 1981.

An economic expert outside the government warned, however, that the current oil price drop will not have a "cure-all" effect on the Korean economy, because it could undermine the stable supply of crude oil and could disrupt the world trade and monetary systems.

The price decline will also have an adverse impact on Korea, which is involved in trade and construction activities in oil-producing Middle East countries.

In this context, it is hoped that crude oil prices will stabilize at a low level in the near future, the expert said. The government, therefore, should take astute measures to cope with the looming oil crisis, in order to secure a stable supply of crude oil, to meet Korea's demand at the lowest possible price level and to continue the ongoing energy conservation drive.

## YONHAP On Price Decline

SK150219 Seoul YONHAP in English 0148 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb 15 (OANA-YONHAP)--The declining price of oil on international markets will have many positive spillover effects on the South Korean economy, making up for possible losses in construction contracts with Middle

East countries, the Korea Institute for Economics and Technology (KIET) reported Saturday.

The government-funded economic think tank said in a report that a 5-dollar-per-barrel drop in Korea's average crude oil import price would result in an additional 420 million U.S. dollars worth of exports and a 779 million dollar reduction in imports.

It would boost Korea's economic growth by 0.85 percent over its original growth target of 7 percent for this year, according to the report.

The KIET's optimistic forecast is based on the assumption that a reduction in domestic oil prices would lead to a decline in the cost of producing industrial products.

The government plans to lower domestic oil prices by an average of 12-13 percent, possibly next week, because the recent decline in international oil prices has lowered Korea's benchmark crude import price to 22 dollars per barrel, a decrease of 5 dollars per barrel.

A 5-dollar-per-barrel domestic oil price cut would save Korea 1.1 billion dollars annually in its crude oil import bills.

The KIET also estimated that Korea will lose 100 million dollars in construction contracts with Mideast countries this year, due to the falling price of oil.

Overall, the lower oil price will reduce Korea's current account deficit by as much as 1.1 billion dollars.

The oil price cut, if fully reflected in production costs, will create jobs for as many as 34,200 Koreans, the KIET said.

## Cabinet Warned of Price Increase

SK180137 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Sunchang, Chollabuk-do--President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday instructed the cabinet to be fully prepared for any possibility of sudden rise of the oil price that has recently dropped.

Chon called for a sustained effort by the government as well as the people to save energy, pointing out that the country produces no oil.

"Preparatory measures should be mapped out on the assumption that the oil price may jump again in near future," Chon said.

Touching on the rural economy, the president told the relevant cabinet ministries to work out steps to protect the tenant farmers.

He gave the directives after receiving a briefing from Gov Shim Chae-hong of Chollabuk-do on the provincial government's 1986 policy program at the Sunchang County Office.

The chief executive also instructed the cabinet to develop regional income-boosting projects for farm households.

At a luncheon at the office attended by some 180 local representatives, Chon emphasized the need for national unity, saying, "With big national events ahead, we can spare no time for engaging in political strifes that may split the national consensus and harmony."

Chon noted that "prosperity of a country, like that of an individual or a family, largely depends on how we make the best of a given opportunity for it."

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

## BRIEFS

DEEP-SEA FISHING--Seoul, Feb 8 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea will soon resume deep-sea fishing survey in the Antarctic Ocean, after 2 years of suspension, a Korean Fisheries Administration official said Saturday. The Dongbang Ocean Fisheries Co. recently decided to send the No. 17 Dongbang, a 2,261-ton ship, early this month to the Scortia Sea, northwest of the Antarctic Ocean, where it will survey the waters until April 11. On Saturday, the survey ship, manned by a crew of 61 from Dongbang and six fishing experts, set sail from Montevideo, Uruguay, on its 2-month survey mission, the official said. While conducting the survey, the ship is also scheduled to catch 2,000 tons of krill, he added. The survey will cost an estimated 1.2 million U.S. dollars, incluing 465,000 dollars in government grants. Korea conducted similar deep-sea fishing surveys on four occasions between 1978 and 1983, in preparation for the upcoming partition of fishing grounds near the Antarctic Ocean and the implementation of a fishing quota system in the Antarctic. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0156 GMT 8 Feb 86 SK] /9599

'DISGUISED' EMPLOYEES INCREASE--The Labor Ministry revealed yesterday that the number of employes who got jobs on the assembly line after concealing their high academic backgrounds increased to a considerable extent during the winter vacation period. According to the ministry, 346 "disguised" employes were discovered in 166 business facilities as of yesterday, which was an increase of 55 in 22 businesses for the past 2 months. Most of them had to leave the jobs, voluntarily or against their will, in connection with labor-management disputes. Only 12 are known to have remained. The Labor Ministry interpreted the increasing attempts at "disguised" employment as seeming to aim at strengthening links between activist students and workers before March, when discussions on wage hikes usually take place. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Feb 86 p 8] /9599

CSO: 4100/081

S.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

## BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER, PRESS AGENCY HEADS--Two former culture-information ministers were named presidents of major press organizations yesterday. Yi Chin-hui, MCUI minister from May 1982 to February 1985, was elected president of the state-run daily SEOUL SHINMUN in a special shareholders' meeting. Yi Kwang-pyo, Yi Chin-hui's predecessor, became president of the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY, the sole news service company established in joint investments by media organizations. Both started their careers as newspaper reporters--Yi Chin-hui with the TONG-A ILBO and Yi Kwang-pyo with the HANKOOK ILBO. Most recently, Yi Chin-hui was chairman of the Korean Anti-Communist League and the other Yi president of Korea Press Center. Former SEOUL SHINMUN president Yi Wu-se has been designated to succeed Yi Kwang-pyo as head of the press center. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREAN TIMES in English 4 Feb 86 p 8 SK] /6662

DPA CHAIRMAN--Seoul, Jan. 3 (OANA-YONHAP)--Walter Richtberg, chairman of the executive board of the DEUTSCHE PRESSE AGENUR (DPA), arrived here Thursday evening to discuss the establishment of a news exchange agreement with YONHAP NEWS AGENCY. On Friday morning, Richtberg met with Korean Unification Minister Pak Tong-chin to exchange views on the problems of divided countries. Chong Chong-sik, president of YONHAP NEWS AGENCY, was present during their meeting. During his stay here, Richtberg will also meet with Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and Culture-Information Minister Yi Won-hong. He is scheduled to return to Germany on Feb 2. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 31 Jan 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/079

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## ROK, U.S. TO HOLD AVIATION TALKS 27-28 FEB

SK110221 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Korea and the United States will hold aviation talks in Washington February 27-28, the Transportation Ministry announced yesterday.

During the talks, the Korea side will push for a revision to the Korea-U.S. Aviation Agreement and implementation of the 1980 Aviation Memorandum which will provide Korean Air (KAL) with the right to fly to Chicago.

Transportation Ministry officials earlier indicated that the government may delay granting United Airlines, the largest U.S. carrier, the right to fly to Korea.

A ministry official said it is not clear whether the U.S. side will agree to implement the memorandum.

"I am not sure that Seoul's granting of landing rights to United will affect the U.S. position on the memorandum of understanding," said Kim Chol-yong, director of the ministry's Civil Aviation Bureau.

Kim claimed, nonetheless, that United may not "firmly oppose" implementation of the 1980 note. "The American carrier will appreciate our action," he said.

"We will push for implementation of the memorandum during talks," he added.

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CSO: 4100/081

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## UNITED AIRLINES ALLOWED TO START SERVICE 12 FEB

SK110217 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The Transportation Ministry, in a sudden change of its position, decided yesterday to allow United Airlines to embark on the Korean aviation market starting tomorrow.

UA, the largest U.S. carrier, initially requested permission from the ministry to start its service to Seoul on March 4 in a December 4 application.

With the conclusion of tough negotiations with the Tokyo authorities, it, however, revised its schedule for launching its trans-Pacific aviation business. The Korean government had stuck to domestic regulations that a foreign carrier should file an application at least 90 days before its inaugural flight schedule.

UA submitted the revised plan for the service just a week ago.

The permission was given on the occasion of the U.S. side's acceptance of the Korean proposal to hold aviation talks to deal with pending issues in Washington on February 27 and 28.

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CSO: 4100/081

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## DAILY ON BANNING KUWAIT AIRLINE FROM FLYING TO SEOUL

SK060157 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Kuwait Airways Corp. (KAC) will be banned from flying to Seoul from early next month unless it enters into a commercial agreement with Korean Air (KAL), a Transportation Ministry official said yesterday. The projected accord is related to KAC's compensation for its sole flights between Kuwait and Seoul.

Under the present Korea-Kuwait aviation pact, KAC is required to pay "compensation" to KAL because it is the only flight on the route. Korea Air stopped flights to Kuwait last Dec. 3, but mainly to shortages of passengers.

The official said the Kuwaiti carrier will be stripped of the right to serve Seoul from March 1 unless it signs an agreement with Korea Air by Feb. 25 regarding the "compensation rate."

KAL now pays high compensation to Libya for its sole flights to the Arab country. The compensation usually accounts for 27 to 30 percent of tickets sold, according to aviation industry sources.

The official said that the Kuwaiti carrier had been instructed to reach an agreement with KAL by last Jan. 31, but it failed to do so largely because of differences about the compensation rate.

"Should the Kuwaiti airline not meet the second deadline, the government will have no choice but to rob the carrier of the right to serve Korea," he warned. When the carrier failed to meet the first deadline, the official said, the ministry intended to take punitive action against it, but reserved the action in light of amicable relations between the two countries.

Kuwait Airways now makes once-a-week flight to Seoul via Bangkok.

The nation's sole flag-carrier stopped flights to Kuwait early December when it was prohibited from flying to Baghdad via Kuwait. The Arab country was reported to have taken the action against KAL because KAC is denied permission to fly the Tokyo-Seoul route.

KAL then said that it would be unable to carry enough passengers in case it only flies to Kuwait. It now flies directly to Baghdad.

At present, there are about 3,100 Koreans working for seven companies in Kuwait for $1 billion projects.

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CSO: 4100/079

## ROK STUDENTS, USIS OFFICIALS HOLD SEMINAR ON RELATIONSHIP

SK130114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] A student seminar on Korea-U.S. relations opened in Inchon yesterday with the participation of 24 Korean college students and some officials from the U.S. Information Service (USIS) in Seoul.

At the 3-day seminar sponsored by the USIS, participants will discuss a wide range of issues in the political, economic, and cultural relations of the two countries, a USIS official said.

The 24 students invited are from Seoul National, Korea, Yonsei, and several other universities and colleges across the country, he said. Also participating are Bernard J. Lavin, director of the USIS, other USIS officials, and some Korean professors.

The Inchon seminar is the second of its kind this year. The first one was held in Puyo, Chungchongnam-do, late last month, he said.

The USIS has sponsored such student seminars four times a year during the period of summer and winter vacations, he added.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## MULRONEY TO DISCUSS KOREA WITH PRC LEADERS DURING VISIT

SK120335 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Toronto, Feb 11 (YONHAP)--Pong Tu-wan, chairman of the South Korean National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, Tuesday delivered a message to Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, informing him that Korean President Chon Tu-hwan welcomes his plan to visit Korea in May.

At a meeting held in Mulroney's office, Pong said that Chon expects the upcoming Korean-Canadian summit talks to be good opportunities to promote the ties of the countries, according to an official.

In reply, Mulroney reportedly said that Seoul and Toronto have expanded their bilateral trade relations and that he expects Korean-Canadian relations to strengthen in the future.

Mulroney also said that during his upcoming visit to China, he and Chinese leaders will discuss ways to reduce tensions in Northeast Asia, including Korea, and within the international community.

The Canadian premier is scheduled to visit Japan, China, and South Korea, from May 6 to 15. He will make an official visit to Korea from May 12 to 15.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## ASSEMBLY SPEAKER DEPARTS ON LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

SK110905 Seoul YONHAP in English 0818 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb 11 (OANA-YONHAP)--Yi Chae-hyong, speaker of the Korean National Assembly, left here Tuesday evening to pay an official visit to Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil at the invitation of his counterparts in those countries.

During his visit to the three Latin American countries, Yi is scheduled to discuss the promotion of friendship and cooperative ties with administrative and parliamentary leaders.

Yi will be accompanied by six lawmakers, including Pong Tu-wan, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Yi Chan-hyok, chairman of the Health and Social Affairs Committee.

Also making the trip are Yi Taek-ton of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and Kim Kwang-su of the minor opposition Korea National Party.

Yi is scheduled to return to Korea around March 6.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## KIDNAPPING OF A KOREAN DIPLOMAT

### Reorganization of Beirut Embassy Considered

SK060850 Seoul YONHAP in English 0800 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 6 (OANA-YONHAP)--Seven days after the kidnapping of a Korean diplomat in Beirut by unidentified gunmen, the South Korean Government is considering plans to reorganize its embassy in Beirut to prepare for the possible protraction of the case.

A Foreign Ministry source said Thursday the ministry's special task force has directed the embassy to collect the latest information on the fate of To Chae-song, the embassy's second secretary, and about the "Fighting Revolutionary Cell," which claimed responsibility for the abduction.

As evidence of its involvement in the kidnapping, the group sent a picture of To to a news agency in Beirut, but it has not yet presented concrete demands for the release of the diplomat.

To, 43, was kidnapped while driving to work last Friday (Jan. 31) around 8:10 a.m. near the Korean Embassy in West Beirut, according to an official announcement.

Because the abduction took place in an area under the control of the Shiite Moslem Amal Militia, the Korean Embassy is continuing to make contacts with Amal leaders, the source said. The existence of the "Fighting Revolutionary Cell" has not yet been confirmed, however.

### Lebanese Ministers' Help Requested

SK080052 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Beirut (YONHAP)--Korean Ambassador to Lebanon Kim Hyon-chin met again with Lebanese Minister of Justice Nabih Birri Thursday and asked for his help in extending efforts to obtain the release of kidnapped diplomat, To Chae-sung.

Nabih Birri, also the leader of Lebanon's largest Muslim party Amal, pledged to do his best in locating To and attaining his release.

This is the second time that Amb. Kim met with Nabih Birri in connection with the kidnap case. He first visited the Lebanese minister Tuesday, four days after To was abducted.

Amb. Kim has also been contacting leaders of various Lebanese religious factions, including Minister of Public Works Walid Junblatt.

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CSO: 4100/079

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

# KIDNAPPED KOREAN DIPLOMAT

## Beirut Embassy Awaits Contact

SK110101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Beirut (YONHAP)--The South Korean Embassy in Beirut has been awaiting for contact from the so-called Green Brigade, a group claiming responsibility for the kidnap of its diplomat.

No contact whatever came to the embassy as of Sunday, a day away from the 10-day deadline for a $10 million ransom for the release of To Chae-sung, 43, the cultural attache abducted late last month.

In a message to the "Voice of the Fatherland," a local radio station, on February 2, the Green Brigade threatened to kill the Korean diplomat, unless the $10 million ransom was paid by February 10.

No confirmation has been made so far, however, whether the brigade actually exists here or whether it was indeed holding To, according to a spokesman for the Korean Embassy.

## Appeal to IRC

SK110841 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb 11 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong Tuesday asked Maurice Aubert, vice president of the International Red Cross (IRC) Committee, for the IRC's continuing cooperation in securing the release of the Korean diplomat who was abducted in Beirut late last month.

In a meeting at Yi's office, Yi expressed his sincere gratitude to Aubert for the IRC's deep concern about the kidnapping of To Chae-sung, 43, the cultural attache at the Korean Embassy in Beirut.

In reply, Aubert promised that the IRC will do its utmost to determine To's wherabouts and to rescue him safely, an official who attended the meeting said.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## BRIEFS

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SPEAKER TO L. AMERICA--National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong will make a two-week official visit to three Latin American countries--Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil--from Feb. 14, it was announced yesterday. He will leave the country Tuesday and travel first to Argentina via the United States. He will be accompanied by six lawmakers. They include, Reps. Pong Tu-wan, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; Yi Chan-hyok, chairman of the Health-Social Affairs Committee; Yi Taek-ton of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party; and Kim Kwang-su of the second opposition Korean National Party. Speaker Yi will exchange views with parliamentary and government leaders on ways of improving friendship and cooperative relations between Seoul and the three nations, the speaker's office said. He will also meet Korean emigrants in the nations to encourage them during the visits to the nations, it said. Leaders of the nations whom the speaker is scheduled to meet include President Alfonsin of Argentina, President Jose Sarney of Brazil and President Sanguinetti of Uruguay, the office said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Feb 86 p 1 SK] /6662

CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT--Toronto, Feb. 5 (OANA-YONHAP)--Canada's Prime Minister Brian Mulroney will make an official visit to Korea May 12-15, the Prime Minister's Office announced in Ottawa Wednesday. The announcement said that Mulroney's visit to Korea will be made as part of his Asian tour, which will bring him to Japan for an official visit May 6-8 and China May 8-12. Prior to his three-nation tour, Mulroney will attend the world economic summit in Tokyo May 4-6, the announcement said. "This visit underlines the priority that the Canadian Government attaches to the great development of Canada's bilateral relationship with the countries of the Asia and Pacific region," the announcement said. Mulroney will become the second Canadian prime minister to visit Korea, following former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's visit Sept. 27-29, 1981. Korean President Chon Tu-hwan made an official visit to Canada Aug. 28-31, 1982. Meanwhile, it will be Mulroney's first Asian tour since he took office in September, 1984. An Ottawa source said a Canadian advance party will soon visit Korea to discuss his itinerary and summit agenda. Canada established diplomatic relations with South Korea in 1983 and it has no official ties with North Korea. [Embargoed until 1500 GMT 5 February ] [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1002 GMT 5 Feb 86 SK] /6662

GABONESE MISSION VISIT--Seoul, Feb. 8 (OANA-YONHAP)--A six-member Gabonese mission arrived here Saturday for a week of discussions involving Korean participation in Gabonese construction and development projects and the import of Korean-made rolling stock. The mission is led by Ampamba Gouernagre, adviser to the Gabonese president and vice president of the Elf-Gabon Oil Co. In meetings with Korean Government officials and business leaders, the mission members will discuss Korean firms' participation in the construction of a 250-kilometer-long trans-Gabonais railroad, the joint development of iron mines in Gabon and the import of 250 freight cars from Korea. They also plan to tour industrial facilities of the Daewoo Heavy Industries Co., Hyundai Rolling Stock Co., and the Pohang Steel and Iron Co. The mission is scheduled to leave Korea on Feb. 14. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1130 GMT 8 Feb 86 SK] /6662

FOREIGN ENVOYS--Seoul, Feb. 6 (OANA-YONHAP)--Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday received credentials from Saudi Arabian Ambassador Muhammad 'Ali Al-Shewaihy, Finnish Ambassador Juha Paeivioe Purmies and Greek Ambassador George Lianis, who resides in Tokyo. Chon also presented credentials to Korea's ambassador to Costa Rica, Chong Hae-hon, and to Korea's ambassador to Burkina Faso, Choe Kun-pae. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0312 GMT 6 Feb 86 SK] /6662

PUSAN-OSAKA FERRYBOAT--A ferry boat will begin service between Pusan and the Japanese port of Osaka late next month, a Maritime and Port Administration source said yesterday. Kukjae Ferry Co., a Korean-Japanese joint venture firm, will operate the 9,266-ton liner, Olympia 88, the source said. The ferryboat will leave Pusan on Mondays and Thursdays. It will return to Pusan from Osaka on Wednesdays and on Saturdays. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Feb 86 p 8 SK] /6662

TRAINING CENTER--Seoul, Feb. 6 (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean and Indonesian Governments concluded an agreement to build a labor training center in South Kalimantan, Indonesia, the Korean Labor Affairs Ministry reported Wednesday. South Korea's ambasador to Indonesia, Choe Sang-sup, and Indonesia's labor minister, Sudomo, signed the agreement in Jakarta, an official said. Under the agreement, Korea will spend five million U.S. dollars for training facilities and the hiring of experts, and Indonesia will provide a venue and building for the center. The center will have the capacity to train 420 people per year. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0134 GMT 6 Feb 86 SK] /6662

MEASURES FOR 1986 EXPORT GOAL--Seoul, Feb. 8 (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Trade and Industry Ministry plans to work out detailed measures to attain its 1986 export target of 33 billion U.S. dollars, a ministry official said Saturday. In a ministry meeting on Friday, officials in charge of exporting specific items discussed ways to boost exports. Vice Minister Hong Song-chwa, who presided over the meeting, instructed the participants to study the exportation and competitiveness of their respective items on a weekly basis, the official said. He also directed the officials to prevent Korean exporters from competing excessively among themselves as export conditions begin to improve, due to the depreciation of the Korean won against the Japanese yen and to the declining price of crude oil. In 1985, Korea exported about 30.2 billion dollars worth of goods, falling well short of its 33 billion-dollar target. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0129 GMT 8 Feb 86] /6662

IMPORT LIBERALIZATION IMPACT ASSESSMENT--Seoul, Feb. 7 (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government is assessing the impact of import liberalization measures on domestic industries, a Trade and Industry Ministry official said Friday. Im In-taek, an assistant trade and industry minister, said that his minsitry has entrusted a research institute with a project to analyze the influence of liberalization on an item-by-item basis. After the results of the analysis are turned out, the government plans to take necessary steps to support domestic industries, Im said at a meeting of government officials and business leaders. The Federation of the Korean Industries (FKI) sponsored the meeting. Yi Tong-ho, an assistant finance minister, said that his ministry plans to increase loans to small- and medium-size industries and export industries, to help them expand facility investments. Chin Yom, assistant economic planning minister, said that an important economic task for Korea this year is to change the nation's international balance of payments situation from a deficit to a surplus by taking advantage of the declining international prices of crude oil and the continuing appreciation of the Japanese yen. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0750 GMT 7 Feb 86 SK] /6662

ROK-INDIA MARITIME TALKS--Maritime officials of Korea and India yesterday opened a 2-day meeting in Seoul to try to resolve pending issues between the two countries. Korea is represented by Han Tae-yol, deputy administrator of the Korea Maritime and Port Administration (KMPA), while P.P. Nayyar, secretary of the Ministry of Transport, leads the four-member Indian delegation. The meeting was held at a KMPA conference hall. At issue is the transport of iron ore being imported to Korea from India. A KMPA official said India is demanding that the Shipping Company of India, an Indian flag-carrier, be allowed to share the transport of iron ore. Korean ships have been transporting an average of 2.8 million tons of iron ore from India a year on contracts with the Pohang Iron and Steel Co. The Indian side, the official said, is pressing to call off contracts to build ships in Korea for the Shipping Company of India (SCI), if the demand is not met. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Feb 86 p 7 SK] /9599

JAPAN FISHERIES MEETING--Seoul, Feb 14 (OANA-YONHAP)--The Korea-Japan joint committee on fisheries will hold its 20th annual meeting in Tokyo February 20-22, the Foreign Affairs Ministry announced Friday. In the 3-day meeting, officials from the two countries are scheduled to discuss the scientific method of surveying marine resources and ways to deal with accidents involving fishing vessels. The agenda will also include the signing of a convention on sea rescue work and emergency evacuation. Yi Chong-hwi, deputy administrator of Korea's fisheries administration and 16 other officials will represent Korea in the conference, and Tatsuo Saito, deputy director of Japan's Fishery Agency, will head a 39-member Japanese delegation. Fisheries experts from both countries are scheduled to meet in Japan February 17-19. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT 14 Feb 86] /9599

FOREIGN MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS--Seoul, Feb 7 (OANA-YONHAP)--The government Friday reassigned Yun Yong-kyu, ambassador to New Zealand, and Kim Sok-kyu, ambassador to Paraguay, to serve in the Foreign Ministry. Yun Nae-hyong, former dean of the National Police College, was named a researcher for the ministry's Foreign Affairs and National Security Institute. Yi Kyu-hyon, former ambassador to Norway, resigned from diplomatic service on Friday. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0722 GMT 7 Feb 86 SK] /9599

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

## BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION ORDER--Seoul, Feb 8 (OANA-YONHAP)--The Korea Heavy Industry Co. Friday won a 131.5 million U.S. dollar order from the Dubai Electricity Co. of the United Arab Emirates to build a gas turbine power plant and a desalination station, a company official said Saturday. Fourteen companies from Japan, England, West Germany, and other countries submitted bids to construct the two facilities on a turnkey basis, according to the official. Under the contract, the Korean company will complete the project in 32 months in Jebelalli, 25 kilometers south of Dubai. When completed, the power plant will have a generating capacity of 240,000 kilowatts, and the desalination station will have a production capacity of 24 million gallons, the official said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0109 GMT 8 Feb 86 SK] /9599

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

# TIDELAND RECLAMATION PROJECTS

## 50,000 Chongbo Reclaimed

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Oct 85 p 6

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, West coast tideland reclamation workers achieved a brilliant success in reclaiming 50,000 chongbo of tideland.

This proud accomplishment in the nature reorganization project, whose purpose is to reclaim 300,000 chongbo of tideland, was a great joyous event for our people.

Our great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, has instructed as follows: "We must concentrate our efforts on reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of tideland to achieve the goal of a 15 million-ton hill and solve the food problem."

Under the energetic leadership of our party, which forcefully aroused the entire party, nation, and people in brilliantly carrying out the teachings of our great leader for an all-out effort in tideland development, the tideland reclamation work has progressed rapidly from the very outset.

In the coastal waters of Yomju and Cholsan Counties of Pyongan North Province, 8,800 chongbo of Taegyedo tideland, which is nearly equal in size to the cultivated area of a county, have been reclaimed and put to use for agricultural production for the first time this year. Recently, in the Third and Fifth Districts in the Yongmaeto region of Hwanghae Province, 2,500 chongbo of tideland have been reclaimed, and the large, long-distance conveyor belt line in Unyul has been extended to the sea. The reclamation work on 3,200 chongbo of Ungto tideland has basically been completed.

Through the massive struggle to transform tidelands which had been dormant under the sea for hundreds of millions of years into permanent fertile lands, surprising changes have taken place--along the west coast, extending for thousands of li from the mouth of the Yalu River to the mouth of the Yesong River, the reclamation project involving more than 100 tideland areas has been completed. As a result, more than 100 islands have been linked with the land, the length of the coastline has been shortened by 1,300 li, and more than 70 estuaries have been pushed out to sea.

The tideland internal network construction workshops and irrigation construction workshops established in various places along the west coast have built several hundred km-long roads and irrigation canals in the reclaimed tidelands, constructed thousands of structures, and created numerous standard-size cultivated fields.

In the reclaimed tidelands, hundreds of farms, work teams, and subteams, starting with the 10 November youth farms and the great bumper crop cooperative farms, have been organized.

As modern-style houses are being constructed everywhere, new hamlets are springing up.

Many of the newly reclaimed tideland rice paddies have already been under cultivation and their average yield has ranged between 5 and 6 tons, with a maximum of 7 tons per chongbo.

Furthermore, salt fields, raw material bases for chemical fibers, water reservoirs, and fish hatcheries have been developed. They contribute to the economic development of the state and the improvement of the lives of the people.

The 50,000 chongbo of newly reclaimed tideland which have changed the face of our fatherland are another proud product of the age of the labor party resulting from the wise leadership and bold ingenuity of our great leader and our party, which have presented to us the grand design for endlessly expanding the people's welfare and interests by even going so far as to reorganize nature and the landscape, and which have led us energetically to achieve the best possible results in the shortest time.

The 50,000 chongbo of newly reclaimed tideland, which will be recorded as a milestone in our fatherland's leadership, is a valuable asset acquired as a result of blocking off sea water and undertaking the massive internal network projects with our own designs, with our own materials and facilities, and with our own technology.

A powerful tideland construction workshop has been created in each province on the west coast; machinery and facilities produced at factories and workshops in various parts of the country have been supplied in large quantities to the tideland construction sites; and a large army of the dependable technicians whom we have trained have handled the grand project with scientific and technical expertise. In consequence, the tideland reclamation work has been effectively advanced.

As a result of the effective reclamation of 50,000 chongbo of tideland, food grain production has been increased, the lives of the people have been improved, and economic development has been accelerated. Furthermore, the material and technical foundations for speeding up more rapidly the tideland reclamation work have been expanded many times.

Now various tideland developers, with pride that they have contributed to glorifying the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as a great celebration for the victors, are launching with redoubled efforts a struggle to achieve ahead of schedule the work of reclaiming 300,000 chongbo as set forth by OUR PARTY.

## 8 Islands Linked

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 3 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Chung Chung-nam]

[Text] The Changto tideland development projects which will produce 2,600 chongbo of new land by linking eight islands in the 20-li stretch from Imboli to Chontaeli in Kwacksan County, is progressing rapidly.

The developers of the Pyongan North Province Tideland Development General Workshop, which has turned to the development of the Changto tideland under the momentum gained in fully developing more than 8,800 chongbo of Taegyeto tideland, have completed, with a burning enthusiasm for creation under the "speed of the eighties," the construction of seven dikes in less than a few months and are now launching an all-out drive to link the remaining stretch.

Kim Chong-il, secretary of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows: "By forcefully launching the technological innovation movement, we must continuously raise the level of mechanization in the tideland reclamation work, study the new operational methods and technologies which are suitable to the needs of our country, and by applying these new methods and technologies boldly speed up the tideland reclamation work."

Upholding the party's decision to launch the tideland reclamation project energetically, the Pyongan North Province Tideland Development General Workshop has developed quarries on the islands and put great effort into producing and shipping stone.

Thus, at the sites of the project, the worthy and proud struggle for enlarging the nation's territory by pushing it out into the sea is being powerfully waged.

The workers at the Fifth Branch Construction Workshop have developed new quarries on Wato Island and Shrimp Island and have expanded stone production on a gigantic scale. At the same time, they have built more ships and achieved more than a twofold increase in the volume of stone shipments by ship over the initial period.

Furthermore, by boldly introducing new operating methods, they are achieving innovations in their work in building the No 7 Dike, extending it 15-20 meters per day.

The workers at the Sixth Branch Construction Workshop are rapidly speeding up the dike-extension work through close cooperation.

By reinforcing their link with the crew of transport ships and by applying a rational work method, the ship excavation operators here give top priority to the work of assembling the concrete blocks.

By helping each other and raising the level of facility utilization, truck operators have increased the frequency of their shipments of earth, thus speeding up dike construction.

Overcoming the adverse conditions of nature with the indomitable spirit of struggle, the workers at the shipping workshop are daily transporting a large quantity of unprocessed stone and prefabricated concrete construction materials.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

## EDITORIAL ON REINFORCING METAL INDUSTRY

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Concentrate Our Efforts on the Metal Industry"]

[Text] Recently, as he reiterated the importance of the metal industry, especially the production of iron and steel materials, in our overall economic development, our great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, instructed that all energies be channeled to the production of iron and steel materials.

This instruction of our great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, is a powerful guideline that our functionaries and workers must follow, and it marks a new turning point in stepping up socialist economic construction.

Our great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, instructed as follows: "Today, it is an urgent necessity for the development of the people's economy to assure the sufficient production of iron and steel materials.'

Our party consistently maintains that the metal industry should take precedence over other industries. Iron and machinery are the kings of industry. Only by giving emphasis and priority to the production of iron and steel materials will the mechanized facilities appear and construction become possible. This is also necessary in forcefully pushing forth the development of the people's economy. If we are to give preference to the rail transportation and extraction industries, first an innovation in the production of iron and steel materials must occur. Not only in solving the problem in the basic areas of industry but also in effectively dealing with the problem of food, beginning with meat production and farming, steel is needed.

Particularly in significant this year, more iron and steel materials are needed at the battle sites of socialist construction, which are seething with innovation in response to the party's combat call to bring about a major upsurge in production and construction. In dramatically increasing the production of iron and steel materials by concentrating efforts on the metal industry lies the way to regularizing every field of the people's economy at a high level and to advance more forcefully the production and construction.

For this reason, our party calls for the metal industry to be given top priority. The party and the state do all that they can to concentrate on the industry.

The goal for the production of steel materials to be achieved in the metal industry field has been clearly laid. This goal is achievable if the organization and control of production are well organized and if we put up a good struggle with resolve. We have valuable past experience--we have overfulfilled the high goal for the increased production of steel materials set by the party through a good struggle without employing additional facilities and labor, and we have proudly displayed the power of the Korean working class which placed itself under the wise leadership of our party leader.

The functionaries in the field of the ferrous metal industry and its related fields must overfulfill the production target of steel materials set down by the party by arousing a great innovation once again with the zeal and fighting spirit that were displayed by our heroic steel workers at the height of the postwar chollima period.

The important thing in reaching the goal set by the party in concentrating our efforts on the metal industry is to bring about an innovation in the area to assure a supply of materials.

At present, our country's ability to produce steel materials is very great. If we are to increase the production of iron and steel materials rapidly by operating with a full capacity, a great effort is needed in the area of assuring a supply of materials.

Above all, the functionaries must handle the organizational work for securing raw materials, fuel, and other materials in a revolutionary manner.

The principle that the work of securing raw materials, fuel, and other materials should precede production work must be firmly upheld. The requisition of materials work for the production of iron and steel materials is one that is carried out through complex processes on a vast scale. In the process, problems may develop. The functionaries must possess spirit and character, finding a solution in a revolutionary way by personally committing themselves to the work without any hesitation under any hardship. The functionaries of the State Administration Council and its related committees, ministries, and complexes, with revolutionary fervor, must demonstrate that they can assure the supply of the needed materials for iron and steel production fully with whatever organization it might take. In particular, the functionaries in the field must undertake the organizational work to be able to make available the needed additional fuel, raw materials, and other materials ahead of the demand.

It is essential to give priority to the work of assuring the supply of materials for the production of iron and steel materials.

Presently, a tense struggle is under way in every field. This does not suggest that the work of assuring the supply of materials should be undertaken uniformly.

The important parts of the task of assuring the supply of materials are in the areas of the extraction industry and rail transportation.

The coal mines and other mines involved must sharply increase coal and iron ore production and raise the standard of quality. Especially in the iron ore mines in the western region, the workers should work harder and speed up the production of iron ore.

Innovation must occur in transportation. As a result of the struggle of the working class in the extractive industry field, which rose up in support of the party's call, huge quantities of coal and iron ore are being continuously piled up. If shimpments by rail are speeded up, it will be possible to increase iron and steel production further. The railway functionaries must draw up revolutionary plans with a high sense of responsibility and deliver the fuel, raw materials, and other materials ahead of schedule to iron and steel mills to enable them to organize their production with a sufficient supply of fuel, raw materials, and other materials, starting with coal and minerals. In particular, those functionaries who work in the railway bureaus of Pyongyang, Chongjin, Sariwon, and Kaechon must fulfill all their responsibilities.

Scrap iron is an important source material for steel production and is a great potential reserve for the increased production of steel materials. Scrap iron is everywhere. All factories, enterprises and people's block teams must launch the scrap metal retrieval project extensively by mobilizing the people. The factories and the enterprises which are rich sources of scrap metals in particular must strive even harder to carry out this project.

If innovation is to occur in the production of iron and steel materials, the masters must fulfill their responsibilities and perform their share of work.

Those who are directly responsible for the production of iron and steel materials are the functionaries and the workers in this field. All producers of iron and steel materials must overcome the hardships that they come to face with high revolutionary fervor and with the spirit of walking the swampy roads. The reserves for increasing the production of iron and steel materials are available everywhere. The question is how to locate them. Functionaries in the metal industry must actively search for the internal reserves and launch a struggle to increase production with what they already have.

One of the things that should be stressed in the iron and steel mills is facility management. The experience of the Chongjin Steel Mill, which achieves an unprecedented innovation in production by making full use of labor, shows that the level of production can be raised much higher than it is now if the iron and steel mills perform responsibly in the management of their facilities, and even if they do a good job only in organizing production. By correctly establishing the system of facility management, making the repair and maintenance project systematic and substantial, and adhering strictly to the technical regulations and standard manufacturing procedure, all of the functionaries and workers in the filed of the metal industry must assure the regular operation of the metallurgical facilities. In particular, as the owners who take full responsibility for the unit to which they belong and for the facility they use, all the producers must take care of their facilities and give priority to prevention and repair work and make sure that these facilities perform to their fullest capacity.

At present, the duty of the producers of iron and steel materials is very important, and the party's expectations of them are great. All the producers of iron and steel materials must once again rise up, just as they defended the party and shown loyalty to the party through the increased production of steel in the past, and bring about a great upsurge in the production of iron and steel materials.

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13 March 1986

# Korean Affairs Report

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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# SPEECHES GIVEN ON TEAM SPIRIT EXERCISES AT PYONGYANG RALLY

## Peasant Representative

SK220800 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1043 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Speech by Yi Sung-hui, representative of agricultural workers, at the mass rally held in the Pyongyang Sports Hall on the afternoon of 20 February to support the KPA supreme commander's order--recorded]

[Text] Comrades:

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique have extremely strained the situation in our country and have plunged North-South dialogue into a state of suspension by daring to wage the large-scale "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises in South Korea in defiance of the strong protests and denunciation by the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

When dialogue in various areas was held between the North and South, our agricultural workers were moved with the expectation that the reunification of the country would be realized at an early date, and, thus, our peasants in the North and South could pool their wisdom and strength in piling up stacks of bumper grain stalks hand in hand with each other, and dance and sing together.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are driving the fire clouds of war, making this expectation and aspirations of our agricultural workers futile in a morning. This is a vicious challenge to the desire of our agricultural workers and the whole nation for reunification and an intolerable insult to the world's peace-loving people.

What kind of exercise is the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercise which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are staging? In terms of its scale, the selection of its area, and its methods, the exercise is an out-and-out preliminary war to attack our republic. Also, the exercise is a dangerous racket of playing with fire which seeks to invade the northern half of the republic at one stroke if an opportunity is created while waging the "Team Spirit" war exercise by mobilizing forces of some 200,000 strong.

Therefore, I fully support the KPA supreme commander's order and the statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman issued in connection with the provocative and aggressive war exercise which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are waging, acknowledging that they are just self-defense measures to safeguard our socialist system, the people's sovereignty, and the socialist gains from possible aggression by the enemy. [Applause] [shouting of slogans]

Today the U.S. imperialists are indiscriminately commiting nuclear war provocation maneuvers to invade the northern half of the republic by introducing numerous nuclear weapons into South Korea, a place thousands miles away from and on the opposite side of the globe from them. This is because such pro-U.S. flunkeyist betrayers as traitor Chon Tu-hwan have taken power in the southern land.

This is true. If pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors had not been in South Korea after liberation, South Korea would not have been occupied by the U.S. imperialists and the U.S. imperialists would not have been able to provoke a war of aggression against the northern half of the republic in 1950.

We still vividly remember what great calamities and disasters the peasants in the northern half of our republic suffered because less than a handful of traitors provoked a war of aggression by inviting the U.S. imperialists some 30 years ago.

At that time, the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs proclaimed Korea as the testing ground for a showdown and indiscriminately destroyed our towns, mountainous villages, and fishery villages, and murdered women who were washing clothes, little children going to schoo, and even innocent children by bombing and firing artillery and machine guns, saying bombastically that they would obliterate the name of Korea from the world's map forever by crushing our young republic to death.

Some (?400) tombs and some (?100) tombs of children, which show part of the bestial and murderous atrocities which the U.S. imperialist aggression troops who had crept into Sinchon, North Hwanghae Province, perpetrated against peasants in the Sinchon County, are still vivid proof indicting the criminal acts of the wretches.

Still today, 30 years later, the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy, are frantically running wild to inflict worse nuclear calamities on our people by waging the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercise together with traitor Chon Tu-hwan, repeatedly raving that the Korean peninsula is the testing ground for the showdown of the 1980s instead of withdrawing from South Korea.

This notwithstanding, the wretches are trying to camouflage their reckless nuclear war exercise with a plausible cloak of defense. What brazen and brigandish sophism this is!

The term "defense" is not becoming to the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are hellbent on maneuvers for aggression and war by bringing huge numbers of forces, warplanes, warships, and nuclear weapons from the western side of the earth and the other side of the ocean, thousands of miles away.

Through experience, we Koreans are clearly aware that the U.S. imperialists are brazen wretches who regard as (?normal practice) camouflaging aggression as protection and plunder as aid.

Comrades, as long as traitors hold power and continue to keep the aggressors, the peasants in the northern half of our republic cannot live peacefully even for a moment, the South Korean peasants cannot free themselves from the ordeal of being homeless slaves and suffering forever, and the country's peace and peaceful reunification cannot be achieved.

Furthermore, under the condition in which the South Korean puppets permit the constant augmentation of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons instead of withdrawing them from South Korea, the danger of a nuclear war cannot be removed from Korea.

At present the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is intensifying the fascist suppression of the South Korean people more than ever before, frantically waging the military exercise by following the U.S. imperialists' policy of war. We are well aware that, in history, imperialists have desperately suppressed peoples in a fascist manner on the eve of their provocations of wars. The suppressive rackets in South Korea these days are a manifestation of the fascist frenzy of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to establish a wartime system in South Korea at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. Today the fascist rule of traitor Chon Tu-hwan far exceeds the truculent nature of Yusin rule, and the whole southern land has been placed under the state of a martial law in a wartime system. All these facts clearly show how frantically the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are running wild to ignite a war in Korea.

Among the proverbs of our country, there is a saying that those who enjoy fire are destined to be burnt to death. Keeping it in mind that this is the international year of peace which the world's peace-loving people have unanimously declared, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique must not indiscriminately run wild. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique must immediately stop the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercise and withdraw the U.S. troops and murderous weapons, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea without delay. [shouting of slogans]

The South Korean puppets must not dance together in reckless war provocation maneuvers against the fellow countrymen, following the U.S. imperialists' policy of confrontation, but must stop the suppression of the South Korean people's legal signature-collection campaign for constitutional revision.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets persist in war maneuvers in defiance of our warnings, they will be faced only with shameful ruin. [shouting of slogans]

Our agricultural workers will effect great upsurges in agricultural production for this year and more firmly consolidate the socialist rural bases in a strained and mobilized posture with high revolutionary vigilance as ordered by the KPA supreme commander, upholding the militant tasks set forth by the great leader in his new year's address and at the 11th Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee and following the tested leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. [applause]

### Workers' Representative

SK211258 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1032 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Speech by Yi Yong-il, representative of the workers, at a mass meeting held at the Pyongyang Sports Hall on the afternoon of 20 February to support the order of the KPA supreme commander--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: At this very moment, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of our people, are waging the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercise together with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and driving the dark cloud of nuclear war over our nation while firing guns.

Our working class is grinding its teeth with seething indignation and curses against the enemy in the face of this acute situation in which the grave danger of the outbreak of a war at any time and at any moment is approaching day by day, moment by moment.

In connection with the dangerous war rackets of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the KPA supreme commander's order to prepare for a perfect combat mobilization posture to defend the aggression of the enemy from the socialist fatherland was issued on 10 February, and the statement of the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, which clarifies the stand of the government of the Republic, was announced. Acknowledging that these are just steps reflecting the firm stand and steel-like will of our working class, who never tolerates the aggression of the enemy, as they are, I fully support these measures along with the entire working class of the northern half of the Republic. [applause] [shouts of slogans]

Our nation is a righteous nation which has long loved peace. Our nation has never plundered the properties of other nations and has never invaded the territories of other countries. Our nation has built one Korea in the same land, ranging from Mt Paektu to Mt Halla, has cultivated our beautiful fatherland and made it shine with its industrious labor, and has shed much blood in defending it.

In history, imperialists have always challenged our nation, which has peacefully and harmoniously lived without coveting the lands of other countries, with aggression and war.

Let me ask a question. Who occupied the southern half of our fatherland in the place of the Japanese imperialists after their ruin, exercised colonial rule, and provoked a war of aggression in 1950 to stifle our Republic in the cradle and place the whole of Korea under colonial rule? They are none other than the U.S. imperialists. Which wretches received a heavy blow while perpetrating espionage acts by infiltrating the "Pueblo," an armed spy ship, and the EC-121, a large-size spy aircraft, deeply into the territorial waters and airspace of our country to invade once again our Republic, where the drum of socialist construction sounded loudly in the 1960's, even signed a document of apology, and were branded as aggressors in the face of the world? They were also none other than the U.S. imperialist war maniacs.

Indeed, those who are unaware of the lessons of history and shame and are most brazen, are precisely the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists are, in origin, the descendants of thieves who have engaged in aggression, war, and plunder and have expanded their territory and enriched themselves through these means since they established their colonies along the east coast of North America.

Today, the U.S. imperialists, like a herd of jackals which never lets go of the meat once biting into it, are continuously holding fast on South Korea. This is aimed at keeping their stomachs full by limitlessly plundering the resources of South Korea and by squeezing out the blood and sweat of the people.

Just because of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and plunder, the South Korean economy is faced with overall bankruptcy and is burdened with a debt of $52 billion, and the South Korean people are suffering from economic hardships.

Not content with their deployment of some 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have recently deployed new-type strategic nuclear weapons in South Korea, its vicinal areas, and even in the Pacific Fleet, thus running amok in new war provocation maneuvers to invade the northern half of the republic and, furthermore, to place Asian countries under their domination. This is aimed at nothing but their wild desire to expand their [words indistinct] to the whole of Korea and Asia.

While seeking this criminal purpose, the wretches have dared to babble that the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercise's aimed at defense.

Who has decided to stop the large-scale military exercises in the northern half of the republic and discontinue all military exercises during the period in which North-South dialogue is ongoing in order to create a favorable atmosphere for North-South dialogue by easing the strained situation on the Korean peninsula, and who has proposed that the United States and the South Korean authorities respond to this proposal? Who is waging a nuclear war exercise by introducing a huge number of aggression armed forces into the land of others, thousands of miles away? This notwithstanding, who is said to be defending whom?

The world's people are clearly aware that the U.S. imperialists' term defense precisely means offense and that a dark shadow of aggression and war is always hidden behind their signboard of peace.

Along with the working class of our Republic, I resolutely denounce the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercise which the U.S. imperialists are waging together with the South Korean puppets, branding it as a vicious challenge to our working class and a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world. [shouts of slogans]

At present, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are intensifying the suppression of workers and the people more than ever before in order to stifle all opposition forces, an obstacle to the execution of their war policy. The fascist suppressive meaneuvers of the South Korean puppets far exceed the former fascist Yusin ruling system and assume a heinous, cruel, and malicious nature, unprecedented throughout history, past and present, and in the East and West.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists--the ringleaders of fascism--the South Korean puppet clique is banning with laws and harshly suppressing the 10-million signature collection campaign for constitutional revision, a primary campaign of petition by the workers and people, as well as the anti-U.S. struggle of youths and students for independence, and, furthermore, is threatening that it will arrest and detain those who are sympathetic to the campaign while clamoring about the maintenance of so-called order and social stability for the Asian and the Olympic Games. This is a desperate maneuver that the clique is perpetrating because it is aware that its act is not just and that it is abandoned by the people. How indiscriminate and absurd this act is!

Despite the fact that the suppressive maneuvers of the South Korean puppets have reached this stage, how can signs of freedom and democracy be found and real laws and order exist in this kind of place?

I cannot but say that South Korea is a place where there exists no law and order. In addition, saying that the Asian and Olympic Games will be held in this stifling land, and under the situation in which the strained tension on the brink of war is prevailing, is nonsense. Impure political purposes, which the wretches seek, must be hidden in their desperate attempt to host the international games.

What are their impure political purposes? Their purposes are to fabricate two Koreas by camouflaging South Korea, a colony of the U.S. imperialists, as an independent state, and to lay a foundation for the long-term power of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the murderer.

All these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are the destroyers of North-South dialogue, the disturbers of peace, and war maniacs.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppets must immediately stop the provocative "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercise in compliance with the tenor of the times and the demands of the world's peace-loving people, withdraw the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, and discontinue the fascist suppression of the South Korean people at once.

The South Korean workers, our brothers, should more staunchly fight, upholding the anti-U.S., antiwar, antinuclear, and peace-loving banner to achieve the country's peace and peaceful reunification together with us, pool strength together in jointly developing and utilizing the resources in the North and South, and promote the prosperity and development of the country.

The entire working class in the northern half of our republic will carefully watch (?every) move of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, always increase revolutionary alertness, and prepare for a perfect combat posture to smash any war provocation maneuver of the wretches at a single stroke, upholding the order of the KPA supreme commander.

We will effect new revolutionary upsurges on all fronts of socialist economic construction by powerfully carrying out the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--while upholding the militant tasks set forth by the great leader in his New Year's address and at the 11th Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee. [applause] [shouts of slogans]

## Youth Representative

SK220910 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1053 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Speech by Kim Yong-chon, representative of the youths and students, at mass rally held at the Pyongyang gymnasium on the afternoon of 20 February to support the KPA supreme commander's order--recorded]

[Text] Comrades:

I rushed to this place to add the shouts of indignation of our youths and students to the protesting voices of the people in the northern half of the republic.

Because of the "Team Spirit 86" nuclear war exercise which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are waging, the danger of a new war is coming nearer to us and the danger of nuclear calamities is storming into the homeland moment by moment.

The KPA supreme commander's order issued some time ago is an initiative measure to check and frustrate the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and is a just step to remove the danger of a nuclear war looming heavily over the fatherland.

In the name of the youths and students gathered here and the Korean youths, I fully support and concur with the KPA supreme commander's order. [applause] [shouting of slogans]

Preventing a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and removing its danger are, at present, a primary task assigned to the world's progressive people as well as to the Korean people.

Those in the past discovered atomic energy and began to utilize it for the civilization of mankind, social progress, and the living of man. However, the U.S. imperialists adopted this precious success attained by mankind as a means for their aggression and war and have made bad use of it for murdering man and destroying civilization.

Why are the U.S. imperialists further increasing their nuclear armed forces in South Korea, where they have already deployed some 1,000 nuclear weapons? While using their country as a site of a war exercise, are the U.S. imperialists waging the "Team Spirit 86" nuclear war exercise in South Korea, tens of thousand-ri away? No, this is not true.

The U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into the largest nuclear powderkeg in the Far East for their strategy toward Asia. They are introducing numerous strategic nuclear weapons into South Korea, and are waging such nuclear war exercises as the "Team Spirit 86" exercise there in order to realize their wild ambition for world supremacy.

At present the U.S. imperialists are trying to earn windfall profits by egging on the South Korean puppets in making the youths in the North and South, the same compatriots, point guns at and fight each other to realize their strategy toward Asia.

How can your youths, who should shoulder the future of the fatherland and take the lead in peaceful construction for the prosperity and development of the country, become the victims of a proxy war for the U.S. imperialists?

Along with the youths and students in the northern half of the republic, I resolutely denounce the aggressive "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, which leads the situation on the Korean peninsula to the eve of a war while escalating a nuclear war exercise to inflict nuclear calamities on our nation. [shouting of slogans]

At present the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are churning out sophisms about an "annual" or "defensive" exercise to hide the aggressive and offensive nature of the "Team Spirit" war exercise. However, this is nothing but a trick to hide the offensive content of the military exercise.

The U.S. imperialists are a crafty enemy who, despite the fact that they have commited aggression against South Korea, have always pretended themselves to be liberators or protectors. This brazen enemy is making South Korea a living human hell where no man can live, instigating the Chon Tu-hwan to accelerate fascistization in South Korea.

Under what state has South Korea been placed at present? South Korea has been placed under a grave state in which opposition figures, youths, students, workers, and others cannot even breathe in the face of suppression with bayonets.

Yesterday some 70 opposition party and antisystem figures who participated in the signature-collection campaign for constitutional revision were arrested; today, some 200 youths and students who demanded the legislation of a nation-, masses-, and democracy-oriented constitution were illegally arrested.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppets issued a special emergency alert order to all policemen, plunged the whole of South Korea into a state of martial law, and perpetrated the fascist tyranny of completely besieging the houses of democratic figures Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam by mobilizing (?riot) policemen and of cutting their (?contacts) with the outside.

Furthermore, the South Korean fascist clique is threatening that it will arrest, without warrants, those participating in the signature-collection campaign for constitutional revision because they do not want long-term power for traitor Chon Tu-hwan, but demand a peaceful power transfer through a direct presidential election system, and that it will arrest even those who are sympathetic to the campaign.

Look at this reality. Even the primary rights of man, such as a signature-collection campaign, are banned by laws and people are indiscriminately arrested and detained by mobilizing armed policemen. What laws, order, freedom, and democracy exist in South Korea? South Korea indeed has been reduced to a more miserable grave of human rights than under Yusin rule.

While looking at today's reality of South Korea, we graphically see the signs of the doom of Pak Chong-hui's Yusin dictatorship, which has been buried in a grave.

Despite the fact that they have turned South Korea into a place where there is no law, the South Korean puppets are babbling that everything should be tolerated to host the Olympic Games. Even though the Olympic Games are very important, how can leaving intact the dark society, in which it is difficult to breathe, be tolerated, let alone the exercise of man's rights?

The South Korean puppets are clamoring about the maintenance of discipline or social stability. This is trickery to realize the policy of two Koreas and the wild desire for a long-term power. The South Korean youths, students, and people will no longer tolerate the stifling reality of South Korea, but will counter the wretches' fascist suppression with greater protests.

The U.S. imperialists must stop the aggressive "Team Spirit 86" nuclear war exercise and withdraw the U.S. troops and all nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must not follow the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, but must immediately stop the atrocity of suppressing youths and students. [shouting of slogans]

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets dare to ignite a new war in Korea in defiance of our warnings, our youths and students will deal a thousand-fold and hundred-fold annihilating blow to the aggressors at the cost of the honor of the Korean youths.

All youths and students in the northern half of our republic will always firmly stand on the side of the South Korean people and powerfully fight to expedite national reunification under the wise leadership of the great leader and around the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

We will prepare for a perfect combat mobilization posture to counter the aggressive maneuvers of the enemy, upholding the KPA supreme commander's order, and work and live in a strained and mobilized posture, keenly watching the "Team Spirit 86" war exercise of the wretches. [applause] [shouting of slogans]

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CSO: 4110/039

## DAILY CONTRASTS NORTH, SOUTH APPROACHES TO DIALOGUE

SK130940 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Feb 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Reconstruction of the Seoul-Sinuiju Railway and an 'Order of Mobilization'"]

[Text] Despite the fact that Usu [the second of the 24 seasonal divisions in the lunar calendar], when the frozen Taedong River melts, is drawing near, and that spies are being swapped between the East and the West, the cold climate prevailing on and around the Korean peninsula does not seem to be turning warm easily.

Under the situation in which the North-South dialogue, which had continued in the midst of difficulties, was suspended and military cooperation between North Korea and the Soviet Union has been strengthened, Kim Il-song, supreme commander of the North Korean army, "ordered" the regular armed forces and militias of North Korea to "assume a combat mobilization posture" on 10 February, thus shocking us once again.

Pyongyang radio reported that North Korea issued this order to all the armed forces in connection with the launching of the "Team Spirit-86" Korean-U.S. joint military exercise, which it used as an excuse to suspend the North-South dialogue.

This is not the first time North Korea has acted in such a way as to increase tension. Whenever the "team Spirit" exercise has been conducted, North Korea has issued an "order to enter a semi-war state" and an "order for a combat mobilization posture."

Because the enhancement of the Korean-U.S. joint defense posture is the greatest obstacle to its preparations for southward invasion, North Korea shows such over-sensitivity to the Korean-U.S. joint military exercise. Everyone knows that the "Team Spirit" exercise, which has been staged for 11 consecutive years, is not an offensive-oriented drill for northward invasion, but an exercise that focuses on the question of how swiftly U.S. troops from the U.S. mainland can be mobilized into an actual war and to counter southward invasion. For this reason, Korea and the United States have invited North Korea to observe this exercise. Instead of replying to this invitation, however, North Korea has used the invitation as an excuse to suspend the North-South dialogue.

As a result, the North-South dialogue, which had continued with dim prospects, was completely suspended, and the North-South economic talks scheduled for January, a preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks slated for 18 February, and a visit to Pyongyang by the Red Cross delegation scheduled for 26 February were all called off.

At a time when the North-South dialogue has been placed in the state of suspension, the Ministry of Transportation, in its New Year's briefing, disclosed a plan to reconstruct 7 km of the Munsan-Imjin railway, part of the Seoul-Sinuiju railway, thereby drawing attention. This section is part of the 12-km Munsan-Changdan railway, which was destroyed during the Korean War. It has been learned that this construction project, which will be carried out with 7 billion won from the 1986 budget, will require a total of 21.8 billion won before it is completed.

At North-South economic talks in November 1984, during which ways to conduct exchanges of materials between the North and South and economic cooperation were studied, North and South Korea mutually proposed the reconnection of the Seoul-Sinuiju railway to make the transport of materials easier, thus making the fellow countrymen buoyant with a dream for unification.

However, the Seoul-Sinuiju railway has been left rusty since then, symbolizing the deadlock of the North-South dialogue, and the "locomotive which wants to move" has also been left as it is.

Even though the North-South dialogue is suspended, our side has decided to launch the work of reconstructing the rusty Seoul-Sinuiju railway to prepare for North-South exchanges that may be realized at some point. The combat mobilization order to the North Korean armed forces markedly contrasts with the plan to reconstruct the Seoul-Sinuiju railway. Even though dialogue is placed in the state of suspension, it is necessary to scrupulously carry out what we should do today, looking forward to the distant future of unification.

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CSO: 4107/081

## KIM TAE-CHUNG, KIM YONG-SAM ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

SK260518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Feb (KCNA)--Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, on 25 February bitterly condemned the scheme of the military fascist clique not to discuss the question of the "constitutional" amendments till 1989, according to an AP report from Seoul.

At a press conference held after a meeting of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam dismissed the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's "proposal" for holding off debate on changing the "constitution" until 1989 at a "meeting of representatives of three major political parties" held on 24 February as one "not worth consideration."

The two Kims asserted that it was "incomprehensible" to the opposition groups and to the people of all strata that "peaceful" moves toward changing the "constitution" should not be taken up until 1989. They said that the proposal was "not worth serious discussion" and that the opposition position was that the "constitution" must be amended before 1988 so elections that year could be held under a new system.

They said that since the traitor "will quit office in 1988," he is "not qualified to talk about 1989." They said the opposition objective is to amend the "constitution," not merely study it.

The two declared that the signature campaign will go on, and will be expanded throughout South Korea. They called again for the traitor to outline a "detailed timetable for democratization" by this spring.

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CSO: 4100/089

## TEAM SPIRIT REHEARSAL FOR TRIANGULAR ALLIANCE

SK191018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Feb (KCNA)--The "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises are a dangerous war rehearsal aimed to set in motion the aggressive U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance, says NODONG SINMUN today in an article headlined "To Set in Motion Triangular Military Alliance."

The triangular military alliance is a military bloc formed by the U.S. imperialists to use the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets in their aggression on the DPRK and other socialist countries of Asia, the paper notes, and continues:

The "Team Spirit 86" is a war rehearsal geared to round off the triangular military alliance because Japan is used as a "supply base" and "relay base" in the rehearsal, participated in by officers of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces."

The U.S. imperialists scheme to realise the integration of military actions for the formation of a triangular military alliance by making high-ranking officers of the Japanese "SDF" directly participate in the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and, at the same time, holding U.S.-Japan joint military exercises and military rehearsal of the Japanese "SDF" with a view to indirectly inveigling the "SDF" into the joint military rehearsal.

The joint military rehearsal is becoming all the more dangerous because the Japanese reactionaries take part in the rehearsal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army.

The Korean people and the world's peaceloving people are watching with sharp vigilance the reckless moves of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries. The U.S. imperialists must discontinue the "Team Spirit 86."

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CSO: 4100/089

## RED CROSS DELEGATE URGES RESUMPTION OF TALKS

SK260200 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Yi Yong-tok, chief delegate of our side, said that it is very regrettable that the 11th round of North-South Red Cross talks, scheduled to be held in Pyongyang today, was aborted because of the North Korean side's measure to suspend the talks.

Through a commentary on the abortion of the 11th round of North-South Red Cross talks today, chief delegate Yi Yong-tok stated: If it genuinely wants to solve the question regarding dispersed families, the North Korean side should deeply repent of the wrong act of adding pain to the suffering of separation once again and hold talks at an early date as the host side for the 11th round of North-South Red Cross talks.

Saying that one of the characteristics of Red Cross humanitarian work is to unconditionally conduct the work at any place and any time, regardless of whether we are in peacetime or wartime, chief delegate Yi Yong-tok noted: The North Korean side's unilateral postponing of the agreed upon talks by raising a question that has no direct relation to humanitarian work is an act of clearly infringing upon the spirit of the Red Cross, and the North Korean side will not be able to shirk responsibility for this.

In connection with the North Korean side's statement on the unilateral suspension of North-South talks on 21 January under the excuse of our side's military exercise, our side pointed out the unjust nature of the North Korean side's suspension of dialogue and urged the North Korean side to hold talks as scheduled. Through a telephone notice on 23 January, our side urged the North Korean side to come back to the spirit of the Red Cross and hold the 11th round of North-South Red Cross talks.

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CSO: 4107/086

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

## PAPER VIEWS DPRK PROPAGANDA ON KIM CHONG-IL'S BIRTHDAY

SK180151 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Madness in P'yong"]

[Text] It is probably without precedent that a political leader, while still alive, is honored and feted wildly with his birthday declared a public holiday. This weird anachronism is happening in the communist-ruled northern half of the Korean peninsula again this year.

Last Sunday marked the 44th anniversary of the birth of the immature and impetuous despot Kim Chong-il, son and prospective successor of the aging dictator Kim Il-song in Pyongyang. The annual propaganda hoopla staged both at home and abroad to exalt the Kims has reached maddening proportions.

However, the intense campaign for the personality cult is meeting with greater failure this year as more and more North Korean officials and agents have either bungled their costly publicity stunt or been caught red-handed committing various infamous crimes everywhere.

To coincide with the age of the junior Kim multiplied by ten, 440 youths were chosen to join a skiing march to scale Mr Paektu, atop which they took an oath of "infinite loyalty" to the emerging monolith of Kim Chong-il. Numerous rallies, oath-taking ceremonies and marches are being organized to pay homage to the junior Kim.

These include group pilgrimages to historical sites commemorating the growth and revolutionary exploits of the father and son. Historical facts are distorted and fabricated to show the Kim family in the best light possible. Chong-il was born in Samarkand in the Soviet Union, but recent official accounts say he comes from the "sacred environs" of Mt Paektu in order to lend him an increased nationalistic aura.

During this past year alone, millions of dollars were spent in running over 700 advertisements for the Kims in overseas newspapers and magazines. The sensible eyes and ears of the world can no longer be deceived and cajoled by such foolhardy attempts.

They no longer need to be told of the countless cases of smuggling, extortion, default of loans and contracts and of the export of terrorism -- the North Koreans have been caught in the act. Nothing could be more preposterous than to indulge in the nonsense of Kim's birthday orgy and war preparations while the North Korean population is being starved and exploited.

/12929
CSO: 4100/084

## BRIEFS

AFGHANISTAN STATEMENT ON TEAM SPIRIT--Pyongyang, 25 Feb (KCNA)--A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan made public a statement on 15 February in denunciation of the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet army. The statement says: The military exercises being staged by the United States and South Korea are not only a threat to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but also a downright challenge to the proposal of the government of the DPRK on removing the tension. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan resolutely denounces such hostile and provocative moves of the United States and its puppet regime, South Korean authorities, and expresses support to the proposal of the DPRK on discontinuing large-scale military exercises on the Korean peninsula and its vicinity. We reaffirm support to the just proposal of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 25 Feb 86] /9604

CSO: 4100/089

## NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE ON SOUTH USING OLYMPICS

SK181009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 18 Feb 86

["Olympic Games Must Not Be Used for Sinister Political Purpose"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article denouncing the South Korean puppet clique for trying to use the Olympic Games for a sinister political purpose.

Noting that lately the South Korean puppets are threatening people, intensifying suppressive steps and whipping up the consciousness of confrontation against us, the daily says: On 13 February Chon Tu-hwan the puppet raved that "subversive action" of the North should be guarded against and "collective action" be thoroughly dealt with in view of the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympic Games.

Their acts are designed to shift the responsibility for the growing social instability in South Korea on to the democratic forces in South Korea and us and use this as a pretext to justify their suppression and incite the consciousness of confrontation against us.

The Olympic Games cannot be an excuse to intensify the fascist suppression and veil the shipping up of the North-South confrontation, the paper notes, and says: The suppression and the policy of confrontation will bring nothing good to their organisers but only increase social instability in South Korea and heighten tension on the Korean peninsula.

The sports circles and the peaceloving people of the world now oppose the scheme of the splittists to hold the Olympic Games in Seoul in pursuance of a sinister political aim and demand that the 24th Olympic Games be cohosted by the North and the South of Korea. The South Korean authorities must lend an ear to this demand.

/9604
CSO: 4100/086

OLYMPIC GAMES

## DPRK OFFICIAL SAYS ASIAN GAMES DECISION 'PENDING'

OW210629 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Feb KYODO -- A North Korean sports official visiting Japan said Friday that North Korea's participation in the Asian games to be held in Seoul later this year is still pending.

Pak Myong-chol, chief of the North Korean delegation to the Asian winter games, said that Pyongyang will make a final decision on the matter after watching the progress in the third sports talks between the north and south scheduled for June 10-11 in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Pak, the first vice chairman of the North Korean sports guidance committee, made the remarks in an interview with Kyodo news service in Sapparo, where the winter games will be held from March 1 to 8.

The general view in Asia's sports circles has been that it is unlikely that North Korea will send a delegation to South Korea for the Asian games.

Pak's statement shows, however, there is still a possibility of North Korea taking part in the games. Seoul will also host the 1988 summer olympics.

The Lausanne talks have focused on North Korea's possible participation in organizing the 1988 olympics, but so far there has been no progress.

Pak denied he would meet South Korean sports officials in Sapporo, saying that the North-South sports talks are still under way in the Swiss City.

South Korea is also sending a team of athletes to Sapporo for the winter games -- the first of its kind in Asia.

/12929
CSO: 4100/084

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### CABINET INTERPELLATION CONTINUED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 8 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] On the 7th of this month, the third day of its permanent committees' operations, the National Assembly continued its deliberation on the 1984 budget balance through the committees and, at the same time, commenced policy inquiries on the new fiscal year's budget.

The Steering Committee, which did not convene for 2 days because of the dispute over the committee agenda such as the review of the proposal by the Select Committee on Constitutional Amendments, met for its first session that day; however, it ended empty-handed because it became stalemated over the demand brought by the NKDP members upon Chairman Yi Se-ki for an apology relating to the case surrounding the election of the vice speaker of the Assembly.

Foreign Affairs Committee

Inquiries were made by Representatives Yi Jong-chan (DJP) and Yi Chul-sung and Yi Woo-hee (NKDP) as to the impact of the latest tightening of the close military ties between North Korea and the Soviet Union exhibited in such instances as the flights of Soviet fighter planes over North Korea and the call of Soviet warships at the port of Jinnampo, a western seaport of the Korean peninsula, upon our security and upon the reunification issue.

Minister of Reunification Pak Tong-jin clarified the matter by saying that "the North-South Conference could be held anytime as soon as the North Korean side accepts our summit proposal," stating that "there is a possibility of an ultimate summit as the North-South dialogue progresses," while he was commenting on the possibility and timing of the North-South Normalization Conference.

Minister Pak, however, stated that "it is desirable to hope for a substantive agreement on the issues of a relaxation of tensions, a peaceful settlement, and peaceful reunification through the opportunity of such conference since such a conference signifies a turning point in the 40-year history of the North-South division.

As for the content of the unified constitution, Minister Pak said, "fundamentally, establishment of a democratic republic based on the principle of the pursuit of national and democratic freedom and happiness would be ideal but they would be researched and brought forward by a national unification council once such an institution is established by North and South Korea. There is as yet no detailed proposal for this constitution."

Foreign Minister Yi Won-Kyung said that the flights of the Soviet aircraft over the territory of North Korea appeared to be part of an effort to maintain the link between Vladivostok and Kam-ran airbase in Communist Vietnam and elaborated that "the Soviet flights over North Korean territory and the Soviet warships' call at the western seaport are considered new developments in the military aspects of North-South relations. The government will evaluate the overall questions as to the close ties between North Korea and the Soviet Union and take appropriate measures."

Minister Yi responded at one point that "it is true that there have been indications by some countries that they will open diplomatic relations with North Korea since the commencement of the North-South dialogue; the utmost effort will be made by the government to prevent such occurrences."

Responding to the question raised by Representative Chi Yon-tae (DJP) demanding clear countermeasures in view of the expected severe shortfalls in our long-range fishing in the northern ocean as a result of the [McNelson] bill of the U.S. Congress], in addition to such U.S. laws as the Jenkins Act which are already known to us, Minister Yi clarified the matter by saying that "the purpose of the act is to limit foreign fishing activities within U.S. boundaries and is expected to be passed by the U.S. Congress in 1986. We will try to see to it that the legislation does not harm us by consulting with the Alaskan Northern Sea Fishery Operations Committee and also by promoting joint Korean-U.S. fishing activities."

Interior Committee

Opposition party Representatives Pak Yong-man, Kim Tong-choo (NKDP), and Choe Chi-whan (KNP) zeroed in on the question of the government's special official hiring system by which it hires Service Academy graduates. They stressed that "it is not only against the equilibrium to engage in the special hiring of a large number of Service Academy graduates, considering the fact that their number is minor in comparison to that of civilian university or college graduates, but it is also contrary to the basic objectives of the Academy." They demanded that the practice be stopped. They further insisted upon hearing an explanation by the administration as to why such special hiring has resulted in placing them in such prestigious positions as 52 for the National Revenue Administration, 26 for the Customs Office, 30 for the Office of the Inspector General, 77 for the City of Seoul, 22 for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and 28 for the Ministry of Construction among a total of 638 cases.

Also, those opposition party representatives advocated a cut back on invitations to foreign dignitaries in view of the excessive waste of funds and either the improvement or abolition of the currently ineffective financial disclosure system for public officials. DJP representatives such as Kim Yang-pae questioned the administrative measures for the national budget austerity policy, for example, improved administrative efficiency, a public manpower management program, etc.

Minister of General Administration Pak Se-jik stated that "the points raised in the National Assembly as to the question of the special hiring of Service Academy graduates will be taken fully into consideration in the future to improve the system" and that "it is considered premature yet to disclose publicly the financial records of public officials."

### Culture and Public Affairs Committee

In his answer, Minister of Culture and Education Son Je-suk said that "it is the policy to reduce the aggregate number of students enrolled in large universities as appropriate" and that "it will be thoroughly examined in conjunction with the results of a study conducted by the Subcommittee on Educational Reform and Review" in reply to the demand for reimplementation of the College Primary Examination by Representative Cung Nam (DJP).

### Judiciary Committee

It was not until after 10 p.m. that the committee finally entered for a cabinet interpellation when the motion to call Solicitor General Su Dong-kwon before the committee was voted down; the motion was entered by the NKDP representatives, who pointed out that the Office of Public Prosecutor had been abusive over the case of Representatives Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-wi and also in the case of the earlier subpoena of the congressional aid.

Representative Mu Wan-sang (NKDP) said that "the Office of Public Prosecutor had raised no questions as to Representatives Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-wi up until the DJP intervened in the case, at which time the indictment was handed down, which was an unusually swift turn of proceedings." They followed up by insisting that "this leaves a strong impression that a political reprisal against Representative Pak was intended, in view of the upcoming general sessions of the National Assembly, by stripping him of his license to practice law." They strongly demanded that the charges against Representative Cho be dropped and that the probationary measures against Representative Pak's legal practice be lifted.

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CSO: 4107/028

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## DAILY ASSESSES POLITICAL SITUATION ON ANNIVERSARY OF ELECTIONS

SK140041 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Feb 86 p 2

[Editorial: "One year After the 12 February General Elections--Recovering Missing Politics Before It Is Too Late"]

[Text] We witnessed the expression of a very great deal of public opinion in the February elections just 1 year ago. It was regarded not only as a shock, but also a popular warning against the then-existing form of politics.

While carefully watching politicians who were pledging themselves and promising to do many sorts of things after the judgment of votes had been imposed, the people thought that they could enjoy politics worthy of the name thereafter. Just viewing the atmosphere at that time, filled with expectations, it is clear that the 12 February general elections were a turning point, in terms of redevelopment, in the 40-year history of the constitution.

However, what does the grave atmosphere that has been promoted around us at present, 1 year after the general elections, mean? The promises, pledges, and resolutions that were made in those days have all gone. In places where politics should exist, the cold wind of judicial and public power, replacing politics, is blowing hard.

This is the result of only seeking head-on confrontations, without concessions, by translating public opinion, which was expressed in the general elections, solely from a self-centered angle, without engaging in compromises or negotiations. What did the ruling and opposition politicians gain after losing all that precious time and after engaging in a tiresome war of attrition? Politics and the representation of public opinion are missing. It means that politics no longer belongs to politicians.

The current political situation can be characterized as follows: While the political parties and politicians, who must be kingpins in politics, are sighing, after being forced to the back-burner from the mainstream, such substitutes as the Prosecutor's Office, the police, the campuses, and religious circles are fighting with each other on the political stage. One side is restoring to the firm stand of ruthlessly punishing all acts relating to the signature campaign for the revision of the constitution, and the other side is too stubborn, saying that it will force the signature campaign issue even if all 600,000 party members are detained or imprisoned. The people are very anxious about the inauspicious events this situation may lead to in the future. They did not cast votes just to see such a thrilling and dangerous situation.

Feeling as if they are standing on the precipice, the people hope to see politics regain its position and role before it is too late and to see this difficult situation overcome by use of political ability.

"Great politics" and "great reconciliation," respectively, are urged. However, how can we not see and witness the scene of face-to-face negotiations? As long as fundamental principles for resolving the political deadlock are presented, respectively, responsible politicians with real power must make efforts to find common grounds after putting these principles on the table and discussing them. This is really the due course of events.

Of course, it does not seem to be easy to narrow the big difference between one side, which regards a certain matter as "great politics," and the other side, which regards the same matter as "devoid of politics." However, we must find a way to narrow the difference. Moreover, this should be done by the National Assembly, where representatives of the people have gathered, by use of political ability. If they, as "representatives of the people," return to good sense and conscience and cherish even a little of the pure feeling that they possessed during the election campaign, some breakthrough can be achieved. If the best cannot be found, the second best can be chosen. If even the second best cannot be found, the third best can be chosen.

If we look back, the judgment in the February elections was clear and stern. The silence of the people, who had been regarded as existing with no interest, and been put on the back-burner of politics, was recognized as the silence with interest. That was the moment when we came to realize how fearful the people's eyes and ears can be. The stern judgment at that time was also a warning that those who sincerely work for the people and who sincerely administer state affairs for the state can survive that next judgment. It is necessary for ruling and opposition politicians to realize that the people are silently watching their every movement.

/12232
CSO: 4107/082

## ROK PROSECUTOR INVESTIGATING MANIPULATORS OF STUDENT DEMONSTRATION

SK120006 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 9 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] On 8 February, the prosecutor's office, which is investigating the incident of the united demonstration at Seoul National University, began investigating on a priority basis three opposition organizations--The Council for the Promotion of Democracy, the League of National Movement for Democratic Reunification, and the Council of National Pastors for the Implementation of Justice and Peace--which are currently pushing ahead with the signature campaign for constitutional revision, in order to determine whether these organizations were involved in the incident or not and to search for the forces manipulating the incident behind the scenes.

Revealing that the prosecutors had begun investigating these three opposition organizations to examine forces behind the scenes, a high-ranking official in the Supreme Prosecutor's Office stressed that if any figure of these organizations is proved to be involved in this incident, he will be sternly punished.

The official also pointed out that the recent united demonstrations at Seoul National University were held during the vacation, and have a totally different nature from ordinary campus unrest. He said: The fact that some 1,000 students of 15 colleges and universities in Seoul have resolved to launch a signature campaign for constitutional revision, calling for the present constitution through violent demonstrations, is of grave significance. Thus, the prosecutor's office cannot but investigate the forces behind the scenes.

It has been learned that the prosecutor's office is concentrating the investigating forces of the prosecutor's office and the police on investigating the three opposition groups and radical leftist students, who are pushing ahead with the signature campaign for constitutional revision, so as to examine their mutual connections.

The prosecutor's office revealed that the three opposition groups, which are calling for a direct presidential election system, and the students, who are calling for establishment of the so-called Sammin Constitution, have the identical mutual intermediate goals of taking advantage of each other, although their ultimate views on constitutional revision are not the same.

With the recent incident of united demonstrations at Seoul National University as the occasion, the prosecutor's office has worked out principles to arrest anyone engaged in any form of signature campaign for constitutional revision, including rallies, demonstrations, and collective acts, whether the person is a student, opposition figure, religious person or ordinary citizen, on charges of violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstration, the Law on Traffic and Roads, and other related regulations.

The prosecutor's office also said that it will thoroughly investigate documents related to the signature campaign for constitutional revision by obtaining a search and seizure warrant, and will punish those who signed the document or who simply sympathized with the campaign, although they did not directly participate in rallies or demonstrations in accordance with the related laws and regulations, including summary trial.

The prosecutor's office also has decided to deal with a national assemblyman when he engages in a street signature campaign in accordance with the Positive Law. [silchong pob]

In addition, the prosecutor's office, now directing the investigation of 180 students who were detained for the recent demonstration, will decide the scope of indictments by distinguishing radical leftist elements from mere sympathizers at the prosecution stage, just as it did concerning the occupation of the DJP building last year.

The concerned prosecution official also revealed that the extention of the scope of prosecution is based on the necessity of examining the forces behind the scenes, in addition to warning by demonstrating the principle of "punishing one to warn a hundred."

The official said that the authorities' policy is to refrain sending to trial those who clearly show signs of self-examination and whose degree of involvement is minor.

The prosecutor's office will distinguish those who will be indicted from others upon completion of the police investigation around 15 February, after receiving 84 out of the arrested students at the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office, 68 at the Southern District Office, and 37 at the Eastern District Office.

/12232
CSO: 4107/082

## ROK AUTHORITIES DRAW UP PLANS TO ROOT OUT CAMPUS DISTURBANCES

SK160812 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 16 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The government within the year plans to thoroughly extirpate [chokkyol] campus problems involving dissident left-leaning ideologies and chronic disturbances on the campuses on the basis of developing the country, no matter what sacrifice this may entail.

On 15 February, a person in authority stated that because the campus problem has been a decisive factor hindering the development of the country as noted by many people, he will resolve this problem with a sense of responsibility, not on the basis of politics or of maintaining power but on the basis of the country.

He said that he intends to take measures in various fields with patience. He said further that if these measures fail to attain any results, he plans to review emergency measures for the suspension of operation [hyuop] and for the closing down of schools and departments.

This person in authority said that he cannot postpone the resolution of the campus problem until next year because the present moment is an important time when the destiny of the country is at stake and when we should carry out the great national events—the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics—and the task of realizing the peaceful transfer of power, which will be recorded in the history of our parliamentary politics as a monumental event.

According to the government's comprehensive measures for the campus problem, the investigative authorities have concentrated on preventing campuses from becoming "bases of disturbances." To achieve this end, the authorities plan to thoroughly search and arrest student leaders and ideologically indoctrinated students who are on the list, without exception, and to thoroughly expose background forces. The list of students who fall within the framework of movements have been distributed among police stations throughout the country. As has been announced publicly, the authorities plan to totally ban student meetings, to annually control the students' entry into other schools, to immediately deploy police forces on campuses in the case of campus disturbances, including political meetings, regardless of requests from the relevant school authorities so that they can quickly surpress these disturbances and to dispel feelings that the campuses are havens of demonstrations by searching the campuses at all times.

In accordance with this plan, simultaneous searching operations were conducted at night on 14 February. A stern principle will be applied to follow-up actions. The authorities plan to arrest those students who have participated in demonstrations without any distinct aim.

Considering that some publications have been the source of spreading left-leaning ideologies on campuses, the authorities have decided to ferret out these publications and those who have published and distributed them and to take action against them.

The investigative authorities have also decided to organize teams that will be exclusively in charge of investigation, to arrest those concerned, and to make a persistent investigation into background forces.

The educational authorities [kyoyukdangguk] have decided to concentrate on the work of helping professors and the parents of students jointly prevent and check students from carrying out political movements. They have also decided to establish a guidance system by departments and a system under which professors guide students in a responsible manner. In accordance with this decision, the authorities are reviewing a plan for throwing responsibility on professors in charge of the guidance of students in trouble. The authorities plan to urge professors in charge of student guidance to give information to the investigative authorities in case the students participate in demonstrations or commit radical acts, transcending the scope of the professors' guidance.

/12232
CSO: 4107/082

## KWANGJU AMERICAN CULTURAL CENTER SEIZED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 Dec 85 p 7

[Text] About 11:50 am on 2 December, nine university students, including four from Chonnam University and five from Chonbuk University, suddenly seized the American Cultural Center located at Hwanggumdong, Tonggu, Kwangju City, Chonnam Province, and resorted to a stay-in strike requesting an "immediate withdrawal of American pressure to ease import restrictions," an interview with American ambassador, an interview with foreign news reporter, and a debate with DJP, but about 9 o'clock at night after about 9 hours and 10 minutes, all were taken by the fast-moving police called in upon the Center's request.

This is the first time the American Cultural Center requested intervention of public power in connection with a student strike.

Those students taken by the police belong to the "Combined Honam Region Students for the Threefold National Movement Action Struggle Committee," and include three female students (one from Chonnam University and two from Chonbuk University.)

Those students taken to the Kwangju police station are under intensive investigation regarding conspiracy process behind the scenes and the motives and details of the seizure.

### Seizure

About 10:30 am of the day, students gathered across the Kwangju American Cultural Center to watch the movements, and between 11:10 and 11:35 six of them entered the Center one by one disguised as library visitors after showing their residence certificate and belongings to four security guards at the main entrance. Next, trying to enter the Center in disguise as a library visitor were Chonnam University students, Mr Choe Hyang-dong (20, senior, administration major and the Committee chairman), Mr Sin Ho-sang (21, senior, trade major) and Miss Wi Un-ok (21, senior, French education major), and at the security guards' request for residence certificate, they instantly pushed them away and rushed into the Center.

At that point, the six students waiting at the porch about 6 meters away from the main entrance shouted "explosive" and threw two batteries toward the guards chasing the three students including Mr. Choe, then as the guards held back momentarily the students ran inside, locked doors and seized the director's office.

After locking doors of the director's office and setting up a barricade with desks and chairs, the students put up a large Korean national flag and bills saying "Withdraw import freedom that threatens the people's right to live" on the windows, and went on the stay-in strike while shouting such a slogan as "Down with current government," with white bands around their heads.

## The American Cultural Center's Measure

At the time of seizure, the Kwangju American Cultural Center's director Mr Spaventa was in Seoul on a business trip, and inside the Center were 16 people including three executives including the assistant director Cho Gyu-hun and employees.

As the director's office was suddenly seized by the students, the workers made the main entrance fast, and stood by in the assistant director's office and library without answering any phone calls from outside.

At 5:25 pm on the same day, four officers including the Center director Mr. Spaventa and the American Embassy security chief Mr. Rychak rushed to Kwangju by an American military craft, held a counterplan meeting at the assistant director's office, and attempted to contact with the striking students.

Upon receipt ofo the Center's request for talks, around 6:50 pm two representatives of the striking students, Mr. Choe Hyang-dong of Chonnam University and Mr. Mun Song-Sop (21, senior, German major) of Chonbuk University, came out of the director's office and met with five officers including the Center director Mr. Spaventa and the American Embassy security chief Mr. Rychak in the office of general affairs section chief.

The students presented three terms desired--an interview with the American ambassador, an interview with foreign news reporter, and a debate with DJP before the provincial office--but as the Center advised them to break up first, the meeting broke down around 7:45 in the evening.

The American Cultural Center attempted again at 8:20 pm to contact with the students before the police were called in, but failed to persuade them as they expressed their intent to give up talks.

## Suppression and Taking

After the students seized the American Cultural Center, the Chonnam Province Police Bureau chief Hong Myong-gyun directed three companies of riot police force to be posted around the scene and kept a tight watch.

Immediately after the breakdown of the talks between the American Cultural Center and the students, the police notified the Center of its intent to forcibly break up the strike as of 8:30 p.m. and around 8 o'clock the police sent in 20 plain-clothes policemen through the backyard of Ywanggum Samgyopsal House, which is connected to the Center's back walls and emergency gate, but withdrew upon the Center's request for a second attempt to persuade the students.

After its failure in the second talks with the students around 8:20, the American Cultural Center accepted the police input, and around 9:00 p.m. 23 policemen, including the 20 plain-clothes suppression forces and three policewomen to take the schoolgirls, and two fire fighters entered through the same passage, and broke into the director's office through the door, spouting water with a fire hose, and took all the students in just 5 minutes around 9:05.

At the time of the break-in, one striking student ignited a fire-bottle, but it was soon put out by the water spouted from the fire hose.

The students were taken quietly without much resistance, and their clothes were soaked by the water hosed during the suppression.

List of Students Taken

Chonnam University: Choe Hyang-dong, Wi Un-ok, Sin Ho-sang, and Yi Jae-sok;
Chonbuk University: Mun Song-sop, Yi Jae-gyu, Kim Yong-suk, O Mi-suk, and Choe Nak-chang.

American Embassy Expresses Regret

On the 3rd, the spokesman of the American Embassy in Korea Mr. FitzGerald issued a statement in relation to the Kwangju American Cultural Center seizure incident, and said, "The United States has given a considerable effort to peacefully resolve the confrontation. But because of the students' refusal to meet with the Cultural Center's officers, police had to intervene," and said, "We think with regret of the students' conduct in the incident, and we think it was fortunate that the incident was settled like this."

13095/7051
CSO: 4107/057

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## UNIVERSITY HEADS RESOLVED TO RESTRICT STUDENT RALLIES

Student Activism

SK200118 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Presidents and deans of the nation's 111 universities and colleges yesterday resolved to restrict politically oriented student rallies and other activities through the strict application of school regulations.

In an eight-point resolution adopted during a meeting held at the Daehan Life Insurance Building in Yoido, the participants emphasized that those involved in violence and subversive activities will be punished. "Measures will also be taken against those who prepare such activities," the statement said.

The meeting, called into session to discuss a variety of campus issues, was also attended by Minister of Education Son Tchae-sok who said in a speech that "all available means will be taken to terminate campus disturbances within this year."

Indicating the collective disturbances by some students have greatly impaired academic atmosphere on campuses, the rectors said that the schools will take stern disciplinary measures against those students who are involved in political activities including the signature-collection campaign for a constitutional revision.

The heads of the colleges and universities stressed that they will not tolerate students who challenge the educational authority of school and professors under any circumstances.

They said that activities of student councils should be limited to campus affairs, and students beyond that level will be disciplined. "Student activities should be conducted within the sphere of guidance by professors and those who are off the track should mete out discipline," they said.

They added that they will improve various campus facilities to help create academic atmosphere, but see to it that those establishments are not utilized for undesirable purposes.

The educational leaders also decided to enhance ideology education and work out measures lest freshmen should be contaminated by impure ideologies.

Meanwhile, Education Minister Son warned against "such common assertions by students on the establishment of a government for masses based on the ideology of so-called Sammin (three democracies), legislation of Sammin constitution and their involvement in political activities including the signature-collection campaign."

"School authorities should be resolute, particularly against students taking part in the sign-in drive," he said, adding that the campaign is feared to contradict the constitutional order and damage the social discipline.

He called on college staff members to render concerted efforts against leftist ideologies and violence on the campus.

### Council Operations To Be Monitored

SK210048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] In order to effectively monitor the operation of student councils and other student organizations, Seoul National University plans to establish a "guidance committee" headed by the school president.

The establishment of the committee is based on the new guideline which the state-run university has worked out to govern the operation of students councils from the coming spring semester.

The new guideline is virtually based on the Education Ministry's five guiding principles concerning the establishment of student councils, including council regulations and qualification of council chairmen. The five principles were given early last year by the ministry in an effort to curb the arbitrary operation of student bodies.

Under the new guideline, which will be adopted in a meeting of SNU college deans next week, student councils and their affiliated bodies should obtain approval from the guidance committee on their membership and activities.

The new guideline, however, is expected to raise conflicts between students and school authorities in the new semester, some school officials said.

Last year, the SNU and a large number of other state-run and private universities and colleges failed to form student councils because of conflicts resulting mainly from the ministry's five principles.

Originally, the state-run school had considered allowing students to join student councils on an optional basis in the new semester. However, school officials said, the plan was dropped as many faculty members opposed the idea.

Meanwhile, the university held a faculty meeting yesterday afternoon to review last year's academic achievement and to discuss school affairs for this year.

In the five-point resolution they adopted, the SNU faculty members said that they will do their best to maintain campus order and protect the education authority of school and professors.

## AMCHAM Protest Court's Decision

SK190124 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Fifteen students indicted for the seizure on Nov 4 of the American Chamber of Commerce office remained silent while being examined by a prosecutor in an opening hearing yesterday, protesting the court's decision to divide them into two groups for trial.

They, from seven universities in Seoul, raided on the AMCHAM office in the Choson Hotel in downtown Seoul at 11 a.m. and staged a two-hour sit-in, calling for an end to the U.S. pressure to open up the Korean market.

They are charged with illegal intrusion and detention of female clerks there. Seven of them are accused additionally of attempted arson.

In the hearing held at the Seoul District Criminal Court, Ku Pon-ung, a Seoul National University senior, declared that he and his colleagues would go on an indefinate hunger strike in protest against the government's crackdown on student activists.

The accused explained that their refusal of the prosecution examination was to demand that the court panel withdraw its plan to try them separately.

The opening hearing, originally scheduled for Jan 14, had been delayed two times by the prosecution and court authorities which feared possible courtroom commotions by students.

## Student Defendants Protest Punishment

SK200108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Anti-government slogans uttered by student defendants defying a court trial forced a court panel to order them out of the courtroom, while continuing with trial proceedings in a hearing on the seizure of the ruling party's institute yesterday.

Six student activists of Seoul National University, including Miss Yi Chin-sun, a sociology major, stood at the bar for the first time since their arrest and indictment.

They are among the 193 students on trial for their implication in the Nov 18th occupation of and sit-in at the ruling Democratic Justice Party's political training center in Karak-dong, southern Seoul.

They, not caring about warnings issued by judge Yi Kon-ung, declared that they could not respect the court trial, which they described as a "simple ceremonial course in the crackdown on student activism."

The refusal of court trial, they also said, is part of their protest against the prison authorities' punitive actions against 24 of their colleagues.

### Ex-Korea University Head To Testify

SK200123 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] A Seoul District criminal court trying five Korea University students yesterday decided to summon Kim Chun-yop, former president of the university, to hear his testimonies during the next session Feb 26.

The court made the decision at the request of the defendants including Ho In-hoe, 23, a senior majoring in political and diplomatic science who once headed the radical students group called "Sammintu."

### Education Ministry Urges Student Guidance

SK220037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The Education Ministry yesterday held a meeting of deans in charge of academic and student affairs at the 34 universities and colleges in Seoul and called for enhanced student guidance against political activities in the spring semester.

The deans were told that student moves to collect signatures for amendment of the constitution should be curbed through strict application of school regulations.

The ministry instructed that student activities be closely watched, along with student council programs, to keep students from violating school regulations.

It was also stressed to make the maximum use of the "orientation" sessions for new-comers to "inoculate" freshmen with ideas against radical thoughts and leftist ideology.

The meeting, which took place at the National Institute for Educational Evaluation, came two days after presidents of universities and colleges nationwide adopted a resolution opposing political activities on campus.

On Thursday, Educational Minister Son hosted a dinner meeting with 11 professors at the Seoul National University College of Social Sciences to discuss campus issues.

### Teacher Investigated For Hiding Student Activist

SK220047 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The prosecution yesterday instructed police to investigate a school teacher for sheltering a college activist wanted by police, without physically detaining him.

Police had originally sought a warrant to arrest Kim Won-kyu, 26, a teacher at the Oryu Middle School on the western outskirts of Seoul.

Kim is accused of providing a hideout to Yi Chong-taek, a Seoul National University senior who had been wanted for his role in campus unrest. Yi was caught while staying in Kim's rented room Wednesday.

The teacher might have been aware of the fact that Yi had been sought by police, a police officer said. But Kim had apparently not known that the activist was charged with extolling the communist regime of North Korea and thus violating the National Security Law, he said.

Teacher Kim and Yi, according to police sources, graduated from the same high school, with the former four years earlier than the latter.

A catholic priest was convicted in 1982 for sheltering three persons who had set fire to the U.S. cultural center building in Pusan.

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CSO: 4100/083

SOUTH KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## BRIEFS

RELIGIOUS PERSONS' CAMPAIGN--The prosecution instructed the police yesterday to question religious persons as well in case they participate in the signature collection campaign initiated by the opposition camp last week. The instruction came after it was reported that Rev Pak Hyong-kyu and about 10 other presbyterian ministers organized a sign-in campaign headquarters Monday. The prosecution said the signature-gathering campaign by the religious persons, like the one by opposition politicians, would be an act violating the law governing assemblies and demonstrations. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 86 p 8 SK]

DJP PLANS ASSEMBLY SESSION--The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to hold a special National Assembly session around mid-March to deal with spending political issues and bills concerning the people's livelihood. Party floor leader Yi Se-ki yesterday said that his party will seek dialogues with opposition parties starting late this week or early next week to discuss the matter. "Our party is also considering convening the session earlier than the original plan, if the opposition New Korea Democratic Party give up the extra parliamentary struggles and keep the principle of parliamentary democracy," Yi said. He was reporting the DJP's floor strategies to a party caucus held at the party's Central Political Training Institute in eastern Seoul. Yi said that the major opposition party demands the convocation of the session as part of its plan to link the extra-assembly struggles with its "floor struggles." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 86 p 1 SK]

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

## PUBLICATIONS ASSOCIATION ON FOREIGN COPYRIGHT PROTECTION

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 2 Oct 85 p 1

[Paid advertisement by members of the Taehan Publications Culture Association: "Our Advocacy on the Protection of Foreign Copyrights"]

[Text] Recently our country has been facing great difficulties because of great powers' unreasonable pressure on us for open-door economic policies. In particular, the United States, employing foreign trade protectionism as a weapon, is strongly demanding that we protect intellectual ownership; and it is persistently applying pressure on our country so that our country will join the internationl copyright treaty. Coping with such a situation, our government, it seems, is going to set forth 1988 as the year in which our country will join the international copyright treaty.

Under such circumstances as these, we, the Taehan Publications Culture Association, deeply felt the grave importance of the situation, were greatly worried about the danger of a hasty decision which might come about, held discussions cautiously and multilaterally, and are now declaring our stand as follows:

As Things Stand Now, It Would Be a Premature For Our Country to Join the International Copyright Treaty.

We contend that it would be a premature, in the light of our situation of today, to join the international copyright treaty in order to protect foreigners' copyright in general. Achieving so far a considerable economic growth, our country is still remaining in the status of a developing country; and therefore, we are faced with an urgent task to introduce foreign culture and technology rapidly. At such a juncture as this, if we join the international copyright treaty, we might have to face the dangerous situation in which those great powers, enjoying copyrights, arbitrarily control or impose restrictions on our introduction of the most up-to-date technology, knowledge, information, and foreign culture; and it would be impossible for us to avoid misgivings in effecting the situation in which our country's information industry and culture would have to follow the path set forth by great powers.

Furthermore, our country is in the situation in which it only has to carry a unilateral burden of importing culture and cannot expect any gains from exports of culture at all. And, the phenomenon of seriously adverse current of culture will be deepened further. It is foreseen, on the other hand, that our publishing circles will shrink greatly due to direct and indirect influences of foreign cultural capitals.

Therefore, if our industrial and cultural circles face such a situation as this without any preparations, they would get a great shock that might greatly affect the future of not only our publishing circles but also our country, we are firmly convinced.

### The Issue of the Protection of Foreign Copyrights Is Not an Economic Issue But a Cultural Task.

If it is a fact that our government is stepping up its efforts to join the international copyright treaty simply as a so-called economic measure to get rid of trade friction, it would be simply a short-range stopgap measure; it would be anything but a sagacious measure designed for the future of our country, we believe. This is because the development of a country can be assured only when not only economy but also academic works, arts, sciences, education, and other various arenas of the culture secure their foundation. Therefore, it is urgently requested that this issue be dealt with from a fundamental macroscopic point of view for the future of our country.

### If the Protection of Foreigners' Copyrights Is Inevitable, the Best Way To Do So Would Be a Step-By-Step, Gradual Protective Measure By Means of Domestic Law.

If the protection of foreign copyrights is inevitable, although it is still premature in the light of our realities, it would be the best way to enact a domestic law designed to protect foreign copyrights or to add some provisions to existing laws to protect them, and to set forth the time for joining the International Copyright Treaty following the evaluation of results of those legislations.

In case when we protect foreigners' copyrights by means of domestic laws, the pressure on us for joining the international treaty would be lessened, and we would be able to secure our right to selection of the knowledge, information, and foreign culture which we need. Furthermore, there would be no such phenomenon of the restriction or delay in introduction of foreign culture. In addition to this doing so would provide us with a way to choose, step by step, objectives and the scope of the protection of foreign copyrights and a way for the publishing circles to avoid a shock it might get otherwise and to make preparations for joining the international treaty.

### It Is Hoped That the Results of Our, Publishing Circles', Negotiations To Be Made at Civilian Level, Be Reflected in Government Policies

Our publishing circles have already discussed with the U.S. publishing circles the ways of protecting copyrights internationally. Representatives of publishing circles of both countries met and discussed their stands on the following two occasions: on 12 May 1984 in Mexico; and on 10 July 1984 in Seoul. During those meetings, our side explained the following plan: to protect foreigners' copyrights, by means of a domestic law, in connection with the reprint publications of foreign books; to protect the right to translation after an interval of time; then to create necessary conditions and make necessary preparations for exchanges of international copyrights; and [finally] to set forth the time for joining the International Copyright Treaty. The U.S. side then expressed agreement with our side.

Therefore, it is strongly hoped that the government will make policy decisions on the protection of foreign copyrights after watching further the results of such negotiations held at the civilian level and sufficiently considering the views of publishing circles--the party directly concerned.

2 October 1985

Members of the Taehan Publications Culture Association

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

## BRIEFS

**ROK STRENGTHEN LABOR DIPLOMACY**--Seoul, 20 Feb (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Labor Ministry plans to strengthen its labor diplomacy in various ways, in a bid to help foreigners take a right view of labor realities in Korea, a ministry source said Thursday. The measure is also aimed at coping with developments in international labor environments and at breaking foreigners' misconception that Korea's labor conditions lag behind international standards, the source said. International labor circles are trying to link Korea's labor conditions to trade, charging that Korean-made goods be excluded from the benefits of generalized system of preference, the source explained. In order to win support for Korea's joining the international labor organization, the ministry will host an international labor conference here this fall. It plans to invite some 30 countries to the Seoul event. In addition, the ministry will send labor officials to the United States and European countries to collect information on labor affairs overseas, the source said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0715 GMT 20 Feb 86 SK]

**TRADE UNION MEMBERS ARRESTED**--Police yesterday arrested three trade union members on charges of creating courtroom chaos and inflicting injuries on prison guards. Police also booked three others on the same charges. The three arrested are Pak Kyu-hyong, Miss Hwang Myong-chin and Miss Sang Ok-cha, all members of the Chonggye Garment Trade Union, the most militant group of dissident laborers. They are accused of having disturbed a hearing on Min Chong-tok, former head of the union, hustling policemen out of the courtroom, held at the Seoul District Criminal Court on Feb 3. According to police, they shouted, "Remove the riot policemen from the courtroom. Otherwise, we will go out." They also inflicted injuries on several prison guards in scuffles with them following the hearing, accusing them of barring them from meeting their leader on trial. The booked included Mrs Pak Ae-suk, the wife of the indicted union member. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Feb 86 p 8 SK]

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CSO: 4100/083

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

## HI-TECH INDUSTRY SPENDS BILLIONS OF WON ON EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 23 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Kim Uy-tae: "Industry Spends 10 Billion Won on Retraining"]

[Text] Until recently, business executives were reluctant to invest in employee training. Nowadays those executives are beginning to understand the proposition "industry is manpower" and increase their educational investment by giving top priority to employee training.

At the height of the employee training fever many business groups are expanding or initiating their own training facilities. Also those institutions specializing in employee training for the business community and in lectures by well-respected professors from universities and institutions and specialists from various fields are in the limelight.

It is estimated that the total budget that domestic business groups are planning to invest in employee training this year amounts to approximately 100 billion won.

Previously, new and middle-echelon employees were the main targets of employee training programs, but now top executives are found among trainees. Active movement of those institutions providing employee training programs and by lecturers in various specialized fields gives the impression that employee training has become its own business.

The main curricula include: marketing in stiff competition; moral education to cope with the repercussions of curtailed business operations; OA (office automation) computer training for better adjustment in the coming information age; and reduction of production costs. In the early 1980's popular curricula such as mountaineering and self-discipline training are no longer in the training program.

Hyundai Business Group has increased its employee training budget for this year from 4.8 billion won of last year to 70 billion won in order to train 168,000 employees. Hyundai Electronics, Hyundai Heavy Industries, Hyundai Automobile, etc. have their own employee training divisions. But essential training programs come from the "Center for the Development of Human Resources," which is directly under the Hyundai Business Group Chairman. Interestingly, Hyundai offers short-term college-level courses for high school graduates and puts its emphasis on the interconnection between the education and on-the-job training.

Lucky-Goldstar Group's training budget for this year amounts to 17 billion won, up 28 percent from last year's 13.6 billion won, which is the largest of its kind and equals the budget of the Samsung Business Group. The budget is divided into 9.5 billion won for domestic training programs and 7.5 billion won for training abroad. The target number for its training programs reaches 215,000 employees, which covers new employees as well as executives.

The Samsung Business Group's budget of 17 billion won is 4 billion won larger than last year's. Its training programs will reach 500,000 employees at four sub-group training centers and the Yongin Group Training Center. Its training programs cover all levels of employees three times a year.

The Daewoo Business Group has allotted 7.5 billion won for this year's training expenses, out of which 450 million won will be used for the so-called "Storm 85," a program designed for the revitalization of its organizations. "Storm 85" aims at about 7,000 cadre employees who are in positions from assistant manager upward, and it emphasizes the reestablishment of the Group. Daewoo finds the best bet for its survival into the 21st century in its cultivation of talent among its employees and concentrates its business efforts in employee training. Recently, Daewoo broke ground at Yongin to build a 20-billion-won Group Training Center.

In addition, the following business groups have allotted money for their employee training this year to underline its importance: Hanjin Business Group 5 billion won; Ssangyong Business Group 3.75 billion won; Kia Industry, Inc. 3.6 billion won; Doosan Business Group 2.3 billion won; Lotte Business Group 1.2 billion won; Tong-a Business Group 1.1 billion won; Kumho Business Group 750 million won; and Sammi Business Group 500 million won.

Those lecturers, who are frequently invited by the business community to help its employee training program are known to earn attractive fees. For example, Yun Un-ki, the director of the "Center for Management Information Strategy and Study," made 8 million won per month from his lectures. The author of "The Third Wave," Dr Toffler, visited Korea and made the Korean business community realize the value of the administration of industrial information. Mr Yun was one of those who benefited from the situation.

Lecture fees paid to the lecturers are quite generous: "superior class" receives 100-120,000 won per hour and "A class" 70-80,000 won per hour. Presently, the number of "superior" and "A class" lecturers is approximately 50, including Prof Pyon Hyong-yun (Seoul National University), Prof Cho Sun (SNU), Prof Kwak Su-il (SNU), Prof Hwang Il-ch'ong (Hanyang University), Prof Ku Pon-ho (Hanyang University), Prof Kim Tong-Ki (Korea University), Prof Pak Sung (Chungang University); Prof Yi O-ryong (Ehwa University), Mr Ch'oe Hyong-sop (chairman, systems Development Research Center), Prof Hong Il-sik (Center for the Study of Korean Culture, Korea University), Mr Yun Un-ki (director, Center for Management Information Strategy and Study, Mr Cho Chung-wan (vice chairman, Council of Industrial Standards), Mr Yi Han-bin (ex-deputy prime minister), Mr So Yun-pok, Mr Yi Yong-tae (president, Data Communications), etc. They give lectures on a variety of subjects, such as marketing strategy, economy, hi-tech culture, art, attitudes toward life and jobs, etc.

Because of their diversification and specialization in various fields, many companies send their employees to a professional institution or a center specializing in employee training to avoid expensive and at times ineffective inhouse training programs. There are approximately 60 training institutions and centers, but only about 20 of them are considered to be effective.

Since its founding in 1957, "Center for Productivity," the first of its kind, has trained 45,000 people from various corporations on subjects like productivity improvement techniques, marketing management, and so on.

The "Council for Standards," which specializes in the research and training of quality control, built its training facilities at Ansong last year. Since then it has been active in the employee training field, like sponsoring the national convention on the subject of quality control. Within 2 years of its founding the "Center for Administrative Information Strategy and Study," a training center for the administration of industrial information, has emerged as the leader in the field. In addition, the Training Institute of International Management, the Center for the Development of Human Resources, the Institute of Legal Problems in Business, the Institute of Behavioral Sciences, and the Institute of Administrative Efficiency are some of the organizations that cultivate training programs and serve industries' employee training needs.

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## S. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

### BRIEFS

JAPAN SURVEYING RESIDING KOREANS--Seoul, 21 Feb (YONHAP)--Japan's justice ministry has begun a survey of Korean residents in Japan as a preliminary step in recognizing the denizenship of the third-generation descendants of Koreans residing in Japan. Under a bilateral agreement concerning the legal status of Korean residents in Japan, Tokyo recognizes the denizenship of Koreans who have been in Japan since the end of World War II and their first-generation descendants, including those who will be born in Japan before Jan 16, 1987, and their second-generation descendants, who will be born after that date. Tokyo and Seoul have not yet reached agreement, however, on the legal status of the third-generation descendants of Koreans. At the Korean-Japanese ministerial conference last summer, the Korean government requested that Japan grant legal status to the third-generation descendants. Provincial immigration offices in Japan plan to distribute questionnaires to ascertain the aspirations of Korean residents in Japan, the official added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1254 GMT 21 Feb 86 SK]

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CSO: 4100/083

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## KOREA'S NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES EXAMINED

Seoul ANJON POJANG in Korean Jul 85 pp 6-9

[Article by Kim Yong-chae, Researcher, Institute for Peaceful Reunification: "Korean-American Security Treaty Talks and Korean Security"]

[Text] 1: Introduction

The difficulties experienced by our nation in the 40 years since division have not yet been resolved, but with the recent rapid changes in the situation around us and the appearance of the post-war generation, there has been a movement among students and certain religious circles to establish a new awareness of the problem of division that hints at important changes.

Watching the 80-meter splash of water raised in the Han River, our nation's mother's milk, by a large-size shell over 30 years since the cannon fire of internal national strife ceased, I feel that our wounds from the Korean War have not yet healed and think that as long as the boil has burst, we must find the way to a resolution of the national division issue.

Although it has yet to become a reality, I believe that the agreement reached at the recent eighth North-South Red Cross meeting to push for "hometown visits for separated families and exchange visits for artistic troupes" has great significance for the advancement of North-South relations.

Watching the progress of the occupation of the USIS building by 73 students from 5 universities, I once again realized the influence of America, the ally we rely on the most, and the influence of the situation around us on North-South relations. Rather than discussing whether the student's occupation was illegal or whether it was contrary to the national interest, I would prefer to use it as a moment to reflect on Korean-American relations, a key link to the resolution of the Korean Peninsula problem.

America is a traditional ally that is cooperating positively for our security. but considering such things as the recent friction over trade I feel that Korean-American relations should be readjusted in a more proper direction.

Although I do not construe the several arson incidents at USIS buildings in the provinces and the stoning of the Korean-American Bank to be strong anti-American activities, I must recognize that we no longer regard America as being as close as we once did.

According to the results of an opinion survey on "changes in awareness among Koreans" conducted by the Sogang University Media Culture Institute (see the 10 March 1985 edition of CHOSON ILBO), 58 percent of our people believe that America has benefitted most from the Korean-American relations of the past 40 years, and 45 percent believe that American is gaining more than Korea from Korean-American economic relations.

Considering the fact that the proportion of our people (41 percent) who think that American troops should stay in Korea until we can manage our own national defense is increasing, I believe that if America is a true ally of Korea, then mutually cooperative relations must be strengthened in all areas, including politics, economics, and military affairs.

In this sense, we can say that President Chun's visit to America and the 17th annual Korean-American Security Committee Meeting (SCM) achieved very encouraging results.

2. Achievements of the 17th Annual Korean-American Security Committee

This session (6-8 May 1985) of the Korean-American SCM, held annually as agreed at the April 1968 Pak-Johnson talks in Honolulu, was the 17th and was organized to discuss items related mostly to national defense issues between Korea and America.

The original purpose of the SCM was for Korea and America to deal jointly with the dangers of the tension in the Korean Peninsula brought to a new high by the January 1968 attack by armed infiltrators on the Blue House and the kidnapping of the intelligence ship Pueblo. Since then, the SCM can be said to have conducted management of crises created by North Korea's armed provocations and to have fulfilled the function of suppressing war, while contributing greatly to the modernization of the ROK military and the American forces in Korea.

Whereas the sixteenth session, held in Seoul in May of last year, took place against a background of the downing of the KAL flight and the Burma bombing atrocity, this year's session, held at the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., took place specifically against a background of the flow of American-made helicopters into North Korea and the battle deployment of the North Korean military.

Summarizing the contents of this session's joint statement, there were five main items: one, an agreement to make broad military security efforts to deal with North Korea's recent unusual military trend and the threat it presents; two, in preparation for the upcoming international sports events in 1986 and 1988, an agreement for joint security efforts, enhancing early warning capabilities and expanding the exchange of strategic intelligence; three, an agreement that America will take security measures and a military response to the flow of Hughes helicopters into North Korea; four, recognizing that Korea's defense industry is a resource for the free world, an agreement that mutually beneficial cooperation will continue and that technological cooperation to meet the needs of allied operations will increase; and five, considering the mutual interest in medium- and long-range security and the importance of the Korean-American SCM, an agreement to establish a new subdivision on the working level to be called the "policy examination meeting."

The more concrete measures that came out at the joint press conference held by Defense Minister Yun Song-min and American Secretary of Defense Weinberger included: one, the building of a chemical warfare defense system; two, the strengthening of long-range firepower in order to enhance joint defense capabilities; three, early stationing of attack helicopters in Korea; four, joint development of low altitude surface-to-air missiles; five, cooperation in enhancing submarine detection and minesweeping capabilities; six, simplification of procedures for exporting Korean defense industry products; and seven, in relation to the prevention of the flow of Western weapons into North Korea, America will consult with Korea prior to transferring military technology or selling weapons to Communist China, and if weapons should flow into North Korea, America will provide Korea with advanced technology to render those weapons powerless. The following items are also noteworthy: affirmation of the importance of the cooperative security relations of both countries; recognition of the North Korean threat; affirmation of the American contribution to Korean security and of American support in time of need; strengthening of the protection of the nuclear umbrella; efforts to improve the conditions for loans to Korea for military purchases; stockpiling of wartime supplies; and recognition of the need for the North-South dialogue and the continuation of the UN military command.

This SCM achieved particularly important results in taking up the issues of North Korea's military buildup and its battle deployment along the DMZ, issues discussed in the Korean-American summit conference, and in jointly looking for measures to respond to North Korea.

At the 6 May seventh Korean-American military committee meeting (MCM), chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Yi Ki-paek and commander of U.S.-Korean combined forces John W. Vessey analyzed that North Korea recently has enhanced its ability to attack the South by: one, establishing five mechanized corps and one artillery corps; two, reorganizing its military for offense and deploying units in the forward areas; three, building over 40 attack seacraft including submarines; and four, obtaining 87 American-made helicopters. Regarding North Korea's attack capabilities, foreign intelligence agencies point out that in recently digging over 170 tunnels in the DMZ and adding 9-10 divisions, North Korea now has 98 divisions, nearly twice the strength of our ground forces, and also has 3,300 tanks, 7,200 pieces of various types of artillery, and 770 aircraft, over twice our military strength, while having superior amphibious vehicles, armored vehicles, chemical units, and special units.

North Korea is known to be planning to infiltrate various kinds of chemical weapons and 100,000-strong special units into our rear areas to finish the war in from 5 to 7 days, based on this military buildup.

The "anticipated North Korean attack plans" discussed at the second main session this year were jointly researched and prepared by over 100 Korean and American military personnel over the past year in consideration of North Korea's military buildup, and it was a particularly noteworthy success that the conference participants were able to agree on and establish responsive measures. Also, the agreements to strengthen our early warning capabilities, including AWACs, regarding North Korea's plan for a short war through a preemptive attack and to expand the existing exchange of strategic intelligence were all based on a common recognition of North Korea's posture.

Thus, Korean-American security cooperation is expected to further strengthen and develop, but we still don't know what results will come from the agreements of this conference, and we do need to remember that in his opening address Secretary of Defense Weinberger emphasized: "Korea and America are allies who bear equal share of the defense costs for security, and America must have its allies bear a large share of the joint defense burden."

To hold down the Soviet Union's military buildup in the Far East and North Korea's armed provocations, America will pursue the strengthening of Japan's defensive forces while continuing to request an increase in Korea's defense expenditures, such as the operating costs of the Korean-American joint command.

Korea maintains its security cooperation with America while spending about 6 percent of its GNP on defense, but in reality America is persisting in the old attitude of protecting only its own interests in such areas as improving the conditions for foreign military sales loans to Korea, permitting the export of Korean defense industry products, and the repair in Korea of American military equipment in the Asian and Pacific regions.

At the joint press conference, Secretary Weinberger postponed the repair in Korea of the equipment of the American forces in Korea and indicated a low appraisal of Korea's defense industry capabilities when he said: "America hopes to enable the Korean defense industry to develop the right conditions for a mobilization system and a combat situation by helping Korean industry to strengthen its capabilities in various areas such as maintenance, repair, joint production, and product distribution so that the equipment of the American forces in Korea can be maintained and repaired in Korea."

In 1974, America suspended free military aid to its allies and has since offered foreign military sales loans; we have been using loans to be repaid in 9 years with a 3-year grace period and loans to be repaid in 7 years with a 5-year grace period (changed last year to 20 years with a 10-year grace period) at high annual interest rates of 10-12 percent. By contrast, 14 other American allies, such as Spain, Greece, and Thailand, have enjoyed annual interest rates of 5-7 percent, and Egypt and Israel have received $1.1-$1.4 billion in free aid.

American State Department Undersecretary for Asia and the Pacific Wolfowitz emphasized in his (16 May) testimony before the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives that American military sales loans to Korea are directly tied to American interests and stated that Korea's yearly purchases of equipment total $700 million.

American Military Sales Loans to Korea
(in millions of dollars)

| Year: | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 (requested) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amount: | 160 | 166 | 180 | 230 | 220 | 228 | *Total U.S. military sales loans, 1986: $486 million.<br>*Funds for Korean military education and training, 1986: $2.2 million |

Undersecretary Wolfowitz also stated that in response to North Korea's military buildup, since 1982 the ROK has been pursuing such measures as joint production of the F5 fighter and the M09A2 field artillery, procurement of the F16 fighter and the tow missile, and the upgrading of the Hawk air defense system, and that half of the $9 billion expenditure will be provided from within America.

Thus, while there are still many difficulties to be resolved, I believe that the problems of Korean-American security cooperation will generally be handled smoothly.

## 3. Conclusion

Looking at the recent peculiar trends of the North Korean military, in addition to 9 mechanized brigades, special attack units which are newly deployed in the area of the DMZ, 115 underground bases capable of holding the personnel and equipment of 4 or 5 divisions have been constructed near the DMZ and 10 infantry divisions have been mechanized through North Korea's production of T-62 tanks and armored cars, as North Korea has emphasized mobility. North Korea has deployed various naval attack vessels including high speed guided missile boats from Communist China along with 19 combat vessels of various kinds such as submarines and destroyers that North Korea has built itself. North Korea has also greatly strengthened its mobile strike power by acquiring 40 Communist Chinese-made MIG 21's and 52 AN-2's while building large aircraft production plants.

Events that particularly draw our attention are: the report that 10 of the Soviet Union's high performance fighter MIG 23's have been provided to North Korea, the three occasions since the end of last year when Soviet fighters have flown across North Korean airspace, and the proposal by the Soviet Party Secretary Gorbachev for an "Asian collective security conference" like the Warsaw Pact.

North Korea has sent over 20 delegations to the Soviet Union since Gorbachev took power last March and the Soviet Union has sent over 10 delegations to North Korea, raising a friendly fervor. These North Korean-Soviet military bonds are a variable that heightens the level of tension in the Korean Peninsula.

The sudden visit of Hu Yao-bang, Communist China's Party General Secretary, to North Korea (4-6 May) can be seen as an effort to prevent North Korea from becoming too closely tied to the Soviet military.

We need to keep in mind that in the press conference held aboard his aircraft on the way home from America, President Chun noted that "the crucial time in achieving the indigenization of democratic politics and military and economic self-reliance will be the next 4 or 5 years," while citing as the results of his trip America's reaffirmation of its pledge to defend Korea and strong joint measures against the North Korean military's battle deployment.

Expectations are that if the ROK can smoothly carry off the international events of 1986 and 1988, our national power will be rapidly enhanced and our international position will rise; this will put the ROK in the driver's seat of North-

South relations and as the ROK gains the power to suppress military action, North Korea will be forced to enter into dialogue with us.

Considering that until such time, America's cooperation is absolutely necessary, I believe that Korean-American cooperative relations must be further strengthened.

Looking at the results of a survey of opinion among 1,300 Americans over age 18 conducted in March this year by the Potomac Public Opinion Research Institute, support for the American government's defense pledge for Europe is 76 percent, and for Japan 70 percent, but only 41 percent for Korea. However, regarding the American committed ground troops, 73 percent would support troops in Europe, 70 percent in Japan, and 60 percent (a 6 percent rise) in Korea; as a result, it is thought that substantial numbers of Americans support the maintenance of the current level and even an increase in the American forces in Korea.

Furthermore, as to the countries that threaten Americans' job security, 80 percent cited Japan, 50 percent Taiwan, 22 percent Communist China, and 20 percent Korea, showing that Americans' image of Korea is gradually improving; Americans (74 percent) also rate highly the diligence of Korean immigrants and have begun to have a positive image of Korea in conjunction with the 1988 Olympics.

Because Korea's trade with America shows exports of $10.3 billion and imports of $6.9 billion for a positive balance of $3.4 billion (an amount equal to Korea's trade deficit), America has recently demanded import liberalization of 34 items such as cigarettes and small computers, and has also taken measures unfavorable to Korea such as restricting show imports. However, American-Korean relations on the whole are "very good" and the importance of the two countries to each other is becoming great at both the governmental and the public levels.

Remembering that the recent occupation of the USIS was resolved smoothly based on the friendship and cooperation between Korea and America, I expect that Korea and America can resolve such issues as trade friction and security cooperation through dialogue and negotiation and that the two countries will develop as partners of the Pacific era. While anticipating that our capabilities for self-reliance will grow stronger, I believe that once we can do away with the era of fear about security problems, the North-South Korean problem will resolve itself.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## FOREIGN MINISTRY RESHUFFLES 14 DIPLOMATS

SK180052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The government yesterday appointed Kang Sok-hong, ambassador-at-large at the Foreign Ministry, as the consul-general in Anchorage, replacing Hwang Yong-chae who was assigned to the home office.

In a reshuffle affecting 14 diplomats, Yu Nae-hyong, 55, former superintendent of the National Police College, was named to succeed Yun Yong-yop as the consul-general in Osaka.

Yi Sung-kon, 49, director-general for information and cultural affairs at the ministry, was appointed as the consul-general in Chicago. He replaces Chong Kyong-il who was assigned to the home ministry.

Kim Kwon-man, 51, a counselor at the Korean Embassy in Tokyo, was named as the consul-general in Fukuoka succeeding Chong Ku-uk who was assigned home.

Yi's position as the director-general was filled by Sin Tu-pyong, deputy director-general for economic affairs at the ministry.

Ho I-hun, deputy director-general for overseas residents and consular affairs at the ministry, was named as the deputy director-general for economic affairs.

Chong Kyong-hun, who had been assigned to the Defense Ministry, was appointed as the deputy director-general for overseas residents and consular affairs.

Kim Kwon-man, 51, a counselor at the Korean embassy in Tokyo, was named as the consul-general in Fukuoka, succeeding Chong Ku-uk who was assigned home.

Kim Yong-chip, 53, a minister at the Korean embassy in India, was appointed as the consul-general in Kobe, Japan. He is replacing Yi Chi-chol who was named to serve at the home ministry.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## BRIEFS

LESOTHO RESUMES DIPLOMATIC TIES--Seoul, 20 Feb (YONHAP) -- Lesotho has informed South Korea of its decision to resume diplomatic relations with Seoul, the Korean Foreign Ministry announced Thursday. The Southeast African nation maintained ambassador-level diplomatic ties with South Korea and supported Seoul in the international community until May 1983, after Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan made a trip to Pyongyang. In August 1983, the Lesotho government allowed Pyongyang to establish a resident mission in the capital of Maseru. According to diplomatic sources here, Maseru made the decision to reestablish diplomatic ties with Seoul after Justin M. Lekhanya, commander of paramilitary forces, dusted the government of Prime Minister Jonathan on Jan 20. The new government, led by Lekhanya, has held a favorable attitude toward Seoul, the sources said. Lesotho recently deported 19 North Korean construction and agricultural technicians, charging that Pyongyang's embassy in Maseru supported a leftist force in Lesotho. South Korea's Foreign Ministry's spokesman, Kim Hung-su, said that Seoul welcomes Lesotho's decision to resume the relations and hopes that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries will deepen in the future. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0613 GMT 20 Feb 86 SK]

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT INVITED TO KOREA--Brasilia, 19 Feb (YONHAP)--Korea's national assembly speaker, Yi Chae-Hyong, Wednesday delivered a message from President Chon Tu-hwan to Brazilian President Jose Sarney, inviting the latter to visit Seoul. Yi is visiting here on the third leg of a Latin America tour designed to promote friendship and cooperation between South Korea and Latin American countries. He expressed gratitude to Sarney for recently bolstering the friendship between Seoul and Brasilia. The Brazilian president said he plans to visit Korea at his convenience. On Tuesday, the Korean speaker spoke to 50 of the more than 20,000 Korean residents in the city of Sao Paulo at a dinner party. Yi, who left Seoul last week, visited Argentina and Uruguay before coming to Brazil on Tuesday. On Feb 22, after winding up his official visits to the three Latin American countries, Yi is scheduled to leave here for New York. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0202 GMT 20 Feb 86 SK]

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

## DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON ROK-U.S. TRADE TALKS

SK230020 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] Korea and the United States have reached a broad accord that the two nations will push ahead with the new round of multilateral trade negotiations. The new round, initiated by the United States, calls for the free global trade of service, high tech and farm products.

The Korea-U.S. accord was confirmed in the talks between visiting deputy USTR (U.S. Trade Representative) Michael Smith and Korean government officials including Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Man-che.

Deputy Premier Kim is known to have told Smith that Korea is ready to play a leading role in the new round in search of the new global trade order.

Kim and Smith shared the identical view that preparatory talks on the new round should be held for full-dress talks in November.

Korea is scheduled to host the world trade ministers' meeting in May or June and the Seoul conference is expected to narrow conflicting views among related nations over the new round.

Some developing nations such as India and Brazil are strongly opposing the new round, insisting that their service industries are too weak to be opened.

Canada and Belgium are among candidates for the first full-dress new round talks.

Smith, who left here yesterday after a four-day visit, also discussed with Korean officials opening Korea-U.S. trade issues, notably on 301 issues, centering on Korea's opening of the insurance market and promoting intellectual right safeguards.

The two sides agreed on the need for the earlier solution of the 301 issues for their bilateral benefits.

Deputy Premier Kim told Smith that Korea would positively consider resuming imports of American beef, to be consumed through tourist hotels, if the Korean beef price stabilizes.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

## REPORT FORESEES INTENSIFIED U.S. PROTECTIONISM IN 1986

SK200258 YONHAP in English 0240 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, 20 Feb (YONHAP) -- The United States is likely to intensify protectionist measures this year, a research institute predicted here Thursday.

The Korea Institute for Economics and Technology (KIET) reported that the U.S. trade protectionism will rise high this year because the countries trade deficits are expected to fall by only a small margin and the pressure to strengthen the protectionism will soar among the U.S. industries and labor unions.

In particular, U.S. Congress is very likely to revise several trade bills pending the house in such a way as to [word indistinct] will include far more comprehensive protectionism, the KIET said.

The U.S. administration will also step up its pressure to foreign countries to open markets to U.S. products.

The KIET cited the congressional election next November as a factor that will motivate the house to make stronger protectionist legislation.

The bills pending in the congress include the 1985 Trade Enhancement Act proposed by Sen John Danforth, the Trade Law Modernization Act by Rep John Dingell, Trade Policy Act by Sen Lloyd Bentsen, and Trade Partnership Act by Rep Robert Mitchel.

The bills are likely to be enacted as a package law next September, the KIET reported.

The KIET also predicted that Korea will experience difficulties in its trade with the United States this year because the U.S. Government plans to implement a strong protectionist trade policy.

The Protectionist Bill, if passed by congress, will deal a serious blow to Koreas exports to the United States. It contains a clause that would exclude the so-called newly industrializing countries, including Korea, from benefits under the generalized system of preferences, according to the report.

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## S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

### HIGH POWERED JAPANESE FINANCIAL GROUP TO VISIT SOON

SK210416 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, 21 Feb (YONHAP) -- A group of 35 Japanese financial leaders is scheduled to visit Seoul next week to gain first-hand information about the investment climate here, a business source said Friday.

The high-powered Japanese financial delegation will comprise presidents of well-established Japanese banking institutions and securities companies, such as Nomura Securities Co., Mikko Securities Co. and Antei Trust Bank. Shoji Kamai, president of Antei Trust Bank, will lead the delegation.

During their five-day visit here, the Japanese will tour the finance ministry, the economic planning board and leading Korean securities companies.

They also plan to study the Korean government's timetable for opening of the nation's money market to foreign investments and regulations on the issuance of foreign-currency denominated bonds by Korean securities firms overseas, the source said.

The Japanese are also scheduled to pay a brief visit to major Korean manufacturing firms listed on the Seoul stock exchange, including Gold Star Co., Hyundai Motor Co., and Daewoo Securities Co.

The visit by the Japanese financial delegates to Seoul was arranged by the Korean-Japanese Association, the Overseas Economic Research Institute of Japan and the Korea Institute for Economics and Technology, the source said.

Meanwhile, Robeco, one of the largest trust companies in Europe, will send a 14-member investment team here April 24-25. The Robeco delegation plans to investigate investment possibilities at Daewoo Securities Co. and other leading Korean firms, according to the source.

Encouraged by the governments' capital market liberalization policy, many other foreign securities companies are expected to send delegations to Korea to look into the investment climate here, the source added.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

## BRIEFS

MARKET OPENING MEASURES--Seoul, 17 Feb (YONHAP)--Three visiting U.S. congressmen Monday called on South Korea to take more steps to open its markets to U.S. products. The congressmen, members of a house republican task force on international trade, also urged the Korean government to remove trade barriers in order to solve the trade imbalance between the United States and Korea. The delegation, led by Rep Donald Sundquist of Tennessee, said at a news conference here that the sentiment of the American people toward the United States' huge trade deficit could prompt the U.S. Congress to take short-term solutions in the form of protectionist legislation. Rep John Miller of Washington state said that Korea has taken some steps toward trade liberalization, but asked that 'more tariff and non-tariff barriers be reduced or removed.' Asked if the United States is singling out Korea as a specific target in a continuing trade controversy, they said there were no reasons for such a sentiment, in view of the close bilateral ties between Washington and Seoul in the area of defense. The congressmen, who, along with seven American businessmen, came here Saturday, are scheduled to leave for Tokyo later on Monday. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0910 GMT 17 Feb 86 SK]

BILATERAL TRADE DISCUSSED--Seoul, 21 Feb (YONHAP)--Deputy U.S. trade representative Michael Smith Thursday held a series of meetings with South Korean officials in an effort to find ways to deal with bilateral trade issues. Smith, leading a four-member delegation, discussed the new round of the multilateral trade negotiations with Korean Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho. They also exchanged views on Korean-U.S. negotiations over section 301 of the U.S. trade act, focusing on the opening of Korea's insurance markets and the protection of intellectual property rights, ministry officials said. In their meeting, Kum said that 21 countries will be invited to Seoul for a trade ministers' meeting, slated for May. Kum expressed the hope that the meeting will be a good opportunity to conclude the new round, which is now in the final stages of preparation. Smith, who arrived here Wednesday, is accompanied by Peter Allgeier and Charles Blum, both assistant U.S. trade representatives, as well as Dennis Lamb, deputy secretary of state for trade and commercial affairs. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 21 Feb 86 SK]

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## NODONG SINMUN ON ACCELERATING SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

SK160917 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang 16 February (KCNA) -- Nodong Sinmun today comes out with an editorial titled "let us dynamically press ahead with socialist construction with the might of singlehearted unity."

The entire people should display greater might of unity, if they are to effect a new upsurge in socialist construction, upholding the tasks advanced at the 11th plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the editorial says, and continues:

Noting in his recent teachings that our party achieved singlehearted unity, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clarified that the unity is the great foundation of the land.

The proposition advanced on the basis of a review of the historic experience of the revolutionary struggle is a precious guideline indicating the basic principle for a victory of revolution.

Unity is the cardinal key to the solution of all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

When the entire people are closely rallied in one body around the party and the leader, they can solve any task of economic construction and problem of technical revolution and can defeat any formidable enemy.

The Korean communists and people under the guidance of the party and the leader have always directed biggest efforts to unity, regarding it as the basis of revolution.

Unity of our revolutionary ranks has been able to be constantly consolidated and developed on the long and rugged path of the Korean revolution, as they have their leader in the person of the great Comrade Kim Il-song. This unity has been further cemented particularly in the historic march of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

Through the great reality of the country under the party's guidance, and their practical experience our people have become to absolutely trust the party and the leader and unite as firm as a rock in one mind and one purpose for the unanimity of this faith.

It is, indeed, a great victory of our revolution that our party has achieved most solid, singlehearted unity.

This is a precious fruition of the brilliant accomplishment of the cause of unity and cohesion by the great leader Comrade Il-song with his indefatigable efforts in a protracted period. It is unthinkable apart from the leadership of the party which has wisely guided the work of achieving pure and clean unity based on one ideology and purpose, unshakable principle and noble comradeship.

Now the people of the whole country are advancing under the slogan of "singlehearted unity." This shows their unbreakable will to defend the proud victory achieved on the road of unity under the leadership of the party, holding it dearest.

Singlehearted unity is the banner of continuous revolution of our people and the banner of eternal struggle.

We should hold aloft the banner of unity, first and foremost, and fully display its might as the party intends, still being on the way of revolution.

The editorial stresses that to consolidate and develop the unity of our revolutionary ranks, the entire party members and working people should defend our unity as the apple of the eye, keenly alive to its preciousness, firmly guarantee the ideological and purposeful concordance of our unity based on the party's idea and in any adversity and keep more firmly the faith in the invincible might and greatness of the Workers' Party of Korea.

For the entire party members to uphold the intention of the leader with a high degree of party spirit and sense of revolutionary duty is an important way of displaying the great strength of the unity of our revolutionary ranks at present, says the editorial.

Noting that an important question to which preferential concern should be paid and efforts be directed in displaying the might of our unity is to thoroughly implement the party's line and policy, the editorial indicates tasks for this.

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N. KOREA/ POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## NODONG SINMUN DEFINES TASK IN WPK BUILDING

SK200452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang 19 February (KCNA) -- Nodong Sinmun today prints an article captioned "general task to be carried out in our party building."

With a view to strengthening itself in conformity with the demands of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, our party set it forth as the general task of the party building to imbue the entire party members with the chuche idea, the author of the article says, and continues:

The modelling of the whole party on the chuche idea is, in essence, to strengthen and develop our party into a glorious party true to the ideas and leadership of comrade Kim Il-song forever.

It is the general task which must be always tackled in our party building.

The reason is that the modelling of the whole party on the chuche idea makes it possible to successfully carry out the task of arming the entire members of society with the chuche idea by constantly increasing the party's militancy and enhancing its leadership role and also glorify the party for good and all as a party faithful to the leader from a to z by resolutely defending the character of the working class party generation after generation.

Our party's idea of imbuing its entire members with the chuche idea is a perfect one of the building of the working class party which gives all-round and perfect answers to the fundamental problems arising in the party building and a great programme of the party building indicating the most correct way of developing the working class party into a party true to the leader forever.

Our party set forth the modelling of the whole party on the chuche idea as the general task of the party building and wisely led the struggle for its realization, with the result that the party has been strengthened, both organizationally and ideologically, as never before and great revolutionary changes have taken place in all spheres of the party building and work.

In the process of a vigorous struggle for imbuing the entire party members with the chuche idea under the sagacious guidance of the party centre the party's monolithic ideological system and leadership system have been firmly established in a more all-round way within itself and society and the unity and cohesion based on the chuche idea has reached a new higher stage, says the paper.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## BRIEFS

SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang 19 February (KCNA)--A meeting was held Tuesday at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Chae-yon belongs on the 68th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army. Officers and men of the unit were present and Military Attache of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang Gennadiy Bulanov and embassy officials were invited there. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 19 Feb 86 SK]

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N.KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

## BRIEFS

MEETING OBSERVES GDR ARMY DAY--Pyongyang, February 25 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at Mangyongdae Revolutionary School on February 24 on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the national people's army of the German Democratic Republic. Invited to the meeting attended by the teachers and students of the school were military attache Franz Schwarz and an official of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 25 Feb 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/088

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

## GIVING PRIORITY TO EXPORTS

### Songjin Boosts Export Steel Production

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Rushing forward with the determination to exceed export plans in this deeply meaningful year of the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, the working class and members of three revolutions teams at the Songjin Steel Complex are pushing vigorously forward with the spirit of having exceeded the June export plan, and are significantly increasing production of export steel on into July as well.

The great leader Comrde Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Priority must be given to production of export goods, decisive improvements made in the quality of export goods, and strict adherence given to delivery dates in all sectors of the people's economy."

Under the guidance of the party organization, functionaries of the complex have gone among workers and technicians to get them to fully understand the significance and importance of production of export goods, and have at the same time diligently overseen organizational work designed to assure that priority is given to export production.

Functionaries here are energetically working to take responsibility for export production units so as to find timely solutions to problems arising in the shops, and to correctly coordinate cooperative production among the shops.

In addition, measures have been taken by the planning office of the complex to establish a systematic command structure dedicated to export production, and to set firm export production standards for each shop.

Currently workers in the First Roughing Shop and First and Third Steel Shops function as models in export production in the Songjin Steel Complex.

In particular, the workers and technicians of the First Roughing Shop, who have many times come in first in carrying out the June export production plan, are striving to maximize rolling capacity by properly carrying out technical and facilities management for the blooming mill, and thereby to continue to achieve innovations in export production.

Functionaries and workers of the First and Third Steel Shops, who are vigorously launching an export production struggle, fully aware that exports mean production and increased exports result from increased production, are putting considerable effort into continuously increasing export production while at the same time improving the quality of export products. They are improving quality by thoroughly adhering to technical rules and standard operating procedures in all work processes.

The export production struggle is being vigorously launched in other shops as well, including the Forging Shop, Heat Treatment Shop and Second Roughing Shop.

Members of the three revolutions team and workers and technicians of the Forging Shop expended intensive energy and wisdom in applying new technical innovations to the heating furnace, with the result that they are increasing export production quality and exceeding their production plan even while conserving substantial amounts of fuel oil.

Workers and functionaries of the Songjin Steel Complex are today continuing to redouble their efforts in export production, determined to carry out this year's export production plan with the spirit and resolve that went into completing the export production plan for the first half of the year.

## Hamhung Garment Production Plans Exceeded

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Export production plans are being exceeded by the week, the month and the quarter at the Hamhung Songchong River Garment Factory, where the hot wind of the speed battle is being whipped up to glorify the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as grand celebrations of victors.

Factory functionaries are going among the producing massess to fully explain the great leader's teaching and the intent of the party with regard to the timely and full-fledged carrying out of export production plans, and are ambitiously overseeing production command.

The independent accounting system has been positively adapted and fully implemented in accordance with the actual situation in the factory, so that the zeal of the producers is being further stimulated.

Considerable attention is being paid to giving thorough priority to technical preparation in order to accelerate export production in the factory.

Members of the Cutting Work Team, combining their energy and wisdom with members of the Engineering and Power Work Team, devised a new type of cutting machine, thus positively launching the great technical innovation movement and significantly increasing cutting speed.

The enthusiasm of combatants in the Second Shop is being maximized so that daily export production plans are continuously carried out. The chief of the Third Shop, Comrade Han Ok-kum, shoulders the responsibility when problems arise, thus vigorously spurring on those engaged in production, with the result that the flames of the struggle to create the "speed of the 1980's are being even more vigorously fanned in this shop.

Factory inspectors not only inspect products with the same revolutionary zeal as the producers, but at the same time are out on the production line providing technical guidance, so that rejects and faulty products are prevented in advance and production speed increased.

The fact that export production plans are faithfully carried out on a weekly, monthly and quarterly basis at the Hamhung Songchon River Garment Factory pleases the party greatly.

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CSO: 4110/230

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

## PRODUCING MORE CONSUMER GOODS

### Making Headway in Chongju County

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Yi Pong-yong: "Toward Greater Production of '3 August Consumer Goods'"]

[Text] Upholding the will of the party, innovations have been achieved in the production of "3 August Consumer Goods" in Chongju County as a result of the strengthening of numerous daily necessities production shops and work teams in factories and enterprises, and the widespread organization of neighborhood work teams and subteams at the county seat and at cooperative farms.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"Efforts must be concentrated on the production of daily sundries to increase their variety and quantity, and to decisively improve their quality."

Under the guidance of the County Party Committee, county-level functionaries and the functionaries of factories, enterprises and cooperative farms are going among the workers to explain the intent of the party, and are putting into motion organizational political work for making rational use of by-products coming out of appropriate units, and of local resources and materials, to produce more and better quality daily-use goods.

Taking to heart the demand of the party to further increase the production of daily sundries so as to eliminate even the slightest inconveniences from the daily lives of the people, functionaries of all units have constantly demonstrated a broad range of wisdom and initiative, with the result that a four-fold increase in the variety of consumer goods has been achieved since the beginning of the year.

Over a span of just a few months, members of the Daily Necessities Work Team at the Chongju Disabled Veterans Knitted Goods Factory, having sorted out by-products resulting from the production of knitted goods by material quality and color, have produced and supplied to county stores a large quantity of yarn and more than 60 thousand articles of 26 different kinds of knitted goods, such as high-quality jackets, bags, cushions, purses, underwear and the like.

Several hundred types of daily sundries are being produced by neighborhood work teams at the Chongju County Work Management Center.

The success and experience of advanced units in this county are made available for broad consumption, and not long ago various daily necessities produced by county daily necessity shops, work teams, neighborhood work teams and subteams were displayed in one place and shown to functionaries and workers, with the result that efforts were made to upgrade and increase their production.

In addition, organizational work is being planned and implemented for strengthening local raw materials bases and for rationally mobilizing and utilizing raw materials sources, so that production of inexpensive and high-quality consumer goods is boosted.

Upholding the Party Central Committee slogan that says "Strengthen daily necessities shops and work teams in factories and enterprises, using by-products and rejects to produce various daily sundries!", a fierce struggle to again double the variety and quantity of these goods continues to be waged in this county.

## Production Up in Nampo City

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Yi Myo'ng-ch'an: "More and Better: The Harbor District of Nampo City Excels at Production of '3 August Consumer Goods'"]

[Text] These days innovations are being made in the production of "3 August Consumer Goods" in the daily necessity production shops of factories and enterprises in the Harbor District of Nampo City.

Producers of consumer goods in this district are producing more "3 August Consumer Goods" than they were at the end of last year, the quality of which is held in high regard by area residents.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"We must strive to thoroughly implement the party's guidelines on waging the light industry revolution so as to bring about a new turning point in consumer goods production."

Under the guidance of the District Party Committee, district functionaries go out in the field, listening to the opinions of residents and finding out their wants, and then diligently establish necessary measures in order to better satisfy the daily increasing demands of the workers for consumer goods.

Product exhibitions, product evaluation conferences and meetings to share experiences are planned and organized in the district in an effort to get those producing consumer goods to feel fully responsible for increasing the production of high-quality goods.

As a result, not only are the types of consumer goods produced by the daily necessity shops of factories and enterprises and by neighborhood work teams and subteams being diversified, but the specific wants of the workers in terms of appearance and utility are also being addressed.

The cookware, various eating utensils and children's shoes being made from by-products and rejects at such factories as the Nampo Refinery and the Nampo Disabled Veterans Shoe Factory are being well received.

Of these, the decorator furniture, sewing machines and electronic toys for children are greatly loved by the consumers.

Organizational work is being preplanned and coordinated in the district so that information is available when a new product is produced or when consumers want to know production standards for numerous products, and efforts are being expanded to organize on-the-spot inspection tours for consumers and to identify and publicize outstanding units as models.

9062
CSO: 4110/232

# IMPORTANCE OF FISHING BOAT PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Assemble More Fishing Boats"]

[Text] This year schools of sardines and sandlance have made their way into the eastern and western oceans of our nation in unprecedented numbers. According to statistics, the schools of sardine will continue to increase, reaching numbers never before seen. This provides even better prospects for attaining the 5 million ton marine products target set by our party, and for more rapidly improving the nutritional level of the people.

The fishing oportunities that are being created in the eastern and western oceans of our nations urgently demand that preparations be made for taking significantly larger catches of fish in the future, and specifically that numerous fishing boats be built.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order for our nation's fishing industry to be further developed and for the tasks facing the fisheries sector to be successfully carried out, the matter of first importance is for more boats to be built." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 16, p 120)

The fishing boat is the basic struggle weapon of fishermen and the fundamental means of fisheries production. In the absence of adequate numbers of various types of large and small fishing boats capable of easily catching any type of fish, the rapidly changing fishing conditions in our nation's eastern and western oceans cannot be fully exploited. In particular, if the sardine, with its unique living habits, is to be caught in large numbers, then suitable fishing boats must be built in large quantities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, fully understanding the situation with regard to the rapid increase in sardines moving into the eastern ocean, has taught on several occasions recently that numerous small and large fishing boats must be built. Currently organizational work is underway and preparations are being made in appropriate sectors for building more fishing boats. The current strategy and struggle to build substantial quantities of fishing boats constitute an important oportunity for spurring the material and technical foundation of our nation's fishing industry on to the next stage.

The most important requirement is for preparatory work for launching the struggle to build fishing boats to be carried out properly.

The shipbuilding industry sector is confronted with the bold objective of upholding the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song concerning the building of more large and small fishing boats, including 3,750-ton class fishing boats, and refrigerated mother processing boats, work boats and transport boats, and of building more of them than had been planned within a short period of time. If this enormous boat building objective facing the shipbuilding industry sector is to be carried out within a short period of time, functionaries must first of all do their jobs well by getting together and getting organized. Functionaries of the Fourth Ministry of Machine Industry have already correctly set boat building targets that are suited to the capabilities and characteristics of ship yards in each region, have given priority to sending out blueprints for large and small boats, and have rushed forward to go out to the shipyards to solve problems that come up.

At shipyards subordinate to the Fourth Ministry of Machine Industry and in the State Administration Council and ministries, full preparations must be made in advance for accelerating boat building. Specifically, planning must be correctly carried out by unit and careful preparation made for such equipment as cranes that will make it possible to give priority to hull construction.

Establishing fishing boat building plans and making preparations mean nothing if not put into operation. The issue at hand is that it is important to more quickly build even one fishing boat. Functionaries and workers of the shipyards under the North Hamgyong Shipbuilding Complex, having made their preparations, are accelerating the boat building struggle. Boat building preparation must go hand-in-hand with vigorously launching boat building in all shipyards and appropriate sectors.

The boat building tasks assigned to shipyards in each region, the State Administration Council and ministries are legitimate tasks that must be unconditionally carried out without fail in a short period of time in accordance with the demands of the party. Party organizations in shipyards, the State Administration Council and ministries must preplan and supervise organizational work, and continuously mobilize internal reserves, so as to assure that boat building targets are met within allotted time frames.

In those sectors concerned with boat building--particularly the metallurgical industry sector--the question of how steel materials are to be supplied is of great importance.

At such iron and steel mills as the Kimchaek Iron and Steel Complex, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching with regard to substantially increasing steel production is being upheld, so that a struggle to produce steel for building fishing boats is vigorously under way and the steel produced is being sent to the sites of boat building as soon as it is manufactured. Iron and steel mills responsible for producing steel for fishing boat construction are not to prolong the current strained situation, but are to continue to vigorously launch the struggle for increased production, so as to assure a steady supply of more steel to boat building sites. The metallurgical industry sector must also correctly carry out organizational work so that such materials as welding rods, which are required along with steel in boat building, are supplied on a timely basis. The various sectors of the people's economy, including the lumber industry and chemical industry, must also give priority to production of the materials and cooperative products that they have been assigned and send them without fail to boat building sites. In addition, the rail transport sector must responsibly load and deliver the steel and other materials necessary for boat building.

It is important that boat engines and rigging be produced and supplied on a timely basis. The machine industry sector and other concerned sectors must positively accelerate production of various boat engines, generators, electric motors and ship rigging. The sectors responsible for supplying rigging must in particular make sure that organizational work for assuring a steady supply of materials in tune with intensive boat building is preplanned and supervised, so that construction is not hindered.

The building of medium and small-scale fishing boats must be launched as a mass movement. Boat building is not the concern of just shipyards and fisheries cooperatives in the various regions; positive measures must be established for repairing unused boats and for building those that are necessary. If numerous large and small fishing boats are built in this manner in a short period of time in both shipyards and in all sectors that have the capability to do so, the foundation of our nation's fishing industry will be further strengthened and fresh fish will be made more widely available to the people.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

## ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION

### Normalizing Production

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 26 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Yi Kwan-mo: "Normalizing Electric Power Production at a High Level"]

[Text] Upholding the teaching of the great leader and the slogans of the Party Central Committee, electric power producers of medium- and small-scale hydroelectric power stations in Yanggang Province, who have surged forward as one, are maintaining operation of every piece of equipment at full capacity so as to continuously normalize production at a high level.

According to consolidated statistics, 22 small and large hydroelectric power stations built in recent years are producing electricity in quantities in excess of need in 2 counties.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"This year we must celebrate the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as grand celebrations of victors by bringing about new upsurges in revolution and construction."

Taking the teaching of the great leader and the intent of the party deeply to heart, functionaries are diligently carrying out economic organizational work in order to normalize electric power production at a high level in the newly built medium and small hydroelectric power stations.

Guidance functionaries who have gone out to the power stations in accordance with the demands of the revolutionary slogan of the party that says, "In production, study and life--all in the manner of anti-Japanese guerrillas!", are laying the groundwork for organizational work so that periodic maintenance is pulled on machine facilities at the proper time, and equipment operated in accordance with the requirements of technical procedures, while at the same time providing quality leadership through their own practical example.

Electric power producers at medium- and small-scale hydroelectirc power stations in Samjiyon County stand in the forefront of electric power production.

By normalizing waterway maintenance and always carrying out management in a responsible manner, electric power producers here continuously maintain power generator operation at a high level.

Specifically, with their determination to increase production if only by one kilowatt, they perform proper preventive maintenance on generating equipment and implement various valuable technical innovations, thereby achieving the innovation of exceeding their daily electric power production plan 1.3-fold.

Electric power producers at medium- and small-scale hydroelectric power stations in Pochon County are normalizing electricity production at a high level by replacing ineficient generating equipment on a timely basis and by dilegently carrying out equipment inspections in accordance with technical procedures.

Fully conscious of the importance of their assigned tasks, electric power producers in Kim Chong-suk County and Unhung County are also vigorously pushing forward waterway expansion projects at all times, as well as implementing advanced work methods in generator operations, and are thereby achieving remarkable increases in electricity production.

## Medium-Sized Power Stations

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 26 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Yim In-t'aek: "Four Medium-Sized Hydroelectric Power Stations"]

[Text] Upholding the teaching of the great leader and the slogans of the Party Central Committee, Socialist Working Youth League [SWYL] members and youth of Manp'o City in Chagang Province are already building several medium- and small-scale hydroelectric power stations.

Construction of these generating stations has considerable significance not only with regard to electricity production, but also in terms of beautifying the land and in maintaining a culturally-oriented way of life for the workers.

The political propaganda and economic agitation that have been vigorously launched under the guidance of the City Party Committee among young construction workers in the City SWYL Committee and the SWYL organizations of units responsible for power station construction in order to rapidly complete construction, and to offer a glorious gift of labor to the grand celebration of victors, have yielded good results.

The young construction workers responsible for power station construction have actively launched the youth shock brigade movement, socialist competition and the like, so as to exceed the norm in successfully completing the difficult and arduous temporary damming project.

SWYL members and young construction workers are launching the struggle to find reserves so as to positively mobilize and utilize local assets, while at the same time being the first to shoulder difficult and arduous tasks and devote all their energy and wisdom to the construction.

In addition, students from various schools are properly carrying out support work for the power station construction, and in so doing are positively encouraging the struggle of young construction workers.

In order to rapidly build power stations as the grand celebrations of victors approach nearer with each passing day, and to further glorify these meaningful festivities, SWYL members and youth are completing their tasks with the spirit of combining the "speed of the 1980's" with chollima.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

## ELECTRIC RAILWAY BETWEEN KUMGOL, TAEHUNG COMPLETED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Oct 85 p 7

/Text/ Amidst the nationwide excitement to celebrate the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, the construction of an electric railway between Kumgol and Taehung has been completed.

The opening of the new electric railway is a noble fruit of the warm love and care of our party and our great leader, who cares for the working class of Kumdok District and pays compassionate attention to every aspect of their work and lives, and is also the creation of the railway construction workers and volunteers, who have brilliantly adorned the great October festival.

All signal devices of this electric railway, which extends through the rugged mountains and valleys, have been automated. To speed up the transfer of trains, many branch rail lines have been installed at every railway station. As a result, the cargo shipment capacity and the passenger capacity have been raised, and high speed and safety in the operation of the train have been assured.

With the smooth solution of the transportation problem as a result of the opening of the new electric railway in a major extractive industry center, the increased production and export of ores have been made possible, and the convenience of life for the residents of this region has been realized.

The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a letter of commendation to the entire group of workers, who have achieved a great success in the construction of the Kumgol-Taehung electric railway line, the members of the Three Revolutions Team, and volunteers who worked on theproject.

In the letter of commendation, the party Central Committee pointed out that the Kumgol-Taehung railway project is important in stepping up socialist economic construction through furthering and utilizing the nation's mineral resources, expanding foreign trade, and raising the living standards of the people. It went on to point out that the

Ministry of Railways, the Tanchon Railway Construction Corps, the Kim Chaek Electric Railway Construction Regiment, workers of the Hamhung Railway Bureau, members of the Three Revolutions Team, and the volunteers achieved great results in completing the project of building the Kumgol-Taehung Railway and electrifying the line in a short time by upholding the teachings of our great leader and the party's instructions and by launching a forceful struggle through displaying patriotic dedication and collective heroism.

In the letter of commendation, the Central Committee mentioned that the construction workers built roads by cutting open the rugged mountains and rocks, and the many units of working-class people under the Ministry of Railway undertook energetically both the railway project and the electrification project by overcoming the winter's severe cold. It went on to point out that members of the Three Revolutions Team aroused the masses by acting as personal role models and, as a result, fanned the innovative fire at every work site.

In the letter of commendation, the Central Committee pointed out that the construction workers and volunteers actively uncovered the inner reserves with a spirit of self-reliance and an indomitable revolutionary spirit and assured that the speed and the quality of the project would be maintained at a high level by economizing on a lot of things through launching an innovation movement for the technology of the masses. Furthermore, it pointed out the indefatigable fighting spirit and heroic ethos of our working class, which carries revolutionary tasks, when given by the party, to their completion at any cost, have been well demonstrated.

In the letter of commendation, the Central Committee highly praised the distinguished labor service of all the construction workers, the Three Revolutions Team members, and the volunteers who actively contributed to the development of railway transportation and the socialist economic construction by excellently completing the difficult and massive project, and it expressed warm appreciation to them.

In the letter of commendation, the Central Committee expressed its firm conviction that the workers will uphold the leadership of the party and the leader, incessantly discipline themselves as communist revolutionaries, and achieve even greater results in the revolutionary tasks entrusted to them.

On the 8th, the formal opening ceremony for the Kumgol-Taehung electric railway line was held at the Kumgol railway station.

Present at the ceremony were Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party; Pak Yong-sok, chairman of the Transportation Committee and minister of railways; other workers in related areas; railway construction workers; members of the Three Revolutions Team; and the volunteers.

At the opening ceremony, Comrade Pak Nam-ki read the letter of commendation from the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party.

It was followed by a report made by Hyon Ki-yong, the responsible secretary of the party committee of the Hamhung Railway Bureau.

Following the report and the cutting of the red ribbon, which was hung across the front of the electric locomotive, the train left the Kumgol railway station and headed for Taehung amidst the cheers of the people.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

## MINING NEWS UPDATED

### Processing More Ore

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 27 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] At the cutting faces in the pits of the 8 November Mine more than 3000 tons of ore, and up to a maximum of 28,000 tons, are being handled at the same time.

In so doing, the miners at this mine are gloriously satisfying their determination to fully celebrate the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party with increased production on non-ferrous minerals.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to mine and move large quantities of minerals, equipment must be made large-scale and high-speed, and transportation diversified, in the extractive industry sector."

Members of the mine command and of three revolutions teams, their hearts burning with loyalty to the great leader and the glorious Party Center, are arousing in the miners the ironclad determination and will that there is nothing that cannot be accomplished if only they act in accordance with the will of the party, getting them to show their worth and to launch into their jobs.

Concentrating their efforts on basic excavation, preparatory excavation and pit construction, the miners, opening up huge galleys, have created numerous large-scale preparatory excavation fields holding 1 million tons of cut ore.

At the same time, they have diversified transportation by boldly bringing into the blind ends of the galleys such equipment as ore cars, high-speed rock drills, mucking machines, large ore cars and excavators.

In order to be able to blast continuously, miners in the Wondong and Chongni Pits upgraded shaft supports and ventilator equipment, and mobilized large-scale and powerful cutting equipment, so as to strip off and immediately load 10,000-28,000 tons of ore.

Making their cutting equipment large-scale and high-speed, miners of the Namsan Pit also maintain a high cut ore volume, stripping more than 3,000 tons of ore at once.

Furthermore, cutting faces are blocked out on a large scale in the Nochon Pit, with 100 thousand-ton mountains of iron ore being knocked down.

An even more intense struggle is being launched at the mine's ore separation facilities to handle the processing of the iron ore, with new records being set every day in ore concentrate production.

## Fulfilling Coal Production Plans

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 27 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Upholding the programmatic teaching given by the great leader during his recent on-th-spot guidance in North Hamgyong Province, coal miners and three revolutions team members of Kogonwon Colliery are achieving innovations in coal production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"This year we must normalize production at a high level by giving firm priority to the extractive industry and to rail transportation, significantly increasing steel production, and keeping all factories and enterprises in full production."

Functionaries of this mine who rushed forward with single-minded determination to glorify the 40th anniversaries of fatherland liberation and the founding of the party are giving firm priority to excavation, while at the same time strengthening organizational political work in order to faithfully carry out daily plans, in accordance with the intent of the party.

Specifically, mining functionaries, under the guidance of the party organization, go down to the end of the galleys to fully explain to the miners the on-the-spot teaching of the great leader, and to channel them toward productive upsurges.

As a result, basic excavation and preparatory excavation are given firm priority in the pits of this colliery, and continuous innovations are created in coal production.

The fact that coal miners in the No 5 Pit continuously fulfill their daily plan can be said to be an attribute of miners who uphold the full intent of the great leader and the will of the party, and who enhance the results of excavation by carrying out high-speed excavation.

Possessed of the high self-consciousness that they are the masters of the revolution, fully demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and positively applying advanced operating methods, they drill and blast without pause to achieve the proud result of doubling the speed of excavation and getting a 1.3-fold increase in coal production.

Coal miners of the 20 June Pit vigorously launched the mass technical innovation movement in boldly applying operational methods that conformed to conditions in the galleys, thus increasing the speed of the cutting cycle and achieving 109 percent of their daily coal production plan.

Coal miners here continue to increase coal production by using rational drilling methods that suit the characteristics of the rock and the conditions in the galleys, while at the same time substantially increasing transport capacity over what it was previously.

Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work with a determination to cross steep mountain passes and follow difficult paths, the coal miners in the vertical shafts and excavation pits are also getting remarkable results in excavation and coal production.

These miners continuously fulfill their daily, weekly and quarterly coal production plans by providing proper technical care for their equipment and fabricating sufficient quantities of spare parts, thereby keeping every machine in full operating condition.

Thus, as the days of grand celebration draw nearer, the coal miners and three revolutions team members of the Kogowon Colliery display their revolutionary ferver to an even greater extent in carrying out, without fail, daily coal production plans, while advancing vigorously with the spirit of combining the "speed of the 1980's" with chollima.

## Giving Priority to Iron Ore

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Upholding the on-the-spot teaching given by the great leader last June in Chongjin City and North Hamgyong Province, and rushing forth as one to the struggle to implement it, the working class and members of three revolutions teams at the Musan Mining Complex have fully demonstrated the spirit of self-reliance and hard work in achieving a 1.6-fold increase in ore concentrate production over the same period last year.

Ore concentrate production shot up after the great leader's on-the-spot teaching, with priority now being given to supplying the Kimchaek Iron Complex to keep its blast furnaces and rotary kilns in full operation.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"Unconditionally protecting and implementing party policy constitute the first duty and revolutionary task of all cadre, party members and workers."

In his on-the-spot guidance in Chongjin City and North Hamgyong Province, the great leader taught that raw materials and fuel production must be increased in order for full capacity to be reached in iron and steel mills.

Under the guidance of the party organization, the planning staff of the complex set about expanding mine excavation by identifying mine stripping and drivage as the lynchpins for increasing concentrate production, and concetrating their energies in those areas.

The functionaries who went out to the ore cutting areas and concentrator shops, and who joined in the struggle to repair equipment, have pledged to unconditionally and thoroughly implement the teaching of the great leader and the will of the party as concerns increasing concentrate production, and have spurred on the masses to the struggle to keep equipment in full operation by pulling maintenance on a timely basis.

Since giving priority to mine stripping requires large quantities of chisel bits, responsible functionaries have gone directly to the bit production shops to engage in economic agitation, giving firm priority to materials supply. As a result, operational time for rotary-type diggers has been increased.

Efforts are being made to substantially increase concentrate production in the mine in a manner suited to the rainy season by focusing labor and equipment in the First and Third Mining Fields, while at the same time organizing competition between excavators and trucks to get large quantities of ore handled and transported.

The zeal of the masses is being substantially increased through the use of ambitious political work and motivational struggle instructions.

Pledging to further enhance their celebration as victors with even greater labor results, combatants of the First Mining Field and Third Excavation Unit, including the No 19 Excavator and No 59 Excavator, responsibly carry out equipment inspections and apply advanced operational methods so as to continuously fulfill their daily plan.

When the operators of the large-scale trucks increased their work speed and enhanced ore transport rates, the spirit of combatants in the ore separation and engineering sectors also improved.

By setting high struggle objectives and performing their work in a results-oriented manner, combatants in the machine parts shop achieved a 1.2-fold increase in parts production compared to the previous month.

Combatants in the truck repair shops also put enough lifts into operation, and improved repair methods, so as to improve both the quality and speed of truck repairs.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

## STEEL PRODUCTION NORMALIZED AT HIGH LEVEL

Chongjin Steel Mill

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The struggle to increase steel production is being vigorously launched at the Chongjin Steel Mill.

When he conducted on-the-spot guidance in Chongjin City and North Hamgyong Province last June, the great leader said that what is important in normalizing steel production at a high level is to make maximum effective use of existing production capacity, and suggested that innovative steps be taken in the Chongjin Steel Mill to make full use of its capacity.

Upholding the on-the-spot teaching of the great leader, steel workers and three revolutions team members of the Chongjin Steel Mill have launched a fierce struggle, with the result that they continue to maintain a high level in steel production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"All of our functionaries must become ardent defenders of party policy, and must become its positive propagandizers and thoroughgoing implementers."

Immediately establishing a policy of thoroughly and unconditionally implementing the on-the-spot teaching of the great leader, the mill's primary-level party committee energetically conducts political propaganda and economic agitation among party members and workers using a variety of forms and methods.

Under the guidance of the party organization and the assistance of three revolutions teams, the mill's planning staff is making full use of latent production capacity to drive the nail home in normalizing production at a high level, and is ambitiously carrying out militant leadership.

First of all, the planning staff is in full charge of the effort to keep the medium- and large-scale rotary furnaces in full operation.

With the spirit of those who overcame shortages and fought at the time of the Fatherland Liberation War, party members and workers of such supply sectors as the Transportation Shop, Raw Materials Supply Shop and Fuel Supply Shop are handling several more thousand tons every day of the raw materials and fuel needed to keep such rolling stock as locomotives and cranes in full and continuous operation. In particular, combatants of the Youth Materials Shop and the First Materials Shop have carefully monitored the operation of conveyors, mixers, sifters and collectors so as to increase their rate of operation by 6.5 percent, with the result that high-quality raw materials are supplied to each rotary furnace without the slightest hitch.

The struggle to normalize production at a high level is also being vigorously launched among steel workers of the first and second shops of Youth Rotary Furnace. Recognizing their great responsibility as the heart of steel manufacturing, they get good results by carrying out proper equipment management and using science and technology in the operation of the rotary furnace. In particular, the melters here, including melters of the Number 2 SWYL [Socialist Working Youth League] Furnace, adjust raw materials and fuel consumption of the rotary furnace to suit the situation, making rational use of such materials as flue dust, to normalize daily production at a high level while reducing fuel consumption per ton of steel by 8.2 percent.

In addition, the effort to find important reserves for production growth in the form of technical innovation is showing its worth at the steel mill.

Under the guidance of the primary-level party committee, the planning staff is mobilizing functionaries, competent technicians and skilled workers to positively seek out new operating methods.

Designating the Nos 8 and 9 Rotary Furnaces as model units, they boldly initiated operations using comprehensive heat management and above ground screen ventilators, and are in the process of solidifying their results and establishing measures for applying them on other furnaces.

It is in this manner that steel production derived from the high enthusiasm of steel workers and three revolutions team members of this steel mill, who rushed forward to implement the on-the-spot teaching of the great leader, is being substantially increased.

## Processing More Iron Ore

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Continuous innovations are being achieved at Cholsan Peak at Musan Mining Complex, which is one of the booming iron ore production centers in the north.

Upholding the programmatic teaching provided by the great leader when he conducted on-the-spot guidance for various sectors of the people's economy in Chongjin City and North Hamgyong Province, and rushing forth as one to the struggle to implement it, miners at Musan have vigorously launched a struggle to normalize production at a high level, giving firm precedence to stripping and tunneling, and thus are realizing great results.

According to consolidated statistics, miners at Musan have achieved the proud result of increasing stripping by more than 10,000 tons compared to a similar recent period of time, and have normalized ore concentrate production at a high level.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Giving absolute priority to the extractive industry and rail transport, this year we must achieve an epoch-making increase in steel production, and normalize production at a high level by properly operating all factories and enterprises."

Taking the programmatic teaching of the great leader to heart, the complex's planning staff has normalized ore concentrate production at a high level by giving firm priority to stripping, and are responsibly carrying out organizational and political work to supply it to steel mills and iron works.

The first thing that the planning staff did was to concentrate their efforts on giving firm priority to stripping.

Planning staff functionaries are taking full charge of organizational work for achieving a great upsurge in stripping by going out to the cutting area of the strip mines and making sure that excavators, diggers and large trucks are in full operation, and are supplying the materials needed for stripping in advance, in a manner suited to the actual situation.

As a result, the soaring flames of innovation designed to significantly boost ore and concentrate production are being fiercely fanned at all battle sites throughout the enterprise.

A new revolutionary upsurge is being attained at the strip mines.

Gripped with a burning determination to unconditionally and thoroughly implement the one-the-spot teaching of the great leader down to the last inch, miners of the First, Third and Fouth pits who rushed out to the battlefield for increased ore production are piling up new achievements in stripping and concentrate production.

By thoroughly establishing an inspection and maintentance system for excavators and diggers, providing responsible technical management for them and keeping them in full operation, they were successful in handling more than 9,000 tons more stripping than during a similar month in the past.

Miners of the First and Fourth pits in particular took the attitude of being masters in managing their equipment, with the single-mindedness of producing even one more ton of ore more quickly and getting it to the steel mills and iron works, and are significantly increasing stripping and coarse ore production.

With priority being given to stripping and with the rapidly increased ore production, workers and technicians of the ore dressing sector launched a vigorous struggle to get a corresponding increase in ore concentrate production.

Workers and technicians of the Second Ore Dressing Shop, who rushed fo[illegible] to the struggle to increase production of concentrate with the enormous pride and confidence that comes from working at a place that has had the glory of being personally visited by the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, launched a struggle to fully mobilize and utilize their existing production capacity, substantially increasing their concentrate production over what it had been previously.

Workers of the ore dressing sector, including the intermediate crushing and wet processing shops, are continuing to increase concentrate production by adopting the attitude of masters in managing such mining equipment as grinders and electromagnetic separators.

Refusing to be satisfied with the results they have achieved, but continuing to innovate, miners at Musan are upholding the slogans of the Party Central Committee in feverishly fanning the flames of the struggle to more rapidly supply more high-quality ore concentrate to steel mills and iron works.

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N.KOREA/ECONOMY

## BRIEFS

FARM WORKERS MEETING--On 20 February, a conference of heads of work teams of cooperative farms in Pyongyang was held at the People's Palace of Culture. Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim Hung-cho, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Rural Economic Committee; and other personages concerned attended the conference, together with functionaries of the agricultural domain of the city, heads of work teams of cooperative farms, and party cell secretaries. At the conference, they discussed measures for popularizing the successes and experiences gained in the production of grains and vegetables last year and of effecting a new upsurge in this year's agricultural production. Chairman Kim Hung-cho made a report at the conference and many attendants participated in discussions. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 20 Feb 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/088

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

## BRIEFS

YOUTH ART FESTIVAL CLOSES--Pyongyang, February 24 (KCNA)--The second national youth art festival which opened in Pyongyang in mid-December last year closed after registering many successes. The festival was participated in by members of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and youth from factories, enterprises, cooperative farms, organs, universities and colleges selected at provincial festivals, over 1,500 in all. The festival took place, divided into the art piece group and youth mobile art agitation corps group. The attendants at the festival splendidly adorned the stage with pieces of vocal music, instrumental music, dance and narration which they had created at the seething socialist construction sites and seats of learning. The report of the jury was made public at the central house of the [word indistinct] on February 22. According to the jury, south Hamgyong Province and the secretariat of the Administration Council placed first in the totals among the provincial units and units under the direct control of the centre and north Pyongan Province first in the youth mobile art agitation corps group. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 24 Feb 86 SK] /8918

SOVIET FILM WEEK--Pyongyang, February 25 (KCNA)--A Soviet film week opened on the occasion of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The opening ceremony of the week was held on February 24 at the Nakwon cinema house in Pyongyang. The films "Salvo of 'Avrora'", "High Title" (Parts 1 and 2), "Volunteers" and other films showing the struggle waged by the Soviet Army and people at the historical stages of the revolution and construction will be shown during the film week. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 25 Feb 86 SK] /8918

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## MEETING MARKS FOUNDING OF FISH FARMING RESEARCH CENTER

SK250434 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Excerpts] A report meeting was held today at the scene concerned to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Fish Farming Scientific Research Center. Participating in this report meeting together with the employees of the Fish Farming Scientific Research Center were functionaries from the sectors concerned, including Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang municipal People's Committee, and Choe Chang-an, director of the General Fish Farming Bureau.

At the report meeting, Comrade So Yun-sok delivered a congratulatory message from the WPK Central Committee to the scientists, technicians, workers, and office workers of the Fish Farming Scientific Research Center. The congratulatory message extended warm congratulatory greetings to all the scientists, technicians, workers, and office workers of the research center on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Fish Farming Scientific Research Center for attaining great success in carrying out scientific research work by upholding the policy of our party.

The congratulatory message said that, paying deep attention to developing fish farming work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song earlier founded the Fish Farming Scientific Research Center and has comprehensively delineated the direction and way for developing science and technology on fish farming.

The congratulatory message expressed the firm belief that all the scientists, technicians, workers, and office workers of the Fish Farming Scientific Research Center will successfully return the party's expectation of them by positively contributing to developing fish farming work by upholding the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

Hong Ui-ton, director of the Fish Farming Scientific Research Center, made a commemorative report. He said that on the basis of earlier developing a far-sighted plan for developing chuche-type fish farming work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Fish Farming Scientific Research Center on 20 February 1946, shortly after liberation, and has illuminated the future path for the research center to follow. He went on to say that, having delineated the direction and way for making all rivers and lakes in the fatherland overflow with shoals of fish, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has resolved all questions in the fish farming scientific research work and has given wise guidance toward achieving a brilliant success.

The report meeting adopted a letter of oath.

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N.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

## BRIEFS

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY FESTIVAL-Pyongyang, February 20 (KCNA)--A festival of science and technology is briskly going on all over the country. The festival takes up wide-range problems arising in accelerating the technical revolution discussed at the recent 11th plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. It involves reading of scientific and technological papers, prize contests of invention and innovation and meetings for making public technical innovations. They are participated in by broad strata of people--workers, peasants, scientists, technicians, teachers and students. The festival will continue till the end of April. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 20 Feb 86 SK] /8918

GUIDANCE OVER PISCICULTURE--Pyongyang, February 24 (KCNA)--The Fish-breeding Scientific Institute greeted its 40th founding anniversary. Paying deep attention to the development of fish-breeding, the great leader President Kim Il-song matured a far-reaching plan for it and, on this basis, founded the Fish-breeding Scientific Institute on February 20, 1946. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated the direction and way of making all the rivers and lakes of the country team with fishes and solved all the problems in piscicultural researches and gave wise guidance for successes in them. The institute has contributed to the development of the nation's fish breeding work and to the improvement of the people's living in the past 40 years. Its scientists are accelerating researches to establish a correct breed system, increase the species of fish adapted to the natural conditions of our country and boost the production of fishes, shellfishes and other aquatic products in the fish farm areas with natural feeds. With the vigorous progress of researches in this domain, Koreas fish farming has made a fast progress. Over 1,700 reservoirs, big and small, throughout the country including lakes Yonpung, Taesong, Sohung and Unpa serves for large-scale fish-breeding. The cooperative farms, organs and enterprises are also building fish farms on a massive scale. More than 1,000 fish farms have been constructed in recent years. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 25 Feb 86 SK] /8918

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N. KOREAN/KOREANS IN JAPAN

## CHONGNYON STATEMENT ON JAPANESE 'NATURALIZATION' POLICY

SK240531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo 22 February (KNS-KCNA) -- Ha Chang-ok, director of the Social Affairs department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), issued a press statement on February 20 in denunciation of the schemes of the Japanese Justice Ministry authorities to force the third generation of Koreans in Japan to "naturalize" themselves as Japanese through an "investigation into their actual conditions."

Pointing out that the Japanese Justice Ministry decided to conduct from February 19 an "investigation into the actual conditions" of the third generation of Koreans in Japan on Koreans visiting the local immigration bureaus and branch offices for the renewal of the period of their residence and qualification for their residence, permission for their reentry into Japan, etc., he said: this is designed by the Japanese Justice Ministry authorities to grasp the ideological tendency of Koreans in Japan, "naturalize" them as Japanese and step up the policy of "naturalization" towards the Korean residents in Japan under the pretext of "investigation into actual conditions."

Noting that the Japanese authorities are oppressing the Korean nationals in Japan and intensifying the policy of "naturalizing" them, ignoring their historical peculiarities, he strongly demanded the Japanese authorities to withdraw "investigation into actual conditions" of the third generation of Koreans in Japan which forces them to "naturalize" themselves as Japanese.

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N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

## BRIEFS

HUMAN RIGHTS NOT GUARANTEED--Pyongyang 21 February (KCNA)--the International Human Rights Lawyers Group which recently visited Japan noted that Koreans in Japan are not guaranteed human rights in many respects and it is because of the nation discrimination policy of the Japanese government. It said this in its survey of the human rights problem of the Korean residents in Japan published on January 27. The group demanded that the Japanese Government repeal the fingerprinting system and system of constantly carrying "foreigners registration cards" stipulated in the "foreigners registration law." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 21 Feb 86 SK]

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## NODONG SINMUN GREETS FEBRUARY VICTORY OF CSSR

SK250510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 25 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate signed articles to the 38th anniversary of the February victory of the Czechoslovak people.

NODONG SINMUN says that the February victory was an epochal event which brought about a new turn in the history of the Czechoslovak people's struggle.

Noting that the Czechoslovak people, holding power in their hands, have vigorously endeavoured for socialist construction and converted their country into a socialist state with a developed industry and a modern agriculture in the past 38 years under the leadership of the Communist Party, the paper goes on:

The Communist Party and the government of Czechoslovakia are waging an active struggle to check and frustrate the U.S.-led imperialists' manoeuvres for gaining military supremacy in Europe and throwing the world into the holocaust of a nuclear war and to defend peace and security in Europe and turn Central Europe into a chemical weapon free zone.

The Korean people highly estimate all the successes made by the Czechoslovak people in socialist construction and express firm solidarity with them in their just cause.

The Korean people who value the friendly relations with the fraternal Czechoslovak people will make every effort possible in the future, too, to further develop and consolidate the unbreakable friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## FUNCTIONS HELD IN COUNTRIES ON KIM CHONG-IL'S BIRTHDAY

### Celebrations February 14 and 15

SK241035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 24 (KCNA)--Functions were held in various countries on the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Celebrations took place respectively on February 14 and 15 at the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association and the Workers' House of Education in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

Referring to the shining revolutionary exploits of Comrade Kim Chong-il, reporters and speakers emphasized that he has strengthened and developed the Workers' Party of Korea into a strong and militant party and led the Korean people to be the happiest and proud people.

A meeting held in Burkina Faso adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A book and photo exhibition took place in the building of the national confederation of workers of Togo, a lecture meeting and a photo exposition at the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, a lecture meeting and a film show at the Kim Il-song library in Somalia and at the Makerere University of Uganda, a lecture meeting at the study group of the independent idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Freetown, Sierra Leone, film receptions at a house of culture in Bamako of Mali and a conference hall of the general staff of the Malagasy People's Army and a cinema house in Moramanga County, Madagascar, and a friendship marathon race for the "February 16 Prize" in the Congo.

The curator of the Kim Il-song library in Somalia said in his lecture: All activities of Comrade Kim Chong-il are dedicated to the inheritance and development of the revolutionary cause of President Kim Il-song and to the eternal prosperity of Korea.

Korea shines resplendently thanks to his energetic activities and feats.

# Foreign Functions Mark Birthday

SK251032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 25 (KCNA)--Functions took place in various countries on the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A celebration was held in Antananarivo of Madagascar on February 15 under the sponsorship of the Malagasy Ministry of Revolutionary Culture and Art and the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Congratulatory speeches were made at the meeting.

The minister of revolutionary culture and art of Madagascar in his speech said that Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, is the sagacious leader of the Korean people who is creditably carrying forward to completion the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the great President Kim Il-song.

The dazzling development of the Korean literature and art and great monumental edifices built in Pyongyang such as the tower of chuche idea, the arch of triumph, the Kim Il-song stadium, Changgwang Street, etc. clearly show the outstanding leadership ability, skilful organisation and bold and ambitious operations of Comrade Kim Chong-il, he noted.

A message of greetings to Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

Earlier, on February 13, celebrations were held at Factory No 794 of the Syrian Arab Republic and a guard unit of the presidential office of Burkina Faso.

A celebration held in Syria adopted a congratulatory message to Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A letter to President Kim Il-song and a letter to Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at a similar meeting held in Burkina Faso.

Meanwhile, on February 14 a radio soiree was sponsored in New Delhi by the all India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

The soiree adopted a message of greetings to Comrade Kim Chong-il.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## PAPERS OBSERVE GUYANESE PROCLAMATION ANNIVERSARY

SK231052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang 23 February (KCNA) -- Nodong Sinmun and Minju Choson Sunday dedicate articles to the 16th anniversary of the proclamation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

Nodong Sinmun says that Guyana, a dignified new-emerging country, is unswervingly following the already chosen road of progress, the road of the building of socialist Guyana. The paper goes on:

The general elections held in Guyana at the end of last year showed this. In the elections the People's National Congress of Guyana won victory and Comrade H. Desmond Hoyte has become president. The result of the elections was an expression of the deep trust of the people in the People's National Congress which has led Guyana over the past 20 odd years and a demonstration of their firm determination to build socialist Guyana through self-reliance under the leadership of the People's National Congress.

Our people are sincerely rejoiced over the fact that political situation has been stabilized and the enthusiasm of the people is high and all work is going on well in Guyana.

Firmly maintaining national sovereignty and the principle of the non-aligned movement, the People's National Congress, government and people of Guyana are striving for the unity of peoples of the Caribbean countries and peace there, and for the abolition of the old colonial economic order and the establishment of a new fair international one in the international arena.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Guyana are excellent. We are convinced that these relations will further expand and develop in the future.

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## EMBASSY IN BULGARIA HOLDS BANQUET, FILM SHOW

SK250125 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] The embassy of our country in the People's Republic of Bulgaria arranged a banquet and film show on 12 February.

Placed with due respect on the front wall of the banquet hall were the portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Invited to the banquet and film show were the functionaries of the party, organs of power, and social organizations, including Chudomir Alexsandrov, member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, and such members of the BCP Central Committee as Georgi Karamanev, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Slavcho Trunski, chairman of the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa; Konstantin Atanasov, first deputy chief of the party Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department; Dimitur Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; (Ivan Chulakov), deputy minister of national education and deputy chairman of the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Society; Marin Marinov, deputy minister of foreign trade; Milen Marinov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture; and first deputy chief of (?the Ministry of National Defense), and functionaries of the press and publications sectors.

The charge d'affaires of the embassy of our country in Bulgaria spoke at the banquet.

The participants toasted to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il [as heard], and to the long life and good health of the respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Prior to the banquet, the participants viewed a film of our country.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## BRIEFS

KUWAITI INDEPENDENCE DAY--Pyongyang 24 February (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun today dedicates a signed article to the 25th anniversary of the independence of Kuwait. The paper says that both the independence of the country on February 25, 1961, the Kuwaiti people embarked upon the road of the building of a new life, freed from the yoke of the colonialists. Noting the Kuwait supports the Palestinian and Arab peoples in their struggle to retake the occupied land and restore the national rights, the paper says that the Korean people greet the Kuwaiti people on their national day and wish them greater successes in the building of a new life. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0523 GMT 24 Feb 86 SK]

GUYANESE NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang 24 February (KCNA)--A meeting was held here on February 23 to mark the 16th anniversary of the proclamation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. Present there were Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. A message of greetings to the president of the CRG was adopted there. At the end of the meeting, the attendants saw the documentary film "visit to our country by comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 24 Feb 86 SK]

POLISH AMBASSADOR MEETS KANG SONG-SAN--Pyongyang 23 February (KCNA)--Premier of the Administration Council Kang Song-san met and had a talk Saturday [22 February -- FBIS] with Polish Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Mieczyslaw Dedo who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 23 Feb 86 SK]

USSR AND MALAYSIA VISIT--Pyongyang 19 February (KCNA)--A Korean Government Economic Delegation headed by Choe Chong-kun, minister of Foreign Trade, left here today by plane for a visit to the Soviet Union and Malaysia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 19 Feb 86 SK]

GUYANESE PRESIDENT ON ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang 22 February (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in his message of greetings sent to H. Desmond Hoyte, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, warmly greeted the 16th anniversary of the proclamation of the cooperative Republic of Guyana. The message said that today the Guyanese people under the leadership of the People's National Congress of Guyana headed by H. Desmond Hoyte, are actively striving to defend the country, achieve peace and stability, cooperation and unity, and build a harmoneous new society, full of confidence. Expressing the belief that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations existing between the peoples of the two countries will further develop and expand in the future, the message wished the president and the Guyanese people greater success in their work for implementing the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the People's National Congress of Guyana. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 22 Feb 86 SK]

ALGERIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS--Pyongyang, February 24 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song Monday received credentials from Benayada Kaddour [name as received], newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to Korea. Present there were Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Algerian Embassy in Pyongyang. President Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador after receiving the credentials. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 24 Feb 86 SK] /8918

SURINAME REVOLUTION DAY--Pyongyang, February 25 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate signed articles to the 6th anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Surinam. Recalling that the reactionary government which had oppressed the people collapsed on February 25, 1980 in Surinam to open a broad road of building a new life, NODONG SINMUN says this was an event of great importance in the country's history. The article continues: After the victory of the revolution, the Surinam people have fought strenuously to firmly defend the independence and sovereignty of the country and build a new society, repulsing the subversive activities and sabotage of imperialists. The "February 25 movement," an organisation of mass movement, was formed to unite the Surinam people in the struggle for the building of a new society. The friendly relations between Korea and Surinam have become closer since the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level on October 1982. The Korean people will strive in the future to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Surinam people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 25 Feb 86 SK] /8918

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